

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Paclian, 4th Century.

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1879.

NO. 51

CLERICAL.

We make up the most Fashionable Clerical Garments in Canada—Style, Fit, and Finish Perfect.

We have a Large Stock of Broad-Cloths and Doeskins. Prices Low.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

November, 1879.
Sunday 16—Twenty-fourth after Pentecost; Of the Sunday. *Semi-Double.*
Monday, 17—St. Gregory, *Threnological.*
Tuesday, 18—Indication of the Basilian of the Holy Spirit. *Double.*
Wednesday, 19—St. Elizabeth, *Double.*
Thursday, 20—St. Felix, of Valois, Confessor. *Double.*
Friday, 21—The Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. *Double Major.*
Saturday, 22—St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr. *Double.*

NOTICE.

Our travelling agent, Mr. M. Redmond, will visit Brantford, Dundas, Hamilton, and other places the coming week, and we hope our subscribers in these places will kindly settle their accounts for the Record.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We should feel obliged if our city subscribers will kindly call and pay the subscriptions for the coming year. By doing so they will materially strengthen our hands to make the RECORD a still more valuable family Catholic newspaper.

OUR WINDSOR LETTER.

FATHER WAGNER'S FEAST—ACADEMY APPOINTMENT—OBITUARIES—NEW CHURCH BUILDING.

Last Sunday evening it was our good fortune to be present at an entertainment given by the pupils of St. Mary's Academy, to commemorate the natal day of our worthy pastor, Dean Wagner. The music hall at the Convent was tastefully decorated with evergreens, formed into mottoes and symbols of affection, great gladders, tall, graceful calla lilies, with their snowy bell-shaped blossoms mingling their vivid greenness with their own autumn leaves, lent a rare and pleasing charm to the scene. The programme was finely selected and well carried out. The last but not least part of it was the presentation of a magnificent chair, the gift of the Academy to Dean Wagner. The latter, with his usual devotedness to the sanctuary, intends to raffle the same in order to procure necessary ornaments for the new altar.

The following is a copy of the address presented to the Very Rev. Dean:
Very Rev. Dean Wagner,
REV. AND KIND FATHER,—Another year fraught with happiness has passed under your gentle guidance, a year which glows with the memory of the spiritual favors you have lavishly bestowed upon us. Each day, my each hour is rich in precious souvenirs. Our steps which so often falter in the path of virtue you guide and sustain with faithful hand, and not content with shadowing our infancy with paternal solicitude you ever guard our future by arming us with the shield of a Christian education. Ah! may we in word and deed fulfill those high aspirations, which are awakened within us by the constancy and tenderness of your solicitude.

Many, many times do we hope to be allowed to congratulate you on the return of your natal anniversary, at each one bringing you with full hands the fruit of your labors among us.

In our youthful dreams we shall love to picture the bright place your virtues will have acquired. If, as we read, those who aid in enlightening souls will shine like stars in the firmament, what a need of glory will be reserved for you who sacrifice so much in the grand endeavor.

May God look down upon and bless your every undertaking, and may He, Rev. Father, grant you a life replete with that pure joy which the self-sacrificing soul is permitted to taste of even in this vale of tears.

THE PUPILS OF ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.
Windsor, Nov. 9th, 1879.
Mother Elizabeth has been replaced as superior at St. Mary's, by Sister Rosary, a worthy successor. She spent the last seven years in the "Green Mountain State," as superior at Rutland. I know she will be a favorite in Windsor.

Last week two of our prominent parishioners died, Mrs. Marcet, an estimable lady, and James Devlin, of the Inland Revenue service. The latter was a member of the C. M. E. A., and was buried with the honors of the society. This society is doing well, not only in Windsor, but wherever it is established, proving as it is a blessing to the workingman's widow and orphan.

Work has been commenced and is progressing on a small wooden building to be used as a church at McGregorville, a station on the C. S. R., about twelve miles from Windsor. This mission will be attended by one of the Basilian Fathers

from Amherstburg, and its congregation will be made up of a part of each of the parishes of Maidstone and Amherstburg. Windsor, Ont., Nov. 10, 1879.

HAMILTON LETTER.

FATHER BROHMAN IS INTERESTING ITEMS FROM EUROPE.
The Rev. Father Brohman has been confined to his bed all week. Yesterday he improved a little, but was not well enough to celebrate High Mass at the German St. Joseph's Church, and in consequence the Rev. Father Kough celebrated High Mass there, and preached a very impressive sermon, which was listened to by all with the greatest attention.

From a private letter addressed to Mr. H. A. W. I translate the following facts about the Cologne Cathedral, which will undoubtedly be very interesting to your readers. Last 15th of August it was 621 years since the first foundation stone was laid of this gigantic and most beautiful of all Gothic structures, and on the same day the year commenced and Catholic energy and perseverance will be completed. Both steeples are now so far completed that the last parts, the tower helmets, "Thurm Helme," will be commenced, which will be built in solid blocks of stone weighing from five to seven tons each, but will appear, as seen from below, so light and graceful that the observer imagines he stands in front of some French dragoon's helmet. The scaffolding will cost \$50,000 for both helmets. After completion of the helmets, the peaks of the steeples will be erected, and then the last crowning pieces, the two colossal cross flowers, each thirty feet high, weighing forty-eight tons, will be raised to their respective places. The steeples will measure 326 feet from the ground, or the bottom line of the first course, to the calculation of the chief architect that on 15th of August, 1880, this wonderful and gigantic Gothic structure will be completed. Hamilton, Nov. 11, 1879. CHERUBINI.

FROM OTTAWA.

ALL SAINTS DAY AT ST. PATRICK'S.
The Rev. E. Dawson preached in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday last from Apoc. VII, 9v. He said—
The gospel for the day makes it plain, said Father Dawson, that the number of the saints of those who are saved through Christ will be incalculably great. The same gospel gives an idea of the occupations and happiness of the saints in heaven. It is consoling to the Christian to be given to understand that the number of the redeemed will be so great. This teaching completely overthrows the vain theory which would assign limits to the mercy of God and Christ's redemption. The inspired St. John speaks of those of the Gentile world that are saved, as "a great multitude which no man could number," while of the Jews, who rejected and put to death the Messiah, there were only some thousands that it was not difficult to count. We cease to wonder at the greatness of the number of God's saints, when we are instructed that they are of "all nations and tribes and peoples and tongues." We know at the same time that there are many people still in heathen darkness who have never heard the name of Christ. Must this limit our conception of the extent of His salvation? Far from it. His own words inform us that it will be better for the heathen of Tyre and Sidon in the latter day than with the Israelites who knew so much, but were obstinate and unbelieving. How many souls of every tribe and tongue shall we call to and inherit salvation is the unfathomable mystery. Let it suffice that we are taught to believe that the mercies of God are above all His works, and that he pardoned Nineveh because there were so many thousands within the walls of that city who knew not their right hand from their left. The prophesy of Italy, besides, bear the remarkable words: "All flesh shall see the salvation of God." In the second part of the sermon was made to show as far as possible what the occupations are, and what the happiness of the saints in heaven. They who love God in this world proclaim His praise and express in a thousand ways their love and adoration, some in the finest poetry, others by eloquent orations or the most melodious soul-stirring sacred music. They will do the same in heaven, but with an eloquence far beyond that of words; an eloquence that requires no material organs of speech; with the most exquisite music, for it will be the music of heaven, but which needs neither instrument nor song, which needs no scenes of earth could ever inspire—songs which flow direct from the supreme source of excellence and beauty. There will be heard in heaven "a new canticle,"—the hymn of the saved proclaiming "benediction and glory and wisdom, and thanksgiving, honor and power and strength to our God for ever and ever." The sublime employments of the saints in heaven will be an element of their happiness, yet their sovereign bliss will consist in beholding God face to face, of being enabled so to behold the Divine Being, and not, as here below, the Divine Being, as through a mirror. Men of science rejoice when they come at length to possess knowledge which they long and laboriously sought. So the souls of the righteous, who seek God without happy when in the life to come they find Him, enjoy His presence, contemplate for evermore with expanded intellect His infinite perfection and unspeakable glory.—Free Press.

CONFIRMATION IN ASHFIELD.

MARKED PROGRESS IN FATHER BEAUSANG'S MISSION.

Although the weather on Nov. 6th was anything but agreeable it did not prevent the good Catholics of Ashfield from attending the confirmation ceremonies held by his Lordship. The children had been well prepared, and everything was in readiness when his Lordship, accompanied by Very Rev. Dean Murphy and Rev. Father Shea, arrived. The pastor Rev. Father Beausang, evidently understanding the importance of thoroughly instructing his children in the principles of their holy religion, had spared no pains in preparing them for the reception of the great sacrament of confirmation. The searching examination to which his Lordship subjected these young candidates tested their knowledge, and their correct answers to the various questions shows that they had profited by the labors of their zealous instructor. Before confirming the children his Lordship addressed them and earnestly impressed upon them the necessity of being thoroughly grounded in the principles of their holy religion. He pointed out to them the dangers to which they would be exposed, and dwelt forcibly on the means of preserving the graces they were about to receive in the sacrament of confirmation. Our divine Redeemer, in his infinite goodness of heart, had instituted a sacrament by which to strengthen the faith of those newly-born into the Church, for it would avail us but little to have and breathe its false maxims, and they see the holy religion persecuted and attacked on all sides. And yet it is now the duty of every child of the true church, as it was of old, to stand up boldly and confess Jesus Christ true God and true man, and to do this, to trample under foot unmanly shame, human respect and perhaps a scolding insult, it certainly required a special grace from God. This grace we obtain in the sacrament of confirmation, which stamps the Christ upon the soul, and His seven-fold gift, and sets the confirmed apart as a soldier of Jesus Christ and inscribes him as a comrade of martyrs and saints and all the great heroes who composed the army of the Militant Church.

His Lordship then proceeded to confirm the children with holy baptism and sign their forehead with the sign of the cross, and it was an imposing sight to witness as many as eighty children come forward and kneel at the foot of God's holy altar, and be made strong in their faith and religion. It was a consoling sight to their parents, as it brought back to their minds the happy day when they, as children, advanced to the altar steps to receive that same sacrament. It caused them to pause a while and examine whether they had so far mightily and bravely in the defence of Jesus Christ and His Holy Church. It was a day of renewal for them, as uniting their hearts to those of their children, they promised once more to glory in their religion, and profess it openly with pride and sincerity.

THE LATE JAMES DEVLIN, OF WINDSOR.

It is with feelings of deep regret we announce the demise of James Devlin, Esquire, of the town of Windsor. The sad event occurred on the 6th inst., at St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit. Few Irishmen in Western Ontario were better known and more highly esteemed than Mr. Devlin. He was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1831. At an early age he immigrated to Canada and settled in the township of Maidstone, in the county of Essex. His scholarly attainments immediately secured him a situation as school teacher. He followed this profession for twenty-five years in the township of Sandwich East. As an instructor of youth he was eminently successful. No common school teacher in the county of Essex had earned the high reputation for learning and tact in teaching which Mr. Devlin enjoyed. A few years ago he retired from the profession and since that time has occupied a position in the Inland Revenue Department in Windsor. His services in the latter employment were highly appreciated. Although a liberal in politics his salary was increased by the present Conservative administration. His illness was of short duration. The unremitting attention of the good Sisters of St. Mary's Hospital and the services of the best medical men in Detroit proved powerless to save his life. He was an accomplished scholar, a true Irishman, a devoted Catholic, and a kind-hearted, generous neighbor. He had a large circle of friends who will deeply regret his premature death. He leaves a wife and several children surviving him. We tender them our sincere sympathy for the great loss they have sustained.

SNEAK THIEF ARRESTED.—A hall thief was arrested at Stratford on Saturday last. It was reported that a robbery of the nature had taken place in the town, near the G. T. R. station, and Detective Heenan, being informed of the fact, took a look about the town and arrested a man named Judson Yronman, and found the stolen goods on him. He pleaded guilty before the Magistrate yesterday, and was recommended for sentence.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

This association is making rapid progress, and meeting with the approval of our people wherever its objects become known. It is only about three years since the association was established, and it has now a membership of about 3500. Until recently it confined its chief work to the United States, but we are now glad to be able to state that Catholics in Canada can participate in the benefits of this truly grand association. We have already in the diocese of London four or five branches established, and hope ere long to see a branch in every parish where practicable. For some time our people (and very wisely too) looked with suspicion upon these new associations, thinking it might possibly be some new sect or organization, and thereby disapproved by the Church—but this suspicion can no longer exist; we are in a position to state that the association is in every sense of the word Catholic; that none but practical Catholics are admitted as members, that numerous clergymen of our church are active, paying members, among whom are Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Rt. Rev. Bishop Walsh, of London, Ont. The association is established solely for the protection of our Catholic people. Although its objects are manifold, still the principle is "life assurance." When members die we pay \$2000 to the person or persons he named in the Will Book of the Branch of which he was a member, or if he named no one, we pay it to his administrator or executor. How can any man, more readily, more cheerfully, or more honestly, make immediate provision for wife, children, or others depending upon him? It would be absolutely impossible for us, at present, to state all the good this association will do. In course of time thousands of homes and families that would otherwise be broken up and thrown upon the cold charity of the world, will be kept together, made comfortable, and educated in the faith of their fathers; in a word, the widows and orphans of our brother members will be placed beyond want and charity! What, next to the sacred rites of our Holy Church, can be more consoling to the dying father and husband? We not unfrequently hear the question, "How can this association pay such a large amount with so small an expense to its members, when Life Assurance stock companies charge twice the amount to policy holders for only half the sum assured? We can answer this question satisfactorily. In our association we govern our own funds; we have no \$5000 paid president, no \$2000 secretary; no half-dozen clerks with salaries from \$500 to \$1000; no agents with large commissions; no \$200,000 office for business and no expensive law suits.

Our method of working is very simple. The financial part is so arranged that we always have sufficient on hand to pay a couple of "death calls," inside of twenty days after the death of a member, each surviving member (if our finances require) pay \$1 into the Beneficiary Fund, which fund, the more members, can never run short, and as \$2000 is the maximum amount on "death calls," our expense would be the same whether our membership was 2000 or 1,000,000. The association at present allows no branch to be formed south of the 36th degree of North latitude. Since the formation of the association, we have had not more than twelve deaths, and the London Branch, in existence three months, had its first "death call" last week. Of course this is a little below the average, but for judging from the experience of similar associations, the death rate on an average each year in a membership of 2000 is from 8 to 13. It will not be difficult for the readers of the RECORD to make a close estimate as to the amount it would cost to retain membership in this association. Any information regarding the workings of the association, the formation of branches, conditions to be complied with to become members, &c., can be obtained from any of the officers of the association, at Windsor, St. Thomas, Stratford, or wherever Branches exist.

WHAT THE CLERGY SAY.

The following is one from among many kind letters we receive from priests in various parts of Canada. We cannot but feel flattered to find our humble efforts so well appreciated by those whose good opinion we value so highly:—
THOMAS COFFEY, Esq.,
DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find two dollars, my subscription for the RECORD. Although subscribing for no fewer than a dozen newspapers, for all of which I am remitting my subscriptions to-day, I cannot refuse the RECORD. I am greatly pleased with its tone on Catholic and Irish questions, there being no paper on these topics I find so interesting. Wishing your paper to be conducted weekly every success,
I remain yours, &c.,
J. J. Egan, P.
Caldwell, Colton, Nov. 6th, 1879.

A MAN'S NECK BROKEN BY A WAGON WHEEL.—On Saturday morning, while Mr. Cowie, a young man about 20 years of age, was helping thresh at a neighbor's on the 10th con., Mersea—his work being to draw water, as it was a steam threshing—when hitching his horse to the wagon he took fright, knocked him down and caused instant death. No relatives of the deceased lived in that section of the country. He had bought a farm in the neighborhood where he met with his death, and had it paid for.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Demaster, the bank defaulter, has been committed for trial.

On Thursday morning Mr. Peter Gill, a farmer, in the 4th concession of King, was found dead near his own gate. The three-year old child of George Quener, of Hicksville, L. I., was smothered to death on Saturday by a large cat having gone to sleep across the child's face.

A young lady of Montreal had her hat stolen from her head, on the street, on Saturday, by a couple of desperate characters.

On Saturday a sailor named Wm. Cairn was knocked down and robbed of \$40 in St. Catharines. Whisky was at the bottom of the affair.

Henry Jackson, supposed to be the man who stole a horse and buggy from Aylmer last week and robbed a clothes line between Thamesford and St. Mary's some two months ago, was arrested at Ingersoll on Thursday by P. C. Capron. Jackson had a horse and buggy in his possession when arrested.

Bedford Groom, who forged the name of N. G. Townsend to a note of land of \$30, and who pleaded guilty to the charge, was on Thursday sentenced, at the Brant Assizes, by Justice Armour, to four years in the Penitentiary. A strong effort was made to induce the Judge to render a lighter sentence, but was unavailing.

The cigar and tobacco shop of C. E. Metcalf was burglarized in Woodstock on the 7th inst. to the extent of \$300. Chief Constable McKee took the matter in hand, and so cleverly did his work that after a few hours he succeeded in arresting the guilty party at Thamesford, with most of the goods in his possession.

A negro opened a barber shop lately in Merriton and immediately received notice that he must leave, as he would not be tolerated in the color of his skin. He did not obey the injunction, and on Sunday night his shop was visited and his chairs, etc., carried off, and thrown into the canal.

Col. Gray, President of the G. W. R. and Messrs. Bold and Mansel, Director of the roads in Hamilton on Saturday. Mr. Bald left for St. Louis Sunday and Mr. Mansel came to London Sunday and the shops. The Directors, while in Hamilton, were the guests of General Manager Broughton.

Wm. Barber, a workman in Glen Toy wooden mills, Perth, was on Tuesday caught in a wheel carried around at the rate of 140 revolutions, and he was killed, and his hands and feet torn. The body was otherwise horribly mangled. He leaves a wife and two children.

Petrolia, Nov. 11.—This evening, about 6 o'clock, the foundation of the agitator of the London Oil works gave way, precipitating it to the ground. The agitator contained about 1,400 barrels of refined oil, which the workmen had just finished treating. The loss to the company will not be less than \$5,000.

James E. Jones, a young man who recently started business as a grocer in St. Catharines, was arrested on Thursday evening at the Welland Railway station on a warrant issued at the instance of John May & Co., charging him with having obtained groceries, etc., from the firm under false pretences to the value of \$422. The prisoner was arraigned and then remanded until Monday. Jones had only been in business about three weeks. The charge will likely be ventilated in Court on Monday.

On Friday night, part of the Grange Co-operative warehouse at Napanee fell out, slaving in the roof and end of Pringle's foundry adjoining. Between 5,000 and 5,000 bushels of barley escaped, about half of it going into the foundry, covering up the moulds, sand, etc., the balance going on the ground. They will probably lose 2,000 bushels. The damage to the warehouse and foundry will amount to \$2,000.

Intelligence has been received in Quebec of the frightful death of a farmer of the county of Port Neuf at St. Casimir. Two hunters, while going their rounds a few days ago in the wild country at the head of the Lake of the St. Lawrence, in St. Casimir, came upon a man in a bear trap, which held him by the arms, while a good portion of his body had been eaten by bears.

In the early hours of Friday evening last, a man wearing a mask and carrying a parcel in his hands, knocked at the door of a house in Moncton, N. B. The lady of the house, upon answering the summons, was somewhat frightened to see a masked man at the door; but he coolly walked in, placed his parcel on a table, with the remark "that a man had sent him with a present of a hallowe'en goose for her," and then left in a hurry. She then opened the parcel and to her astonishment she saw, instead of a nice fat goose, the smiling features of a healthy-looking infant, apparently about six weeks old. No one has appeared yet to claim the baby.

A young woman named Margaret Baker met with a serious accident on the Northern Railway track, at the foot of the Simcoe street, on Saturday morning. She had gone to the station to see her parents who were returning home to Barrie, by the train. The train commenced to move when she ran to the platform, intending to jump off. As she sprang to the ground her dress got caught on the step of the car, and she was dragged under the car, severing one almost completely, about half way between the knee and foot, and crushing the other frightfully, just above the ankle.

TELEGRAPHIC.

UNITED STATES.

San Francisco, Cal. November 8.—A meeting, ostensibly of cigarmakers, was addressed last night by a son of Mayor Kelloch, Auditor Dunn and Kearney. It is stated that Kearney announced that he was proposed to organize a secret society, to be called the "Jacobin Society," whose object would be to hang any merchant who should employ Chinese or in any way encourage Chinese labor. A show of hands being called for, the hands of all present were raised in approval. No disapprobation was shown. Much excitement was produced by this action.

Milwaukee, Wis., November 6.—The investigating committee examining into the affairs of the House of Correction resumed their enquiry this morning. Testimony of a decidedly sensational character was elicited. A prisoner named Cushman testified that the lard was bad, and many times so unfit for food that the stench caused the prisoners to vomit. He said, further, that the bread was sour and unfit to eat. He also stated that another convict named Macklam, while working one day in the chair factory, complained of being tired. He was removed and Cushman did not see him again for three weeks. Macklam said to him privately that for twenty days he had been confined in a dark cell and had no bread and water. Cushman testified further that he had at various times received food from his father, which the latter brought in from the city and smuggled to him in prison, although this was against the rule. Petrus, contractor, testified that while doing plumbing work in the House of Correction he heard an Inspector named Kennedy swear at the prisoners and use other vile language. He also saw him kick an old man who was shovelling in the yard.

Milwaukee, Wis., November 8.—In the House of Correction investigation yesterday, witnesses testified that the food was rotten and insufficient, and that Keeper Kennedy knocked a prisoner down stairs and struck a woman with a cane. Keeper Hesse gagged a man and woman. One woman was gagged all one afternoon. Another witness testified that he had to work in the dry house at 210 temperature two hours, with only three breathing spells. A domestic testified that meat which the dogs pulled around on the floor was cooked for the prisoners.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 8.—A terrible disaster occurred at the corner of Second and Main streets yesterday. The extensive cracker and candy manufactory of Carl and Sons, occupying four brick three-story buildings, tumbled down and was completely burned. One hundred and seven persons, mostly boys and girls from twelve to twenty years of age, were at work in the factory. All escaped except seven. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained, but is supposed to be a repetition of the mysterious Broadway street explosion in New York last year—namely, a starch explosion.

Lewes, Delaware, Nov. 8.—The ship Lady Octairo, from Breakwater for New-Ireland, collided with the steamer Champion, from New York for Charleston, striking the steamer amidships and sinking her in five minutes. It is rumored that 25 persons were saved and that 32 were lost. The collision occurred thirty-five miles off Cape at four yesterday morning. The ship was badly damaged, and is being towed to Philadelphia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, November 6.—There was a riot in Exeter early this morning in connection with the Guy Fawkes celebration. The mob assembled in the yard of the Cathedral around a bonfire and attempted to demolish the enclosure erected to protect the city bank. The Riot Act was read, and a company of infantry called out, who fired bayonets and loaded with ball. This and the free use of policemen's staves, cleared the yard in about an hour. Several arrests have been made. The streets were patrolled till daylight.

London, November 6.—It is stated that a long report by the Chief Secretary for Ireland was presented to the Cabinet yesterday concerning the condition of affairs in Ireland. The Secretary was called to participate in the Cabinet deliberations.

Elpas, Texas, November 11.—There was a desperate fight yesterday at Caldera Mountains, Mexico, fifty miles south of here, between 200 Indians and fifty men from Cariz, New Mexico, thirty-two of whom were killed, and eighteen escaped wounded. The Indians are the same ones that Major Morrow was after.

CHILI AND PERU.

Paris, Nov. 10.—A telegram states that the Chilians in taking Pisago, experienced determined resistance from the Peruvians, and lost 500, killed and wounded.

The Catholic Church has always forbidden, under the gravest penalties, idolatry of all kinds. She forbids adoring anyone or any thing but God. Hence, it is a great sin to adore the saints, not excluding the Blessed Virgin Mother of the Saviour. It is a sin—a mortal sin—to adore the relics of the saints, their images, the crucifix, wheat bread, or anything else that is not God. The Catholic Church has always taught these things. Her ancient fathers testified to the same. They were affirmed in her councils. Eighty million priests and ninety thousand bishops have constantly heralded them forth. Fifteen thousand million Catholics have believed them. No priest could give absolution to any one guilty of adoring anything or anyone but God, without sincere repentance.

MOMENTS.

Only a little moment! A tiny fragment of life! To be crushed beneath the great years' footsteps...

THE TWO BRIDES.

BY REV. BERNARD O'REILLY, L.D.

Through the lovely November weather, however, uneasiness about her mother's health and her acute sufferings, had almost absorbed the heart and mind of Rose.

As the end of November brought the most alarming tidings from home, she seconded her grandfather in his efforts to keep all bad news from Mrs. D'Arcy, and even from Viva and Maud.

It had been the hope of Mr. D'Arcy and Dr. Shorecliffe that the balmy autumn and winter weather would abate the sufferings of Mrs. D'Arcy, and enable medical skill to arrest the spread of the cancer.

He was assisted toward the performance of this most painful task by an accident—a providential occurrence, namely, that one might rightly deem to have been a true answer to his prayer.

It was a heavenly morning about the middle of December, just an hour before noon. The windows on the southeastern side of Mrs. D'Arcy's large and beautiful room were thrown open to admit the sunlight.

A rich Persian carpet, in which red, yellow, and blue predominate, covered the space in front of Mrs. D'Arcy's couch, and others were spread in front of the ottomans...

As viva read and read of the protracted and seemingly endless sufferings of the heroic Teresa Alhambra, she forgot her own pangs in the contemplation of what a feeble, sickly, persecuted woman could achieve for the divine glory and the elevation of our common humanity to a higher level and supernatural aims.

Gradually and unconsciously Mrs. D'Arcy raised her voice, as she gazed like one entranced. Viva stopped reading, and Rose, laying down her pen, listened at first, and finally rose and approached the couch.

"Why did you stop reading, Viva dear?" said the fond mother, as she now looked upon the three lovely faces fixed upon her own. "I was thinking how near in glory St. Teresa must be to the Mother of Sorrows, whom she so nobly resembled in suffering and on earth."

"At this moment Mr. D'Arcy entered the room, and was struck by the picture before him, of the gentle parent looking with love-lit eyes on her three daughters kneeling beside her, as beautiful as angels sent to minister to the comfort of the uncomplaining sufferer.

"You are looking very bright and happy, dear Mary," the old gentleman said, bending over and kissing his daughter-in-law's forehead. "What have these little wiles been doing to make you look so radiant?"

"Nothing but looking at her, grandpapa," said Maud, as she laid her cheek beside her mother's.

"You have been a most blessed mother, dear Mary," Mr. D'Arcy said, seating himself on the other side of her couch, and keeping her right hand in his own.

methought, as the most delightful music began to fall and fill the church with harmonies such as mortal ear had never heard, that in front of the altar, and surrounded with a light most intense and yet not dazzling, stood one whom I felt to be the Blessed Mother, holding in her hand a crown of most exquisite flowers outside, but with a crown of most piercing thorns...

"It is a most gracious warning sent us, my dear Mary," said her father-in-law, who had listened with moistened eyes to this dream. "After all, the longest life of suffering and sorrow is but a brief instant as compared to the endless eternity of bliss that follows and crowns it."

"And are you prepared, dear Mary," Mr. D'Arcy said, with a voice full of the tenderest emotion, "to see your dream fulfilled, to be for a short hour with Christ on the Cross to wear for a day his crown of piercing thorns?"

"With His assistance, I am," she replied, lifting her eyes heavenward. "And I know that my sweet Mother will be near me, though unseen, to be my comforter. But you have come to tell me something, dear father, and she continues looking into the face where she now read deep and unusual concern."

"I have, my child," he answered. "The doctors declared an operation necessary, and only await your consent. Delay may now be fatal."

"Thank God!" she said. "I am ready. This dream has been sent by Him. And I shall fill you out with consolation and strength," he said.

"It does, oh it does!" she replied. "If Louis could only be here, and my little Mary, and my darling boys."

"I shall send a telegram for Charles immediately," said Mr. D'Arcy.

own satisfaction, offering now and then, to relieve her by writing in her stead, and clearing her by his words of heartfelt praise and hopefulness. She insisted, however, in writing every word of this letter herself.

"My dearest Louis, my own cherished husband," she wrote, "this letter will bring you the first grief ever caused by your little wife. The doctors here agree that I must immediately submit to an operation. It is the only chance left them, they say, of saving my life. And I must try to save for you, my own dear Louis, for you and our darling, and for our dearest father, too, that we may continue to be to him the same devoted and tenderly-loving children he says we have always been."

"Oh, my previous husband, why are you not with me in this hour? I have just lifted my heart to our crucified Lord, and begged Him to accept the bitterness of my life, chosen for me by His fatherly care. Shall it be that I am never again to see you, my own dearest self? That I can never, in this life, look upon the face of my Gaston, my own noble boy? No! No! My little Mary is never again to be laid on her mother's heart!"

"Oh, my baby-girl, how I yearn for one kiss from your lips! But, dearest Louis, this is to be both my cross and my grief. So, I must try to repress my grief."

"I shall leave with dear father a few notes for you respecting my last wishes, in case the worst should happen. I shall hope for the best, putting my trust in Him to whom alone we have both ever looked for all good and the deliverance from all evil. I shall hope for it for your sake, O dear heart, so true to God and to me, as I know well."

CHAPTER XVII. A MOTHER'S LOVE. Sweet father, and bid call the throstle man. Hither, and let me strive me clean and die."

Mr. D'Arcy had, in truth, telegraphed to Paris, bidding his grandson Charles to lose not one moment in hurrying to Seville. In a previous letter he had informed the boy of the serious nature of Mrs. D'Arcy's illness, telling him to hold himself in readiness to join his mother and sisters. Charles was in close conversation with Diego de Lebrija when the telegram from his grandfather was handed to him, and, as may be guessed, Diego was endeavoring to make Charles his ally in the suit that his heart was set upon. The Spaniard, in spite of his stately presence and winning manners, could not at first overcome in the mind of the young American gentleman the strong prejudice, almost amounting to aversion, which former professions of skepticism had begotten, together with the not unreasonable suspicion that his sister's affianced husband might share the moral laxity too often united to the intellectual libertinism of the French school.

Diego, however, since his return to Paris, had risen not a little in the estimation of Charles D'Arcy. He had studiously avoided the company of many of his old associates; the importance of the political mission which he had accepted absorbed his mind, all his time, and thus dispensed him in a very great measure from receiving or returning innumerable visits.

"A thousand pardons, Senora!" said Charles, rising, and advancing to where the noble lady stood, near Mr. D'Arcy. "I enjoyed too keenly the spectacle of your mutual bliss," said the Duchess, holding out her hand in conformity with American custom. "I was asking myself how you were the happier, mother or son?" she continued, as Charles bent low and kissed the proffered hand.

"The son is, I think, Senora," he answered. "For I have the dearest of mothers," he replied, with a proud, fond look at the face all radiant with tenderness. "And I think I should be the happiest of all mothers in Christendom," the Duchess said, earnestly. "If God had spared me such a son as you, Nay, dear friend," she said to Mrs. D'Arcy. "I must not stay hence a killer." Mr. D'Arcy and myself have one or two little matters to settle, and you can summon me to your side at any moment. And she swept out of the room.

"The three girls now surrounded their mother and brother. Mrs. D'Arcy who had kept up bravely while the Duchess sweet tears that were welling up in her half-anxious, half-hopeful heart, Charles had drawn a low stool to her side, and she, with her right arm round his neck, pressed him fondly to her, passing her hand through the clustering curls, and allowing her tears to fall silently. This was almost too much for him, and he had to make a mighty effort to repress his own feelings.

"Oh, mamma, you are going to improve rapidly now that Charles has come," said Maud. "Mamma, do you know the people here will think you and Charles are sister and brother, when you get back your color again, and dress as the Duchess does?"

"Charles smiled through her tears. "You do not believe mamma?" continued the irrepressible Maud; and off she ran for a good-sized mirror that lay on the dressing-table. "Now Charles," she said, "do you come and put your head close to mamma's, and let her see both your faces together in the glass."

Charles obeyed his pet sister's command, and still there, she might indeed behold her own etherealized features reflected side by side with the unembrowned, manly face of her boy. In truth, she could not help being struck by Maud's correct judgment. Although her cheek had lost much of its roundness, and of late all of its color, the superb beauty of her spring and summer still shone there. She might indeed be taken for an elder sister of the handsome youth of nineteen.

"So how I might fit as a younger sister," exclaimed Rose, as she suddenly appeared a third in the reflected picture; and in the lovely young face that laughed and sparkled near her own, Mrs. D'Arcy saw her second self, the child who had been to her companion and friend from childhood. Shall you wonder, fair reader, that Mrs. D'Arcy again indulged in a few moments more of delicious caresses?

TO BE CONTINUED. TRAITORS WITHIN THE CAMP. A man's greatest enemies are frequently those of his own household. The Church has suffered most from her own renegade, apostate, or deceitful, and disobedient children. In many cases the vipers that she has warmed and nourished in her own bosom have, by way of gratitude, turned their deadly fangs upon her loving heart.

HUMOROUS.

A recent obituary notice says: "Mr. Smith was an estimable citizen. He died with perfect resignation. He had recently been married!"

Etiquette requires that a call should not be more than fifteen minutes. This rule does not apply to newspaper offices. Editors don't have anything to do but receive visitors.

"What do they always put D. C. after Washington for?" asked Mrs. Quilp of Mr. Q. "Why, my dear, don't you know that Washington was the Daddy of his Country?" said Quilp with a snicker.

A newly married lady was telling another how nicely her husband could write. "Oh, you should just see some of his love letters!" "Yes, I know," was the freezing reply; "I've got a bushel of 'em in my trunk!"

It being claimed by one of the sterner sex that a man was made first and lord of creation, the question was asked by an indignant beauty how long he remained lord of creation. "Till he got a wife."

"John, did you take the note to Mr. Jones?" "Yes, but I don't think he can read it." "Why, John?" "Because he is blind, sir. While I was in the room he asked me twice where my hat was, and it was on my head all the time."

"How came these holes in your blouse?" said the widow Smith to her irrepressible small boy. "Oh, Mother, I hid under the sofa when Jack Hornor was saying to our Julia that he'd take her, even if you had to be thrown in; and he didn't know I was there, so I hid in and laughed in my sleeves till I fastened."

"Girls will be girls." You're right. And lots of them that we know will be old maids unless they mend their ways and turn their attention to something else besides gauding the streets and giggling at every little male specimen of humanity in a stylish suit of clothes for which he owes the tailor.—Elinore Gosselt.

"The spring has come and the snow is melting. Every Nor do summer Nor do autumn Nor do winter As they Every

It is growing dark Every As the leaves fall Every Love is not now Or for eyes with Every

Oh! how sad to be While the clouds Where we see that To bloom And immortal Every

To the past go Every Every no new or Come where they And to come to Every

"You are growing You are more You have only Deeper sorrow Thank God, no Over the land I Every

No losses there, Nor losing the Nor death, Every

THE CO... THE PEOP... GOLD, SU... When I had some half-f... the Irish lan... and history, it... between Mr. G... got patched into... order; that had... as rare as wolve... scandals of the... be counted on... world had perha... about them. M... have been a m... contrary. Ever... hour I spend u... more and... the conviction t... but at this ver... cases, but in r... some lawyers, b... land laws are... That agitation... the evils of th... earthed a tithe... weak tyrannic... people have... oppression has... stance, this c... county of Clar... is unknown, an... was not ruffl... is infested east... most virulent I... would have a... sumes as many... place the peop... landlord is po... are fleeced bec... earn a reputati... the landlord w... the tenant mu... vote at electio... his daughter... pounces upon... flies abroad to... ever charities... feudal system... and the grim... its exactions, f... necks of the p... Before givin... the treatment... seasons of the... tenant farmer... pass, let me... summary of t...

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"Every Year."

The spring has lost of brightness Every year. And the snow a chastier whiteness Every year. Nor do summer flowers quicken, Nor do autumnal fruits thicken As they once did, for we sicken Every year.

THE COUNTY CLARE.

THE PEOPLE IN A SAD FLIGHT.

COLD, HUNGER AND DISEASE.

When I set out upon these travels I had some half-formed suspicion that, had as the Irish land system was in theory and history, it had, in one way or another, between Mr. Gladstone and public opinion, got patched into tolerably smooth working order; that had landlords were becoming as rare as wolves; that any gross surviving scandals of the system were few enough to be counted on one's fingers; and that the world had perhaps already heard enough about them. My last month's experiences have been an appalling revelation to the contrary.

INSTRUMENTS OF HEINOUS WRONG.

That agitation, instead of magnifying the evils of the system, has never unlearned a title of them, and that, like all weak tyrannies, it is especially where the people have been made passive that the oppression has been most cruel. For instance, this immense and ineffectual county of Clare, in which agrarian crime is unknown, and which, until last Sunday, was not ruffled by a breath of agitation, has been an appalling revelation to the most virulent forms of what the Spectator would have us call "zeocracy." It assumes as many heads as a Hydra. In one place the people are fleeced because the landlord is poor. In another place they are fleeced because the agent wants to earn a reputation for "sharpness." Here the landlord will dictate how many acres the tenant may till, for whom he is to vote at elections, to whom he is to marry his daughter. There the landlords pounce upon whatever is taxable, and lies abroad to spend it. It is as if what ever charities or charities once made the feudal system endurable were torn away, and the grinning skeleton of the thing, its exactions, its arrogance, set upon the necks of the people.

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for their lives upon the crop. For the rest, butter and cattle used to be relied on for the rent, and butter and cattle, it is needless to show now for the tenth time, if they have been an incumbrance and a loss in the richest districts of the island, have simply robbed and ruined creatures whose current expenditure were their all. This is for the present.

We are supposed to be still in the glowing harvest, the horn of plenty should be emptying out all round us. There are still potatoes in the fields, foul and perilous stuff though they be. There are still some dribbles of employment flowing. It is too early for the work-houses to fill (though they are filling). We are only on the threshold of the crisis. Two months hence employment there will be none, the potatoes will have disappeared, and will have left emaciated beings ready to sink under the first stroke of disease, the prices of other food will probably have risen, the money or credit to buy it will be nowhere to be had, the price of the wretched crops will have one in rent, that frightful field famine which is one of our heaviest misfortunes will be full upon us, another Arctic winter, which the icy prelude is already blowing, will have fastened down upon the fireless and foodless huts of the poor, and no four or five long helpless months, if no saving hand be stretched out to give the laborer and small farmer work and food, it seems to me to be an appalling certainty that in large districts, and among large classes,

COLD, HUNGER, AND DISEASE.

will reap a harvest that will shock humanity. Even already I have encountered many strong men with the signs of hunger in their hollow cheeks. I know one family of very fair position and of sensitive pride whose parish priest discovered by an accident that they had been living for several weeks upon chopped cabbage, rather than make their poverty known. How a great proportion of the small farmers are to escape a similar fate I cannot conceive.

MANY INDETERMINABLE FACTS.

But the work wrought by cruel seasons is mild and fleeting compared with the havoc of substance and the dejection of spirit to which the peasants of immense tracts of Clare have been subjected. I can hardly trust myself to write down, without fury,

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS IN THE WESTERN COUNTRIES.

The situation of affairs in the western countries is worse than that in the north, south, and east; but the people of all sections of Ireland are unanimous in the determination that they will not perish without a desperate struggle against territorial encroachments. If all farmers who are opposed to the payment of rent will combine in one vast anti-rent league the whole question may soon be satisfactorily settled—not by armed resistance, but by the moral power of public opinion. We do not mean to advocate the forcible seizure of the soil, but we propose that they should be fairly remunerated for their toil—as in Prussia, under the system of government valuations, and paying their rent in instalments, or as in the United States of the 20th of December, to remain two months. The English aristocratic press call me violent; but I hope the Americans will find the contrary to be true. I know we have the sympathies of that great people in our present struggle, and I am sure that they will decree its existence and final victory. In the coming session of Parliament the wrong will be opened upon the laws of primogeniture and entail, and then will come the real conflict between the people and the damnable feudal system.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

CARELESSNESS IN RELIGION.

Many Catholics of to-day are very negligent in regard to their religion. With the rising generation is growing up a total disregard for the energy and zeal which characterized our ancestors. The works accomplished by our forefathers were so great, that some deem any further efforts unnecessary.

THEIR CRAZY FOLLY.

And that of many like him has been the undoing of their wretched brethren. Even such exceedingly small fish as the cottier laborers have no escaped.

On Tuesday, September 16, the Bishop of Plymouth, England, celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of his consecration, which took place at Clifton on September 16, 1855, the late Cardinal Wiseman being the consecrating bishop.

THE CASES OF A FEW APOSTATE ONLY DEMONSTRATE THE GENERAL FIDELITY OF THE ITALIAN CLERGY IN THESE TRYING TIMES.

Every effort is made by the revolutionists to corrupt the priests, and unlawfully the Italian Government is ready to welcome and reward those clergy who wickedly disobey the rules of the Church, and violate the engagements which they promised to observe faithfully.

IRELAND. AN INTERVIEW WITH PARNELL, THE GREAT AGITATOR.

London, October 26.—Parnell, the famous agitator, yesterday addressed an immense meeting at Ennisorthy, a municipal borough and thriving market town in Leinster county, Ireland. Ennisorthy has since 1798 enjoyed the reputation of an ultra radical city, and in the present agitation it remains true to its history. After the speaking, Mr. Parnell was waited upon by a representative of the Enquirer, and in the course of a protracted conversation gave free expression to his views upon the causes and probable consequences of the present extended dissatisfaction, of which the following are the main points:

Mr. Parnell said that the fourth year's bad crop was the last straw that broke the camel's back, and reduced the farmers to the most direful necessities. They had been borrowing for three years, their credit was gone, and creditors pressing, while merchants refused to longer trust them for the actual necessities of life. If they were forced to pay their rentals, every one else must go unpaid. The heavy inflow of grain from the United States is revolutionizing the markets of Ireland, and the day of immense landed estates and princely incomes is past. The present generation must contend with a powerful foreign competition, not only in agriculture, but in all branches of trade and business. Ireland must be freed of dukes, nabobs, and curies, and the Irish land laws must be reformed altogether. We must also be delivered from the incubus of a territorial aristocracy, which is pressing this already down-trodden people to the earth. This yoke must be lifted from their necks.

BETTER THOUGHTS.

Every man's true measure of worth is conscience. Take away conscience and he is worthless.

Never be idle. Laziness grows on people; it begins in cob-webs, and ends in chains of iron.

The world is governed by opinions, and not by the things whose opinions lead the world to destruction.

To see the world, and to know the just value of that which we ought to see on human favor, we must needs pass through the school of adversity.

The practical life of a Catholic is made up of two parts—spiritual and corporal, for as the Apostle says: "Faith without works is dead."

St. Francis de Sales says: "We should never speak of God, or on any subject related to Him, but with great reverence, great sentiment, and deep feeling."

Truth is reality; error is nonentity. The one is the source of good, the other of evil to the human family. Truth is one and unchangeable, whilst error is as various and as antagonistic as its causes.

A mean and selfish soul produces mean actions, though it animates the person of a prince; but a great and generous mind will scorn eithersumming or cringing, though it inhabits the body of a scullion.

Friendships are often broken, or at least interrupted, because they are made the pretext for acting freely, and unhesitatingly us to behave without politeness. There can be no sincere friendship without esteem.

With fear and trembling are we to work out our salvation, and the greater the position we occupy upon earth, the greater should be our fear and trembling. Those who have none to direct, need have no fears of leading any to eternal destruction.

True charity is an active principle; it is not properly a single virtue, but a disposition residing in the heart as a fountain, whence all the virtues that adorn the nature of the soul flow in many active streams. Without this life-giving principle, the world would be a desert, fertility a curse, and mankind without hope.

To be a safe teacher of morals, one must not only preach, but practice; for the habitual exercise of virtue is one of the first constituents in making up the qualities necessary to a teacher of the truth. We see spots on the sun and moon which we should never regard on a house wall or a hillcock.

Incomparably the greatest source of pleasure in life is the reflection on what we possess a claim upon the respect and veneration of our neighbors; resting on the strong column of his good actions, the earnest Christian is happy in spite of his trials and infirmities; and whilst he may droop under the heavy burden of his cross, yet a sweet peace inhabits his bosom, that points his hope to objects which mock at his weakness.

Catholics would do well to let John Russell Young's work "Around the World with General Grant" severely and dispassionately be inspected. Here is a quotation from it, which, though short, will go a long way. "The general Spanish mind, the Virgin is not the type of chastity. . . she is the Divinity of Chance, and as such is worshipped."

Blessed be the great God of God, Mary most holy! If they only wished to do so, Catholics could make bigoted writers and publishers feel that bigotry doesn't pay.

New inventions may render the old useless, and the machinery of to-day may be cast in the rubbish of to-morrow; our institutions of government may fail and be replaced by others; the world is filled with such illustrations. But there are other things that will never fail, and can never safely be discarded, are needed now, always were and ever will be needed: self-reliance and self-restraint, industry and frugality, courage and patience, truthfulness, and the conscientiousness of religion. These are the essential bases that keep the world sweet, and correct those fermentations which human passions generate. Upon these qualities we must depend for all the hope of permanent and progressive prosperity and happiness. All the home-made virtues—virtues span at home; and to the guardians of homes we must look to see that they are implanted and nourished there.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

One of the most fatal mistakes, and a common one, leading to many others, which we have to deplore, is conveyed in the almost proverbial phrase: "The world owes me a living." The world does not owe you a living. It is not debtor to you, but you are debtor to it, and you cannot work too hard to discharge your obligation. It is not only not owe you anything, but it is not going to pay you anything unless you earn it by hard work, industry and attention to business, and just so long as you pursue such a course in life it will pay.

We are none of us going to thrive, except by work, not by waiting for this or that to turn up, not by looking for this or the other man to help you—not by expecting to be lifted or pushed into success. There are "Miaowbers" waiting for something to turn up all the world over—men waiting for the world to get ready to pay them the debt they suppose to be due—men as contemptible as they are miserably useless.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Canon law has been proclaimed in the Diocese of Brooklyn.

Lady Thankerville and her son, Lord Bonnel, have joined the Catholic Church.

The Rev. Jacob S. Renforth, a Baptist pastor at Lawndale, Ill., is under arrest for Bocheism.

On the 18th inst., six young gentlemen entered the novitiate of the Redemptorists at St. Alphonsus Church, St. Louis, Mo.

In Paris new schools are being built to furnish accommodation for 4,834 children, viz., boys, 2,022; girls, 2,117; infants, 695.

The Bishop of Louisville has ordered that after the 25th inst. the use of olive oil in lamps burning before the Blessed Sacrament in the churches and chapels of the diocese, will be of obligation. Also, no child in the diocese will be permitted to make its first Communion or to receive confirmation unless it shall have previously attended a Catholic school, if there be one in the parish, for at least two years.

On September 29, the Hon. Margt. Petre, sister of Lady Granard, and daughter of Earl Petre, was received by Cardinal Manning into the Sisterhood of the Most Holy Mother, Her brothers, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Petre, is a priest, and will on his father's death succeed to the earldom. He will be the first priest who has sat in the English House of Lords since the Reformation.

A missionary priest in the Black Hills is using his influence with the superintendents of the mines to suspend work on Sundays and with merchants in Lead city and Central to close their places of business. He has initiated the movement and has obtained through the press the cooperation of the Protestant ministers in the two places. The present hours of labor do not give the Catholic workmen an opportunity of attending church.

People who attend the early Mass Sunday after Sunday, and who spend the remainder of the day in idleness or sloth, make a sad mistake. They must keep within the bounds for awhile, but ignorance of the sacred truths which every Catholic should know, will soon cause them to grow tepid and careless. The mind requires an occasional brushing up, and since such people have nothing to do, they must be induced to study the catechism, they soon forget even the answer to the simple questions. The sermon should be heard when it can be done conveniently. Instruction is a reminder of the duties we owe to God and to ourselves.

Miss Florence Lincoln, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Timothy D. Lincoln, of Cincinnati, took the veil of a novice at the Ursuline Convent of St. Martin's, in Brown County, on Oct. the 30th. Miss Lincoln is only twenty-two years old, is finely educated and wealthy, and was one of the queens of society here. Her father is a Protestant, and a leading lawyer. Her mother and sisters are Catholics, the former being the President of the Ladies' Archbishop Aid Society. The ceremony was very impressive and was conducted by the Rev. F. X. Burton, a cousin of the candidate. Miss Lincoln went to the altar arrayed in an elegant bridal dress made by Worth in Paris. The contrast when she laid aside her worldly dress and donned the simple habit of a nun was most striking. Only the mother and immediate relatives of the lady witnessed the ceremony.

Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert, recently made the following interesting statement to a New York reporter: "In the first place we tried to settle them (the Indians), and give them to abandon their wild life. We taught them how to plow and to cultivate the ground. They take up claims, consisting of 300 acres of land, and go to work. We have found it hard to convert them, of course, but they never have been hostile to us. There are ten different languages spoken by the several tribes under our charge, and priests are obliged to learn these languages. In St. Albert Diocese, which alone has an area of territory twice as large as that of France, we have twenty-four priests. During the greater part of the year we travel on sleds drawn by dogs; and in going from camp to camp in winter we have no place to sleep but on the snow, and frequently with the thermometer 50 degrees below zero."

The movement for the establishment of Catholic schools in Belgium is proceeding with undiminished vigor and success. The zeal of the people, and their resolution not to entrust their children to the State or neutral institutions, in which religious instruction is excluded from the school business, fully keeps pace with the exhortations of the Bishops and clergy. In Bruges, the rule of the nuns has been unanimously indicated by the return of the Catholic candidate for the Senate, the former Senator having been a Liberal.

THE DARK CONTINENT.

The current number of the Dublin Monitor contains an able and instructive paper on the Dark Continent, in which the writer sketches, with vivid force, the history of Africa in its relations to Christian missions. Every Catholic should read it, for a more thrilling and yet hopeful social would be difficult to conceive. We quote the concluding paragraph: "What with Protestantism and Mahomedanism, on the coast, and fetishism in the interior, the Spirit of Darkness reigns on *noire* over these wretched negroes. It needs the presence of a real priesthood, divinely and not humanly commissioned, and armed with the supernatural power of the sacraments, to Christianize and civilize this fallen race. It needs a revival of Christian heroism of the austere, antique type of the early ages, born of the strong supernaturalized faith and fervent charity that nerve men to martyrdom, to form such a priesthood and fit them for such a mission. It needs, in fine, that a new crusade should be preached throughout Europe, and that the evangelization of Africa should become to our age what the conquest of the Holy Land was to the ages of Christian chivalry. If we have not a Godofredo de Bouillon, a Tancred, or a Raymond of Toulouse, to lead an army of mail-clad knights to measure swords with Moslem scimitars, we have a Peter the Hermit in the founder of the Society of African Missions, who sounded the charge in a still nobler, because a purely spiritual combat, and phalanx after phalanx of brave young soldiers of the Cross preparing, in obedience to the

divine mandate: "Euntes, docete omnes gentes"—greater than even the primeval "Euntes et multiplicate"—to have home and kindred, and face death and disease, in order that some poor, untaught, unclad savages may be rescued from barbarism. It would be ignoring all that is noblest in our tradition and in the character of our people, pre-eminently a missionary race, if Ireland's place in this glorious campaign were not in the van; and it is cheering to learn that a number of courageous and zealous young Irishmen, moved by that generous spirit of self-sacrifice, without which nothing great has ever been done for the Church or humanity, have already joined the ranks and that a suitable seminary is being built in Cork for the Society of African Missions. Let us hope that the hour of Africa's regeneration has at length struck, and that the words of the Royal Psalmist will be verified in these new apostles: "Pant in a verbis mandatum vocantem ad posterum in terra Chanaan."—Catholic Observer.

A NEW ENCYCLICAL.

THE POPE IS WRITING ABOUT "A FREE CHURCH IN A FREE STATE."

Literature in high religious circles seems the fashion of the day. The Holy Father has undertaken, it is said, a work of the deepest importance and of the most important subject of the liberty of the Church, treating upon that oft-quoted maxim, "A free Church in a free State." The theme is being developed and divided into several parts, the first dealing with the religious strife of the day which has caused such conflicts of opinion in France and Belgium, viz., the educational question; it will show (and the subject lacks not the weight of the proofs and arguments, all strongly in its favor, even if only rationally considered) that teaching cannot exist without religion; that religious instruction cannot competently be carried out without the assistance and influence of the clergy, and hence that the clergy must bear a part and have a voice in all educational questions.

The second part devoted to the abstract to science and theology in general. It undertakes to prove how modern philosophy, in separating from religion, has committed many errors, and led many minds astray, until the knowledge of what is good and beautiful and true has become a matter of opinion instead of a fundamental basis of facts. It further points to the fatal influences of prevailing atheism, widely diffused in all classes, and how the evils of this generation are chiefly owing to the detestable school of a modern and false philosophy.

Thirdly, the subject takes up politics without religion. It demonstrates how all good government must rest on a foundation of right principles, and be based on firm religious convictions, and how the policy of this age, a policy of crooked means, of crooked ends, of doubtful principles and half measures, has led nations to the brink of destruction, producing the evil fruits that rob them of their moral strength and dignity, because of the general lack of truth and of its appreciation and belief, and the great prejudice of peoples, whose traditions and history bear the stamp of weakness, instability, fluctuations and barrenness.

The foundations laid, the fourth division of the work shows the origin of the idea of "a free Church in a free State," an erroneous conception whose aim is prejudicial to the truth and in the first instance to the rights of the universal Church. It shows in which way, and in how great a measure, such a union might be conciliated, and it goes on to prove how the State itself would have all to lose and little to gain by nothing to reap in the most possible case when such a system would eventually be adopted or put into practice.

It is said that this great work, the conception of which is worthy of Leo XIII., is equally remarkable in its execution and development. According to competent persons, it is destined to create a great sensation, both because of the subject upon which it treats, and for the able way in which this very delicate and complicated question is treated. It is thought not impossible that it may be opportunely produced in the shape of an Encyclical.

SONS OF THE CRUSADERS.

An extract from a speech made by Montalembert, the great French Catholic orator, on the education question, many years ago, is particularly appropriate at the present time, when the proposal of the rule of Ferry is about to be submitted to the French constituencies. "What!" he exclaimed, "because we are of those who confess, do you suppose that we rise from the feet of our priests ready to hold our own wrists to the handcuffs of anti-constitutional legislation! What! because the sentiment of faith reigns in our hearts, do you suppose that honor and courage have perished there? You are told to be 'implaceable.' Be so! Do all that you can and will against us! The Church will answer you by Tertullian and the gentle Fenelon: 'You have nothing to fear from us, but we do not fear you.' And I add, in the name of Catholic laymen like myself, Catholics of the nineteenth century, we will not be helots in the midst of a free people. We are the successors of the martyrs, and we do not tremble before the successor of Julian the Apostate. We are the sons of the Crusaders, and we will never draw back before the sons of Voltaire."

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to all suffering from it. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this receipt in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparation and use. Sent by mail, enclosing stamp, naming this paper, W. W. STEPHAN, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

divine mandate: "Euntes, docete omnes gentes"

—greater than even the primeval "Euntes et multiplicate"—to have home and kindred, and face death and disease, in order that some poor, untaught, unclad savages may be rescued from barbarism. It would be ignoring all that is noblest in our tradition and in the character of our people, pre-eminently a missionary race, if Ireland's place in this glorious campaign were not in the van; and it is cheering to learn that a number of courageous and zealous young Irishmen, moved by that generous spirit of self-sacrifice, without which nothing great has ever been done for the Church or humanity, have already joined the ranks and that a suitable seminary is being built in Cork for the Society of African Missions. Let us hope that the hour of Africa's regeneration has at length struck, and that the words of the Royal Psalmist will be verified in these new apostles: "Pant in a verbis mandatum vocantem ad posterum in terra Chanaan."—Catholic Observer.

A NEW ENCYCLICAL.

THE POPE IS WRITING ABOUT "A FREE CHURCH IN A FREE STATE."

Literature in high religious circles seems the fashion of the day. The Holy Father has undertaken, it is said, a work of the deepest importance and of the most important subject of the liberty of the Church, treating upon that oft-quoted maxim, "A free Church in a free State." The theme is being developed and divided into several parts, the first dealing with the religious strife of the day which has caused such conflicts of opinion in France and Belgium, viz., the educational question; it will show (and the subject lacks not the weight of the proofs and arguments, all strongly in its favor, even if only rationally considered) that teaching cannot exist without religion; that religious instruction cannot competently be carried out without the assistance and influence of the clergy, and hence that the clergy must bear a part and have a voice in all educational questions.

The second part devoted to the abstract to science and theology in general. It undertakes to prove how modern philosophy, in separating from religion, has committed many errors, and led many minds astray, until the knowledge of what is good and beautiful and true has become a matter of opinion instead of a fundamental basis of facts. It further points to the fatal influences of prevailing atheism, widely diffused in all classes, and how the evils of this generation are chiefly owing to the detestable school of a modern and false philosophy.

Thirdly, the subject takes up politics without religion. It demonstrates how all good government must rest on a foundation of right principles, and be based on firm religious convictions, and how the policy of this age, a policy of crooked means, of crooked ends, of doubtful principles and half measures, has led nations to the brink of destruction, producing the evil fruits that rob them of their moral strength and dignity, because of the general lack of truth and of its appreciation and belief, and the great prejudice of peoples, whose traditions and history bear the stamp of weakness, instability, fluctuations and barrenness.

The foundations laid, the fourth division of the work shows the origin of the idea of "a free Church in a free State," an erroneous conception whose aim is prejudicial to the truth and in the first instance to the rights of the universal Church. It shows in which way, and in how great a measure, such a union might be conciliated, and it goes on to prove how the State itself would have all to lose and little to gain by nothing to reap in the most possible case when such a system would eventually be adopted or put into practice.

It is said that this great work, the conception of which is worthy of Leo XIII., is equally remarkable in its execution and development. According to competent persons, it is destined to create a great sensation, both because of the subject upon which it treats, and for the able way in which this very delicate and complicated question is treated. It is thought not impossible that it may be opportunely produced in the shape of an Encyclical.

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 Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Thursday morning.
 THOS. COFFEY,
 CATHOLIC RECORD,
 London, Ont.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.
 London, Ont., May 23, 1879.
 DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its tone and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.
 Believe me,
 Yours very sincerely,
 + JOHN WALSH,
 Bishop of London.
 MR. THOMAS COFFEY,
 Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 14, 1879.

THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED.

We have in these columns frequently alluded to the Irish land agitation. We have seen that agitation, from small beginnings, assume such growth and proportions as to attract the attention, not alone of the British Empire, but of the entire civilized world. We have seen it assume such earnestness and intensity as to draw from Lord Salisbury harsh expressions as to the necessity of its repression, and from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach the rather ambiguous declaration that it had become "dangerous." The British press, in reviewing its meetings and solemn public declarations, has muttered threatenings upon the devoted but suffering people of Ireland. Mr. A. M. Sullivan very truly stated, at a recent Tenant-Right meeting, that before the British Parliament hearkened to any demand for the removal of Irish grievances, the people had to be brought to the very verge of revolution. The Irish people have assumed a very determined attitude on this question—an attitude from which they cannot be driven, except by force of arms. Better they should die with arms in their hands than by starvation. The time has fortunately passed—and the sooner the British Government and Legislature understand it the better for the Empire—when a whole nation can be driven to starvation. For, taking into full and impartial consideration the causes which led to the famine of '46-'47-'48, we must declare that the Irish nation was then driven to want; and that the thousands and hundreds of thousands who then died owe their death to the system which governed them—a system subversive of human rights, antagonistic to human happiness. What is the nature of that system? Taking its origin from massacre, spoliation, confiscation and perjury, it unequivocally and emphatically bestows on the Irish landlord the right of removing his tenants at will.

They may improve their holdings by the erection of buildings and the more scientific tillage of the soil, (for which they must, though it all be *work of their hands*—the product of their economy—pay increased rent,) yet, they may, after all their improvements, be ejected from these holdings without any adequate compensation. Indeed, the time was, when the ejections could be carried out without any compensation whatever. Such was the state of things prior to the Gladstone Land Act of 1870. That act has effected certain changes for the better, but is virtually evaded by the majority of landlords. The consequence is easily deduced.

The Irish tenant farmer makes little, if any, improvement on his holding. To raise sufficient from a willing and productive soil to pay his rent, and give his family a scanty subsistence, begins and ends his ambition.

Whence it is, that little, if any, skill directs and controls the exuberance of the most luxuriant soil upon which the sun of heaven smiles; whence it is, that, instead of neat and commodious farm-houses, the most wretched hovels dot the sur-

face of that beautiful land; whence it is, that the people of Ireland, with a soil the best adapted in the world for pasturage, and for dairy purposes, have no other esculents than half-nutritive radicles. To produce abundant crops of these latter—the soil was, year by year, previous to the famine, to employ an Americanism, "used up." Then came want, starvation, and death.

There had been warnings of the approach of that terrible catastrophe, but the government had closed its eyes to all such warnings. Not many years ago Lord Beaconsfield, then Mr. Disraeli—then, as now, first Minister of England—declared on a Buckinghamshire hustings that there were things worse than the famine in Ireland.

We deny not that there are worse things, but this declaration of a British Premier shows not only the indifference of Britain to Irish catastrophes, but its covert approval of all disasters destructive of Irish nationality. We trust that when famine-stricken England's millions of poverty-stricken serfs, and famine may at any time visit them—but we trust shall not—when the wail of distress shall perchance have gone forth from its over-crowded cities, piercing the clouds and reaching the ends of the earth; when death shall have laid its chilling hand upon hundreds of thousands of its sons and daughters—darkening its once cheery roadsides, its merry vales and pleasant hills with their lifeless bodies; when its children shall have fled affrighted to the seashore to pray the angry tide to convey them to some haven of safety, and have found in repose to their prayer a grave on the bosom of the waters, we hope that no Irish statesman shall be malign and merciless enough to declare that worse things than an English famine might have happened.

The Irish people stand to-day face to face with a crisis as grave as that which confronted them in the years of famine. The government had, as we have declared, ample warning as to the coming of that crisis. They have also warnings, ample and in every respect unmistakable, as to the coming of the crisis which persistence in maintaining the present system of land tenure must now bring on. Mere threats by one minister that the agitation must be suppressed; empty denunciations as to its dangerous character by another, can neither meet the difficulty nor satisfy the reasonable demands of the Irish people.

But it may be asked what are these demands?

Do the Irish people demand the confiscation of the landlords' estates? They do not. Do they demand that the landlords should be forced to sell their estates? They do not. Do they demand to be exempted from rent? They do not. They demand that the tenure of the holdings be made by law, fixed and certain, and not subject, as now, to the arbitrary will of the landlord or his agent. They demand that the rent be fixed at a reasonable figure, to be decided by arbitration or otherwise. They demand that full compensation be given to ejected tenants for any improvements they may have made on their holdings. They also demand that the government encourage the creation of a peasant proprietary, which can be done in three ways; 1st, by the establishment of a fund to assist the tenants to purchase such estates as may be offered for sale; secondly, by the breaking up of the land companies, the purchase of their lands, and their subsequent sale to the tenants; thirdly, by the reclaiming of the waste lands of the country, and their sale to the tenantry.

But it may be objected, that the people of Ireland thus ask too much from the government; that the government would, in complying with their demands, do that which should be left to private enterprise and individual industry.

Were Ireland a wealthy country, were its capitalists and land-owners men interested in the welfare and progress of the people, then, indeed, we admit that this objection would have force and standing.

But when it is understood, as the government well understands, that Ireland is poor, that the land system now prevailing there is a drain on its energies and on its capital, it

must be seen that the remedy to be applied to the land troubles must come from the government itself.

That government did not hesitate—and we say all honor to it for its generosity, to expend its millions to relieve the negroes of its West Indian Islands from slavery. Now that there is a more degrading slavery exercising baneful sway over millions of so-called freemen, can that same government fail to apply a judicious remedy? What is the duty of the government in this case?

We presume not to speak on our authority, but invoke the authority of men of high renown and indisputable weight amongst law-givers. Montesquieu declares that the State owes to every citizen a certain subsistence, and adds: "The riches of a State arise from the labor of the people. . . . Therefore, the State owes to every citizen a proper nourishment, convenient clothing, and a kind of life not incompatible with health."

Dr. Paley says: "When the partition of property is rigidly maintained against the claims of indigence and distress, it is maintained in opposition to those who made it, and to his, who is supreme Proprietor of everything and who has filled the world with plenty and comfort of all whom he sends into it."

We have also the authority of the philosopher Locke:

"God, the Lord and Father of all," says this distinguished writer, "has given no one of His children such a property in his peculiar portion of the things of this world, but that He has given his needy brother a right to the surplusage of his goods, so that it cannot justly be denied him, when his pressing wants call for it; and, therefore, no man could ever have just power over the life of another by right of property in land or possessions."

We might make other citations but these suffice to show that the government in acceding to the demand of the Irish people, would not only invade no right, trample on no privilege, but do that which it is bound by the social pact to do—secure the means of subsistence for the people, or as Montesquieu has it, secure to every citizen "a proper nourishment, convenient clothing, and a kind of life not incompatible with health."

We await with anxiety the action of the government in this matter. We have, we must confess, but little confidence in Lord Beaconsfield, Admiration for him, we have none.

But we have some faith in the British people, themselves in a large measure, afflicted with the same evil from which Ireland suffers. As they once, by their determined action at the polls (where they will soon again pronounce on the merits of the present government) delivered the Irish people from the incubus of an alien Church, we trust that the day is not far distant, when, rising up their voices in brotherhood, with the Irish race, they may relieve that devoted people from the degradation and the ruin of an alien aristocracy.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.

Another relic of Orange brutality is the absurd and offensive celebration of the fifth of November. What connection Orangemen can establish between their vulgar, ferocious, and illiterate combination, and the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, no one can see.

Catholics, as a body, have every reason to feel grateful over the discovery of that nefarious plot, which, if successful, would have foiled the very object it may have been intended to secure.

But to have Orangemen put on its Sunday-go-to-Meeting attire on that day is something ludicrous in the extreme. We notice that of late years the celebration of the "Fifth" has been to a great extent consigned to a youthful but extremely noxious branch of Orangemen—the Young Britons. These uneducated youths have been in many places a source of grievous annoyance, not only to their parents, whose control they despise, but to all respectable citizens. For cowardice, coarseness and vulgarity, they enjoy a sad preeminence amongst our rising generation.

Their celebration of the "Fifth" this year was, as far as we have

learned, comparatively harmless. We have no desire to interfere with their celebration of that day, or even of the 1st of April, if it should please them to celebrate even that day; but as citizens of a country which has a reputation yet to make, we should be sorry to see any portion of our fellow-citizens so far forget what they owe to themselves, to their sense of self-respect and of common decency, as to belittle themselves in rude, senseless and barbaric displays.

Orangeism is an exotic, which must be uprooted from our virginal soil. It is a noxious weed which must be eradicated, and cast into the flames.

With it perish the memory of such days as the twelfth of July and fifth of November.

A GOOD MOVE.

THE UNITED STATES Postmaster General has received a communication from the postal authorities of Canada, stating that all publications styled *Police Gazette*, &c., are prohibited circulation in the Dominion on account of their immoral character. Despite the utmost precaution of the Canadian Postmasters, some copies of the obnoxious papers are still received in the mails from this country and delivered. It is therefore requested that the United States Government take measures to prevent the forwarding of this class of matter in Canadian mails. The Postmaster General a few days ago issued an order that all such publications addressed to Canada shall be unmailable.

The Dominion Government have thus put in force an order for which it will receive the hearty thanks of all who have an interest in the future of our country. For some time past we have been urgently advocating the necessity of preventing the circulation in Canada of that abominable immoral rubbish which has in such large quantities been scattered broadcast, amongst our young people more particularly. The *Police Gazette*, the *Boys Own Paper* and such like, were working an immense amount of harm. While we are pleased to be amazed to witness the quantity of objectionable matter having an immoral tendency which can still be seen every day spread out before our gaze on the counters of some of our newsdealers.

We do not know if our humble efforts had anything to do with the order just issued by the Government, but at all events we are heartily glad that the Government have taken this course. The big dailies might have urged this matter more earnestly to the exclusion of subjects of far less importance. But while we are now to a large extent protected from the harmful literature across the border, it would be well were a vigilant eye kept on the matter issued from certain Canadian printing houses.

Toronto endeavors to ape New York in many things; and we are sorry to see it imitating that place in sending forth a species of light literature which at least will not be productive of any good. The better class of light reading is not found as saleable as those crazy, sensational romances, in nearly all of which runs an undercurrent of infidelity and immorality, and this is the reason why these unscrupulous people pander to the appetites of the vulgar. We hope the time will come when all literature of this sort will be subject to Government supervision before it is allowed to be issued to the people.

A WORKINGMEN'S PROTESTANT CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

A WORKINGMEN'S PROTESTANT CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION has been formed in Scotland, and already a considerable number of members have been enrolled. The object of this association is to unite the Protestant and Conservative interests in the district, and to promote the Conservative cause at the forthcoming general election. We are sorry to witness this mixing up of politics and religion by hot-headed fanatics. We fail to see what Conservatives or Reformers, as such, should have to do with Protestant or any other associations. But we should not be astonished at this step, after all. The Catholic Church is making conquests among the very Presbyterians themselves. Even Scotland is becoming Catholic. The old church is fast winning over souls in that country which for centuries has been wrapt in the gloom of Presbyterianism.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AFFAIRS in Ireland are assuming a very serious aspect. The Government has sent an agent to investigate the condition of the Irish people. Few of the Irish landlords can get any rent paid at all, and matters are evidently approaching a crisis.

At the closing exercise on Wednesday night of the Novena in honor of St. Emilius, the Basilica at Ottawa was thronged, over 3,000 persons being present. His Lordship, Bishop Duhamel, officiated, and after the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament all approached the sanctuary ruing to gaze on the martyr's relics. During the week there were 2,800 communicants.

A CABLE dispatch from London dated November 6th, says it is stated on trustworthy authority that the Vatican is seriously contemplating the reorganization and increase of American bishoprics, in compliance with recent suggestions of Cardinal McCloskey. The Pope will hold a consistory on the 5th of December, when some action in the matter will doubtless be taken.

The Catholic Bishops of Ireland have adopted resolutions appealing to the Government and all public bodies and private individuals to help the poor, as the Poor Law Act is insufficient to meet the necessities of the impending crisis. The Bishops exhort their flocks to bear their trials patiently, to respect the rights of others, pay their just debts as fully as they are able, and obey the laws, while using all peaceful constitutional means to reform the land laws.

A CABLE dispatch from London dated the 10th, says that the Irish Local Government Board report is that the potato crop is everywhere deficient. This, combined with the absence of peat fuel, owing to the rain, is regarded as the leading cause of the distress, which is expected to culminate during the winter and spring. Pauperism is greatly increasing. The departure of Parnell for America, fixed for the 15th, is postponed in consequence of the aspect of political affairs.

THREE HUNDRED HOUSES of ill-fame in Toronto, the Canadian "Gotham," and yet the people of Toronto are perhaps as well-read and well-educated as any other on the continent. We should rather have said ill-read and ill-educated. A want of early moral culture is here apparent, and we can also blame to a large extent the mad literature of disordered intellects and unscrupulous publishers. The Y. M. C. A. are going to make a raid on the houses of ill-fame. You are too late, gentlemen. You may as well be "peppin' stones at the moon." You should make a raid on godless education and immoral prints.

WRITING from Drogheda, an American newspaper correspondent says:—"I have made a calculation on the lowest estimation of the number of people who have attended the anti-temple agitations held in the last six weeks. They have been some twenty-four in number, and the aggregate attendance has been computed at 200,000 people, who have hailed Charles Stuart Parnell as the liberator of the land, with an enthusiasm accorded to no public man in Ireland since O'Connell stirred the soul of Ireland by the magic of his eloquence, and was the uncrowned monarch of the Irish race." This correspondent, however, also gives Mr. Davitt, Mr. O'Connor Power, and Mr. Biggar a fair share of credit for the great work that now absorbs the heart of the country.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Cork Examiner* writes that journal that a crisis in the communion known as the 'Irvingites, or Catholic Apostolic Church,' has arrived. The Rev. Nicholas Smishing, last survivor but one of the Apostolic Brotherhood, died yesterday. The principal article of faith of the Irvingites is that the second coming of the Lord takes place before the last of the Apostolic Brotherhood passes away, and extreme interest is felt in the life of the surviving brother, Rev. Hope Thistlewood, of Hampstead, now in his 86th year. This morning his residence was besieged by the ex-

celted Irvingites, eager to ascertain his condition and judge the probable time of occurrence of the next event they believe will happen. In case the base of their creed proves a failure, I understand the Irvingites are likely to pass over in a body to the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Mallock, author of 'Is life worth living,' was an Irvingite before he became a Northangerian, and his declaration that the only possible reaction either from materialism or the shop of exploded faiths, was in humble submission to the Church of Rome, has been widely adopted by his former co-religionists. The further development of this remarkable religious practice is watched with deep interest."

MEMOIR OF RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP OF LONDON.

We to-day present our readers with a short memoir of our Right Rev. Bishop, for which we are indebted to our interesting contemporary the *Harp*.

His Lordship was born in the parish of Muncoo, Co. Kilkenny, May 24, 1830. He is descended of a very old and influential stock. The first of the family in Ireland accompanied Earl Strongbow, from Wales, in 1170, and settled in the County Kilkenny; like the Geraldines, they became "more Irish than the Irish themselves." In the course of time they gained large possessions, known as the "Walsh Mountains." This property was afterwards confiscated during the Commonwealth, and in the reign of William III. when the older branches emigrated to France and Austria, and took military service in those countries. In the former the title of Count Tertant was conferred on the representative of the older branch. For generations His Lordship's forefathers lived in that condition of comfort and independence which the better class of farmers enjoy, especially in the province of Leinster. On the mother's side he is of the Macdonalds, a most respectable family, and one which, like that of Walsh, has given a number of zealous and learned ecclesiastics.

His Lordship's course of studies were commenced at St. John's College, Waterford, and terminated at the Seminary of the Sulpicians, Montreal. After his ordination in 1854 Father Walsh was appointed to the Brock Mission, bordering on Lake Simcoe. In 1857 he was placed in charge of the parish of St. Mary's, Toronto. Full of the spirit of his holy vocation, he applied himself with zeal and constancy to the discharge of his manifold duties. Very soon after the consecration of Bishop Lynch, in 1859, his Lordship summoned Father Walsh to his aid as Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral. He filled this important and responsible position about two years with marked success, and at the end of this time, to the great joy of his old parishioners, and the regret of those belonging to the Cathedral, he finally resumed his administration of St. Mary's as parish priest and Vicar-General of the diocese.

The health of Dr. Pius-neault, Bishop of Sandwich, having become impaired, it was found necessary to select a successor for him in that See. Accordingly the Hierarchy of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec unanimously nominated Vicar-General Walsh as the future Bishop. The choice was ratified by the Holy See. The consecration of His Lordship took place on 11th Nov., 1867, in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, with great pomp and ceremony, and amid the prayers and rejoicings of the vast concourse assembled on the auspicious occasion. The late Dr. Ballagheen, Archbishop of Quebec, was the consecrating Bishop. The elevation of Bishop Walsh to the Episcopal rank was hailed with sincere pleasure, not only by the clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, but also of the dioceses adjoining, as he was much and deservedly loved and esteemed by his brother priests.

When assuming the government of his diocese, His Lordship immediately applied himself with extraordinary resolution and ability to the important duties of his exalted office. He displayed administrative talent of the highest order. He began by making a careful and thorough examination into the affairs of the diocese. The result was well calculated to inspire courage and energy. He found that a large and pressing debt must be liquidated; that the reorganization of the clergy and missions was imperative; that a number of priests should be provided, that in many parishes churches, presbyteries were to be built *de novo* or improved by restoration or enlargement; that the interests of education everywhere demanded attention, and that asylums for the orphan and for the infirm poor were to be established. In a word, a vast amount of arduous and constant labor awaited his Lordship. He grappled earnestly with the difficulties that presented themselves in all directions. Nobly seconded by his generous flock, he succeeded within the incredibly short period of three years in paying off to the last shilling the large debt which had encumbered the diocese.

As a pulpit orator, Bishop Walsh has achieved a high reputation. His sermons betoken plan, thought, study, and are ever practical. His style is ornate, eloquent, full of point, logical and impressive. He has every command of the choicest language, illustrating his subject with a suitably applied imagery. The pastorals of his Lordship—always opportune and welcome—are models of composition and pregnant with instruction. In their calm and pious he dispenses to his well-stored mind. In all truth it may be said of his Lordship's literary productions, "nil tibi quod non amant," whatever subject he handles he embellishes.

The Record unites with the clergy and laity of the diocese in wishing his Lordship many, many years of happiness, and prays that he may be long spared to govern the hearts that he has won by his kind and paternal rule.

CELEBRATION.

On Wednesday the Bishop Jubilee of anniversary looking back distinguished things which consolation reason for priests and Canada of twofar different the Catholic of Ontario, during these strides that present advance Rev. Bishop occupied a p ecclesiastical and he can pleasure on h the service Holy Church

When he diocese of To sent Archdio of Hamilton, ate of Nort were but fe number of p bread of life over this vast Lordship career in a mission, obli very insuffic could procu were under and many of great distan mission can labor and f been endure who looked truly pater afterwards w ing energy a his career n denial, his act izing his t government

The state of pared with t amply bears and judge while the i celebration marked at creasing est priests. O priests of the were here Lordship, w venerated I the principa boring dioc London alon Right Rev.

At 2 o'clock a symptoms Lordship, Fla Right Rev. Father Bretta ston, and o. Proulx and the Administrato Toronto. At the household from the Dio ship Bishop C O'Connell an diocese of To tor Rooney, V. R. G. Vin nels, and Rev. Father From Ottawa Rev. D. O'Co College, and B of Chatham. F Very Rev. I After the cl Rev. Dean following ad to the Right London.

My Lord, Diocese, hail fifth Anniver sacerdotal dign In union w taries of othe here to do y numerous b the Province their felicita *Religiosus* of whom you h kind father, dent director Diocese, (on y you confere and all, prou specially as o endorsed to t ties of pater tion to our W

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CELEBRATION OF THE BISHOP'S SILVER JUBILEE.

On Wednesday last His Lordship the Bishop celebrated his Silver Jubilee of priesthood and twelfth anniversary of his consecration. In looking back over the career of our distinguished Bishop, we find many things which must be a source of consolation to His Lordship and a reason for joy to his devoted priests and beloved people. The Canada of twenty-five years ago was far different from what it is to-day, and the Catholic Church of this Province of Ontario, then in its infancy, has during these years made the gigantic strides that have brought it to its present advanced state. Our Right Rev. Bishop during these years has occupied a prominent position in the ecclesiastical history of this Province, and he cannot but look back with pleasure on his useful career spent in the service of God and His Holy Church.

When he was first ordained the diocese of Toronto comprised the present Archdiocese, together with that of Hamilton, London and the Vicariate of Northern Canada. There were but few churches, and a small number of priests to "break the bread of life" to the people scattered over this vast tract of country. His Lordship commenced his priestly career in a distant and scattered mission, obliged to put up with the very insufficient accommodation he could procure. Several townships were under his spiritual guidance and many of the poor people living a great distance from the centre of the mission can still recall the great labor and fatigue that must have been endured by the faithful priest, who looked after their wants with a truly paternal solicitude. Called afterwards to many positions requiring energy and true courage, we find his career marked by heroic self-denial, his actions guided by a matured judgment until the Holy See recognizing his ability called him to the government of the diocese of London. The state of the Church to-day, compared with that of twelve years ago, amply bears witness to the prudence and judgment of his administration, while the incidents attending the celebration of his Silver Jubilee marked at once the ever increasing esteem and affection of his priests. On Wednesday all the priests of the diocese who could come were here to congratulate His Lordship, whilst the presence of the venerated Bishop of Hamilton, and the principal clergymen of the neighboring dioceses, shows that not to London alone, is the love for our Right Rev. Bishop confined.

At 2 o'clock the visitors descended to the spacious dining room of the Palace, where a sumptuous repast awaited them. His Lordship presided, having on his right the Right Rev. Bishop of Hamilton, and Father Brettargh, of the diocese of Kingston, and on his left the Venerable Monks Proulx and the Very Rev. Father Rooney, Administrator of the Archdiocese of Toronto. Amongst those at table, besides the household of His Lordship, we noticed from the Diocese of Hamilton, His Lordship Bishop Crimmon, Rev. Fathers Lemmon, O'Connell and Corcoran. From the Archdiocese of Toronto, Very Rev. Administrator Rooney, V. G., Very Rev. Dean Proulx, V. R., C. Vincent, V. G., Pres. St. Michael's, and Rev. Father McCann, Kingston, Rev. Fathers Brettargh and Brennan. From Ottawa, Rev. Father Coffey. Very Rev. D. O'Connell, President Assumption College, and Rev. Father Williams, O. S. F., of Chatham. From the Diocese of London, Very Rev. Deans Murphy and Wagner, Very Rev. Dr. Kilroy, Rev. Fathers Boulat, Flannery, Bayard, Gerard, Duprat, Andrieux, Villeneuve, James, Outlette, O'Shea, P. Ryan, Brennan, O'Neil, Gahan, Wattors, Ansbro, Corcoran, Kelly, Molphy, Ryan, Connolly, Carlin, West, Roman, O'Keefe and Moran. After the cloth had been removed Very Rev. Dean Murphy arose and read the following address to His Lordship:

My Lord,—We, the priests of your Diocese, hail with delight the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of your elevation to the sacerdotal dignity. In union with the Bishops and dignitaries of other Dioceses, who are gathered here to do you honor; in union with the numerous bodies of the laity all over the Province who send to you Lordship their felicitations; and in concert with the Religious of different communities to whom you have been for so long a time a kind father, a wise counsellor, and prudent director,—We, the priests of your Diocese, (on the greater number of whom you conferred the Holy Orders), come on and all, proud and joyous to claim you specially as our own Bishop and Father, endeared to us as you are by the sacred ties of paternity and disinterested devotion to our welfare. We wish on this occasion of your Silver Jubilee to speak the things we have seen and heard, even though we feel you would much prefer our silence—for your dignified firmness on more than one important and trying occasion, and the exalted position which your personal and

official character as our representative has given to our Holy Faith in Western Ontario, demand it of us.

While spending yourself in the visitation of our scattered missions, encouraging our humble but earnest efforts to advance the Religious and Educational interests of the people confided to our care, you have ever been to us a model at the altar and in the pulpit. The Priests of the Archdiocese of Toronto, so well and so honorably represented here to-day, remember how you labored in word and work while in their midst. Your generous hospitality, the kind welcome you had for all, the paternal counsel and serious advice you knew so well how to intermingle with friendly intercourse, are still treasured up amongst their happiest recollections.

The Parish of St. Mary's in the city of Toronto, though now governed by the wisdom of an excellent and able successor, will not for many years to come forget the influence of your Apostolic zeal and fervid eloquence. But we, My Lord, have known you in your Episcopacy, and can testify to the supreme wisdom of the Holy See in the choice of a Chief Pastor. Our relations have been the most intimate. Indeed, it may be said of the priests of this diocese (what is peculiar to the blessed Spirit above), there is no dissension here, no rivalry except for good work, no mine and thine—but all are united in the constant love and preventing will of Him who governs or rather who guides. We, therefore, My Lord, while expressing our heartfelt wishes for your welfare, and paying due homage to the virtues and talents we so prize in, desire to mark this occasion of your Silver Jubilee by a solemn Act of Thanksgiving for the many benefits your zeal and prudence have conferred upon this diocese—for the singular proofs of love and devotedness you have given to every one of us, your faithful and much attached priests, who all with one voice and one heart, here to-day, pray for many more years of usefulness, prosperity and happiness to our much-loved and venerated Bishop. As an earnest of our sincerity, and in testimony of our deep and lasting gratitude, we hereby offer for your Lordship's acceptance, a complete set of the Writings of the Holy Fathers while recommending ourselves to your Lordship's prayers, and begging the favor of your Episcopal blessing.

On the conclusion of the address His Lordship replied as follows: My Lord, Very Rev. and Rev. Gentlemen,—I am sincerely thankful to His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, and to the clergy of the neighboring dioceses who are our guests, for honoring us with their presence here to-day. His Lordship was once a venerated priest of this diocese and he is always welcome to London. I had the honor of belonging for years to the clergy of the Archdiocese of Toronto and need hardly say that those friends and companions of my better and happier days are heartily welcome here. As for you, beloved clergy, how can I sufficiently thank you for all the kindnesses you have ever shown me, for the unwavering confidence with which you have honored me, and for the special proofs of good will which you bring to me to-day. The kindly sentiments so well expressed in your too flattering address are more honorable to you than they are to me, for they show you possessed of the great ecclesiastical virtue of dutiful homage, to, and veneration for, the sacred office of the Episcopate which I occupy so unworthily till. Would that I could honestly appropriate all the good things you say of me, for then I would be less unworthy of your esteem and affection. However, your words should, at all events, have the effect of urging me to do all in my power to acquire all the virtues and good qualities with which your friendship would fain see me adorned and enriched. The works of the Holy Fathers, your splendid and munificent gift, will always be valued by me for their own sakes as well as because they will ever remind me of your attachment. These immortal works of the Fathers are the consolation and encouragement of the Catholic priesthood. Their pages teach the great sacerdotal virtues that shine conspicuous in the lives of their authors, that steadfast devotion, duty in the midst of the most formidable difficulties, that distinguished them, that loyal fidelity to the Church which, in them, not rarely, went even to the shedding of their blood—all these things, and more the Fathers teach, whilst with a marvellous unison, like the scattered echoes of one voice, they proclaim in their respective ages the great Christian truths which the Catholic Church, and she alone, holds to-day in their integrity and purity. We are the heirs of the Fathers, we hold their heritage, and that heritage is at once "the Church of the Fathers and the home of the children."

You congratulate me on the twenty-fifth anniversary of my ordination to the holy priesthood. Would that these precious years had been more profitably spent. Twenty-five years are but a speck of time in the life of the immortal Church, but they are a great deal in the life of an individual, spanning, as they do, the golden vale of his existence. In looking back through those vanished years, whilst there are many things in the retrospect to trouble the individual conscience for duties omitted or imperfectly performed, yet are there many things also calculated to comfort and encourage. Within that period, short as it is, the progress of the Church in Ontario has been very great indeed. There are nearly as many priests in one diocese now as there were twenty-five years ago in the four dioceses and the Vicariate Apostolic that constitute the ecclesiastical province of Ontario. There were vast districts then without a priest or church, and many of them were in consequence lost to the faith. The little ones of Christ were famishing for the bread of life, and there was no consecrated hand to break it unto them. The holy sacrifice of the Mass, the great central act of Christian worship, for which the most glorious structure that ever was designed by human genius, and raised by human hands is too unworthy, was offered up at distant intervals in the smoky cabin or the humble log-chapel. Now this sad state of things has utterly disappeared and instead we behold the church and her institutions in a hopeful and flourishing condition. The number of priests has, as I have already said, been greatly increased, new missions have been



RIGHT REV. JOHN WALSH, D.D., BISHOP OF LONDON.

established, churches and presbyteries have been built in sufficient numbers to supply our most urgent wants. The Separate School system greatly ameliorated is being worked with efficiency and with beneficial results; there are a sufficient number of colleges and conventual academies for higher education, whilst the orphans and the aged poor are provided for in institutions established for the purpose. To the holy bishops and zealous priests, some of whom have passed to their reward and others of whom still remain to edify us by their example, this happy state of things, is, under God, mainly due. They bore the burden of the day and the heat; they sowed in tears that we might reap in joy; "sowing they went and wept, casting their seeds, but we, coming, with joyfulness carry the sheaves." (Psalms cxxv. 6 verse). It is for us to take up the great work they began, and as far as in us lies to carry it to a successful issue. Canada is a free and happy country; no penal law has ever soiled the virgin pages of its statute book; no state trammels hamper the action and clog the activity of the Church. Here the bride of Christ may walk forth in all her majesty and loveliness like unto the spouse of the canticles coming up from the desert, like the morning rising, and fragrant with perfumes of sweetest odour. Here there is open to the divine energies and zeal of the Church a field of labor fair and free as that on which the eyes of the patriarch rested when about to separate from Lot. Great, then, are our opportunities, and great also our responsibilities. May we not be wanting in them. Such are the thoughts that are uppermost in my mind to-day, and to which I have thus ventured to give expression. I thank you once again for your extreme kindness, and I humbly pray that the blessing of our heavenly Father may descend upon you and abide with you always. The Bishop presided in a glowing terms proposed his health and the health of the priests of the diocese of Hamilton. The Bishop replied in a few eloquent remarks, in which he referred to his long acquaintance with His Lordship Walsh, commencing in 1851, and continuing and strengthening to the present time. His Lordship referred also to the first arrival of Bishop Walsh in the diocese, and paid a glowing tribute to the zeal of the Bishop of Hamilton, who he could not forget his old friends of the clergy of whom he was, and whom he had known so long and so favorably. In the progress which the church had made in Ontario, we must not forget the self-sacrificing priests who in season and out of season were ever to be found engaged in the Master's work. To them is due in great measure the grand evidences that we see on every side of us, of the great progress of the church; and he could not but gratefully thank them without congratulating them and wishing them every blessing which their exalted and trying position required.

His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton having concluded his remarks, which were received with sincere applause by all present, Monsignor Bravay, Vicar-General of London, rose up and said:—We deeply regret the absence from our midst of one whose presence would greatly enhance this solemn occasion, the illustrious Archbishop of Toronto, whose return to his flock is hourly expected. Of the wonderful works already accomplished by His Grace, Mr. Lynch, for the welfare of the Archdiocese, it is not my province to speak here. Suffice it to say that his extraordinary success for the good of religion and Christian education, place him among the first prelates of Canada. But if we have not the pleasure of seeing him in our midst on this happy occasion, I will not hesitate to say that he is well represented by his worthy Vicar-General and Administrator, the Very Rev. Father Rooney, and the other clergymen of the Archdiocese, who are present before us. To all of them I will say: you are heartily welcome, gentlemen. Our solemnity would have been incomplete without you. I beg to offer you in the name of the clergy of this diocese, our warmest wishes. Whilst we are engaged in the pleasing duty of giving honor to whom honor is due, I may be permitted to mention, on this solemn occasion, the name of one who has deep and lasting claims to the sympathy of the Catholic Church in Canada, the name of one personally known to many of us, the second and never-to-be-forgotten Missionary Bishop of Toronto, the immortal Monsignor De Charbonnel. To him the church in this Province is indebted for the invaluable blessing we enjoy of having Separate Schools. By his untiring and persevering efforts, he secured a law, which, though still imperfect, is nevertheless a great boon, and as such has

been productive of a great deal of good. Having by superhuman exertions liquidated the enormous debt which weighed on his cathedral, this distinguished prelate set about one of the grandest works of his Episcopate. With the assent of the Holy See he divided the portion of the vineyard assigned to him into three dioceses, all of which were confided to the charge of zealous pastors. This disinterested measure on his part was intended to multiply missionaries, churches and institutions for the education of Catholic youth. We all know how these happy results have been accomplished. They have just been eloquently described by the distinguished bishop of this diocese. To crown the work of his apostolic life in Canada, Monsignor De Charbonnel, some years since, descended from his episcopal throne in Toronto to put proof of his faith in the hands of the great missionary Bishop of Canada is now an humble Franciscan in France, where he still continues, as far as his advanced age and infirmities permit, the work of his whole life—the salvation of souls, the glory of God and of his holy Church.

Speeches were also made by Fathers Rooney, Proulx, Brettargh and Brennan, and after some time spent in social chatting the Right Rev. and Rev. visitors adjourned to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, where a grand entertainment was prepared. Telegrams congratulating His Lordship and regretting the absence of those who sent them were received from the Archbishop of Halifax, the Bishop of Ottawa, from Bishop Jamot, from Canon Woods, and from many other friends, both lay and clerical. The presents sent to His Lordship are very valuable, that of the priests of the diocese being a complete set of the Latin and Greek Fathers. Amongst the other presents we noticed a magnificent gold chain from the Bishop of Hamilton, a beautiful gold pocket-dial, a magnificent episcopal cincture, and several rich presents in silver plate.

AT THE SACRED HEART. A GOOD OBJECT.—Now that the winter season is upon us, we should not forget the claims of the poor upon our charity. St. Mary's parish is blessed with a branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the work of which is carried on by a number of earnest and energetic Catholics in the most commendable manner. The society purposes having a lecture in the church on Sunday evening 23rd instant, to be delivered by Father O'Mahony, the proceeds to be applied for the relief of the poor under the care of the Sacred Heart Conference connected with St. Mary's church. We hope to see a very large attendance. The lecture will doubtless be one of Father O'Mahony's best efforts, and in addition the object is a most praiseworthy one. THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The following item from *Vanity Fair*, an influential English journal, regarding our popular Great Western, will be duly appreciated by the travelling public in Canada. All who have had an opportunity of traveling on this line will freely admit that the annexed is the simple truth:—"To properly conduct the local Canadian business, having regard to the enormous length of these lines, a staff and equipment are requisite, both of them quite competent for the 'through' business. It is a legitimate object, therefore, with both roads to secure the American tariff. Of the two, the Great Western is incomparably the best, and the best worked and managed. The road-bed is in excellent order, and travellers concur in the opinion that no line in America do trains run with similar speed, punctuality and freedom from accident."

her to see this twenty-fifth anniversary of her noble son's ordination. The vocal and instrumental music were of a high order. An exquisite arrangement of one of Moore's far-famed melodies, accompanied by the soft, sweet tones of the harp, particularly charmed the listeners. A grand Italian chorus was rendered in a masterly manner. A most pleasant hour quickly sped. We rejoiced to see so many marks of veneration paid to the great prelate whose untiring labors have so well earned for him the sincere affection of all his large flock. At the close his Lordship spoke from the abundance of his heart to the children he loves so well, whose gradual progress in virtue and science he watches with paternal interest. After thanking both scholars and teachers for the labor of love they had performed in preparing this entertainment, his Lordship declared that the Sacred Heart is the pride of his diocese, that world-renowned Sacred Heart which has educated so many of the first and the finest Christian women of Europe. He could not claim the merit of having brought those religious, since he found them here when he came. He referred the glory of the work to Bishop Pinsonneault, and added that if it had been left to him he would have called them here "with a heart and a half." He begged God to grant that their prosperity might continue, and blessed them, with the little ones they are fitting for earth and for heaven. He concluded by naming several of the distinguished guests who honored the institution by their presence that evening: His Lordship, Bishop Crimmon, of Hamilton; Very Rev. Father Rooney, Vicar-General of Toronto, with several clergymen from the archdiocese; Rev. Fathers Brettargh and Brennan, from Kingston, and Rev. Fr. Coffey, of Ottawa, with about forty of His Lordship's own zealous co-laborers. In honor of this jubilee a grand holiday was proclaimed for the morrow, which announcement was hailed by a spontaneous outburst of thanks from the children to His Lordship. Passing round among their ranks he bestowed a kind word on each. Our already high appreciation of this institution was more than confirmed by all that we saw and heard during this most agreeable visit, and glad were we to learn that so many from far and near profit by the superior advantages offered at such low terms by the Academy, since the pressure of hard times. The distinguished manners of the pupils, and the proficiency which they displayed in a convincing proof that they are the objects of constant and untiring care on the part of the devoted hand, who so well merit the success with which their efforts were crowned on Wednesday evening.

LOCAL NEWS. M. C. M. WINDSOR.—Your lines, though evincing considerable talent, are scarcely up to the standard for publication. Would be glad to hear from your good parish in prose, when anything worthy of note transpires. NARROW ESCAPE.—While a young man named Elliott was assisting several workmen to unload a large block of stone at the new Ontario Bank building in the Market Lane, on Monday, a scuffling gave way, and allowed the stone to fall through the planks to the cellar below. Elliott was carried with it, but miraculously escaped with a few scratches and bruises. THE CITY INVOLVED IN A SUIT.—A writ has been served on the City Clerk by Mr. E. W. Harris, attorney for Alex. Harvey, for \$1,488.09, with interest, amounting in all to \$1,725, being the amount of his account against the city for street watering last year, which the city have declined to pay. The writ is returnable in the Court of Common Pleas. A GOOD OBJECT.—Now that the winter season is upon us, we should not forget the claims of the poor upon our charity. St. Mary's parish is blessed with a branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the work of which is carried on by a number of earnest and energetic Catholics in the most commendable manner. The society purposes having a lecture in the church on Sunday evening 23rd instant, to be delivered by Father O'Mahony, the proceeds to be applied for the relief of the poor under the care of the Sacred Heart Conference connected with St. Mary's church. We hope to see a very large attendance. The lecture will doubtless be one of Father O'Mahony's best efforts, and in addition the object is a most praiseworthy one.

INTER-OCEANIC RAILWAY. RIVIERE DU LOUP BRANCH. SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tenders for Cars," will be received at this office up to noon of THURSDAY, the 25th instant, for the supply of: Four Snow Ploughs, Three Flangers, Three Wing Ploughs, Two First Class Cars, Two Second Class Cars, Two Smoking and Postal Cars, Two Baggage Cars. Plans, specifications and forms of tender can be had at the Mechanical Superintendant's office at Montreal. The Department not bound to accept the lowest or any of the tenders. By order, F. BRAYN, Secretary. Dept. Railways and Canals, 701, 722

DIED. On Oct. 20th, at his residence, Caledonia, Mr. William Taylor, in the 28th year of his age, much and deservedly regretted by all who knew him. R. I. P.

New Advertisements. AT

W. GREEN'S.

New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velvetens, New Striped Velvets, New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED

THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

LECTURE

IN AID OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

REV. FR. O'MAHONY

Will deliver a Lecture in St. Mary's Church, in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of

ST. MARY'S PARISH. Subject will be announced in next issue. TICKETS 25 CENTS.

Lecture to Commence at Half-past Seven.

NEW GOODS

FRENCH MUSTARD, DURHAM CORN FLOUR, FRENCH CAPERS, PEA SOUP, CORNED BEEF, LIEBERT'S COMPRESSED YEAST, (Sample Packages Gratis).

JOHN MOULE, GROCER,

213 DUNDAS STREET.

COAL & WOOD

The subscriber has a large stock of

COAL

WOOD!

Now on hand, delivered promptly at lowest prices. Weight guaranteed.

J. P. O'BYRNE, Bathurst Street, between Richmond and Clarence. 56-1m

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS

FROM 15 CENTS EACH AND UPWARDS.

New Stock Just Received at

J. I. ADERSON & CO.

(Late Reid & Anderson), 175 DUNDAS STREET, Opposite Strong's Hotel.

C. F. COLWELL

THE PIANO AND ORGAN DEALER.

Sells the Best Instruments made at Lower Prices than any other legitimate dealer in Canada. I can supply any

GOOD PIANO ORGAN

Desired, no matter by whom manufactured. Second-hand Instruments taken in exchange at full value. A beautiful photograph of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Alice, sent FREE to all applicants, who read this advertisement, and say so.

Office and Warerooms—Albert Block, 213, Dundas St., (Up-stairs), LONDON, ONT.

FRIDAY, NOV. 14

NEW DRESS GOODS. LARGE AND BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

PRICES VERY LOW.

This season we make our announcement with more than usual confidence and satisfaction...

Dresses for Autumn and Winter. Dresses for Indoor and Outdoor Wear. Dresses for City and Country. Dresses for Travelling, Promenade or Reception. Dresses for Every Occasion.

T. BEATTIE & CO., 140 Dundas Street.

FIRST REPORT OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

To the Board of Aldermen of the City of London.

In submitting this, their first report, the Water Commissioners feel great pleasure in announcing the successful completion of an efficient and extensive system of waterworks...

The lands purchased, amounting to 73 acres, are as follows: From Mr. Coombs, 48 Acres. From Mr. Tunks, 23 1/2. From Mr. Cumming and Cook, 2 1/2.

The contractors deserve great credit for the rapid and efficient manner in which the work was performed under the constant and able supervision of Mr. Truett.

The attention of the City Council and Engineer was afterwards drawn to Coombs Springs, on the south bank of the Thames, west of the city, and distant from it three and a half miles...

That the supply is ample is shown by the careful measurement of the quantity which may be obtained from six of the Springs, and more of the same kind can be rendered available should the necessity arise.

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Council to determine how far, and when, they may deem it advisable to carry them into effect. The estimates for the construction of the whole works were much lower than the Engineer had ventured to submit on any former occasion.

10th.—They have increased the number of the valves and hydrants. Cost, \$340.

11th.—They have erected a telephone between the city and pumping house, and also between the pumping house and reservoir, which is found to be extremely useful for the proper management of the works.

12th.—They have erected a telephone between the city and pumping house, and also between the pumping house and reservoir, which is found to be extremely useful for the proper management of the works.

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17th.—They have erected a telephone between the city and pumping house, and also between the pumping house and reservoir, which is found to be extremely useful for the proper management of the works.

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19th.—They have erected a telephone between the city and pumping house, and also between the pumping house and reservoir, which is found to be extremely useful for the proper management of the works.

20th.—They have erected a telephone between the city and pumping house, and also between the pumping house and reservoir, which is found to be extremely useful for the proper management of the works.

as lead pipe, water meters, brass works, tools, safe, furniture, &c., to the value of \$29,888.23, making a total amount of \$29,298.26.

The Commissioners feel sure, however, that as in each step taken they have, to the best of their ability, and with as much economy as though their own private business were concerned, consulted the best interests of the citizens, they will approve of the course pursued.

Estimated annual revenue for present year: Water Rates, \$17,045.52. Use of Hydrants, &c., for Fire, \$70.00.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO THE 30th JUNE, 1879. DISBURSEMENTS. Stevens, Turner & Burns, original contract, \$1,400.00.

Changing main pipe from 15 to 18 inches, \$2,375.89. Changing distributing pipes on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

Extending 4-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 2-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

Extending 1-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 3/4-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

Extending 1/2-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 3/8-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

Extending 1/4-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 3/16-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

Extending 1/8-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 1/16-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

Extending 1/32-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 1/64-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

Extending 1/128-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 1/256-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

Extending 1/512-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 1/1024-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

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Extending 4-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 2-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

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Extending 1/8-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 1/16-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

Extending 1/32-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 1/64-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

Extending 1/128-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 1/256-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

Extending 1/512-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 1/1024-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

as lead pipe, water meters, brass works, tools, safe, furniture, &c., to the value of \$29,888.23, making a total amount of \$29,298.26.

The Commissioners feel sure, however, that as in each step taken they have, to the best of their ability, and with as much economy as though their own private business were concerned, consulted the best interests of the citizens, they will approve of the course pursued.

Estimated annual revenue for present year: Water Rates, \$17,045.52. Use of Hydrants, &c., for Fire, \$70.00.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO THE 30th JUNE, 1879. DISBURSEMENTS. Stevens, Turner & Burns, original contract, \$1,400.00.

Changing main pipe from 15 to 18 inches, \$2,375.89. Changing distributing pipes on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

Extending 4-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 2-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

Extending 1-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 3/4-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

Extending 1/2-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 3/8-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

Extending 1/4-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 3/16-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

Extending 1/8-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 1/16-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

Extending 1/32-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89. Extending 1/64-inch pipe on 2,500 feet of main pipe, \$2,375.89.

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