e first Tuesday in of June, compris-

hings. Call

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TICE. s the names of FIVE subscrine, we will mail a handsom I Volume

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OP IN THIS PROVINCE. TICE.

HS NOW READY.

# Catholic



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

VOL. 1.

# LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY MARCH 28, 1879.

NO. 26

# WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF FINE

WOOLLENS,

BEST GOODS.

MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS, LOW PRICES.

CARD.

good Catholies to assist me in this great undertaking. There are very few who cannot by a little exertion sell one or more books of tickets, and they will be assisting in the glorious work of building churches dedicated to Almighty God, where the people are both too dicated to Almighty God, where the people are both too file the school, closed with an earnest prayer that the school, closed with an earnest prayer that the

relieve me of much hard toil by so doing.

A Mass will be offered up on the first Monday of every month for three years, for the benefactors and all those who buy even a single tleket.

In addition, all those who dispose of a book of

tickets will be remembered in a special memento at the Holy Sacrifice every day I say Mass, for the term

> M. McGRATH, P. P., Bothwell.

# ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

March, 1879.

Sunday, 30--Fifth Sunday of Lent, Passion Sunday, Epistle (Heb. ix. H-15), Gospel (John viii. 46-16).

no doubt that as long as it is under your control, it will continue to be stamped with these characteristies. Such a journal cannot fail to be productive of a vast amount of good, and whilst it continues to be conducted as it has been thus far, we cordially reconducted as it has been thus far, we cordially recommend it to the patronage of the clergy and laity of our diocese.

I am yours, Sincerely in Christ, + John Walsh, Bishop of London.

LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. DR. CRINNON, BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

Nov. 5th, 1878.

WALTER LOCKE, ESQ .-

of the priests and people of this diocese. Your paper is well written, and contains a great amount of Catholic news, and what is still better, it breathes a truly Catholic spirit; so desireable in these days when rebellion against Ecclesiastical Authority is so Tampant. It as a lead there is the containing the containin rampant. I am glad that you are free from all political parties, and therefore in a position to approve of wise legislation and to condemn the toptrary. Wishing your paper or extensive is contrary. Wishing your paper an extensive cir- ing ground.

1 remain, dear sir, Yours very faithfully, + P. F. CRINNON, Bishop of Hamilton. FOUND DEAD.

Welland, Cnt., March 26.—A section foreman on the Welland Railway this morning found the dead body of a newly born infant wrapped in paper lying beside the track, about a mile and a half south of Weland. Coroner Kennedy has been notified, and will proceed to hold an inquest immediately.

[We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All correspondence intended for publication should be addressed to the editor of the Catholic Record—not the publisher, and should reach this office not later than Tuesday morning.]

To the Editor of the Catholic Record. Rev. Father Watters, of Corunna, as Deacon, and Rev. Father Dinnihan, of Lexington, Mich., as Sub-Deacon, celebrated solemn High Mass, at which over Bothwell, January 25th, 1879.

Dear Str.—I have lately built two brick churches in my parish, viz.: one at Wardsville and one at Alvinston, and have yet another to build in Bothwell next summer, otherwise His Lordship the Bishop of London has declared his intention to interdict the present building on the first of March unless operations are commenced by that date.

In Bothwell two brick churches to build in Bothwell the present building on the first of March unless operations are commenced by that date.

In Bothwell two brick churches declared his intention to interdict the present building on the first of March unless operations are commenced by that date.

In Bothwell two brick churches declared his intention to interdict the present building on the first of March unless operations are commenced by that date.

In Bothwell January 25th, 1879.

Hely Communion. The following reverend gentlemen were also present at the ceremony:—Fathers McGauran and O'Connor, of Corunna, and Father McGauran and O'Connor, of Corunna, and Father McGauran, taking his text from Matthew 16 Chap, 18-19 verse delivered an earnest, eloquent, and trials of the Catholic priest.

In the afternoon Father Bayard was presented trials of the Catholic priest.

In the afternoon Father Bayard was presented this a beautiful silver goblet, and toilet set, by the children of St. Mary's School, after which a very feeling address, was read by Master Jas. Reilly, which, after thanking the Rev. Father Bayard for the kindly and untiring interest taken by him in

dicated to Almighty God, where the people are used to poor and too few in number to bear the whole cost themselves. I appeal with confidence to you my friend to assist me by disposing of this book of tickets, and to assist me by disposing of this book of tickets, and in the holy and active duties of the ministry, they, in the holy and active duties of the ministry, they, in the holy and active duties of proving the

Sanday, 29--Fifth somely of Lont, Passon Sunday, Respondence of the baself of the juvenile object (London Collabor) (Lon

answer such a question, because the parties who ask it could not understand, nor be convinced of the

Yours truly

PORT LAMBTON.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

DEAR SIR,-I find it my sorrowful duty to an ounce to your numerous readers the demise of one of our most esteemed young ladies of this mission n the person of Theresa O'Leary. Deceased was assistant teacher of the R. C. Separate School of Sarnia for some time, and while acting in that ca-Walter Locke, Esq.—

Dear Sir,—Your agent called on me yes terday to procure my recommendation for the circulation of your paper in this diocese. I willingly grant it, and earnestly hope that your enterprise will meet with the hearty encouragement of the wigets and record recommendation. See the possible former strength and vigor. But those hopes were in vain, her health gradually failed, even against the untiring energies of her fond mother, and many axious friends, and on Friday.

Soon as the world thy virtues could descry Death snatched thee homeward to a pitvin Soon as the world thylvirtues could desery, beath snatched thee homeward to a pitying sky, Where griefs for ever hushed, nor fear, nor pain, Can ever enter—there peace forever reigns. There Sainted Maid, thy soul shall rest secure, And will to endless ages still endure—Methinks I hear thee say. "Forbear, forbear, bear friends, repine not, I am free from care My brothers, sisters, let not sorrow prey, "Twas God who gave—'twas God who took away."

A FRIEND. LECTURE IN MC'KILLOP.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

SIR,-On Monday the 10th inst., Mr. John Mc-Namara delivered a lecture at school house No. 5, McKillop. The subject chosen by the learned gen-

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not repossible for the options of our correspondents, all our personness in the continuated for publication should be addressed in the collision of the Catholic Record—not the publisher, and to the collision of the Catholic Record—not the publisher, and to the collision of the Catholic Record—not the publisher, and to the collision of the Catholic Record—not the publisher, and the bodd from the y present were not patron of the Catholic Record—not the publisher, and and of your nativity, he said, is an unrivalled patron of the Catholic Record—not the publisher, and a telling effect on the feelings of his hearers. The land of your nativity, he said, is an unrivalled and of science and of arts; a land of fair faces and faithful hearts. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Again, when recalling to the minds of his hearers that a telling effect on the feelings of his hearers. The land of your nativity, he said, is an unrivalled and of science and of arts; a land of fair faces and faithful hearts. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Again, when recalling to the minds of his hearers the nativity of the craim of his country, men, lay and deferical, at home and abroad, and the bold from they presented in that was presented in the strength of the craim of his country, men, lay and effect on the feelings of his hearers. The land of your nativity, he said, is an unrivalled and of science and of arts; a land of fair faces and faithful hearts. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Again, when recalling to the minds of his hearers the nativity of the catholic Record.

The President of the trish Catholic Benevotic Presented in his hones of this faces and faithful hearts. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Again, when recalling to the minds of his hearers the analysis of his hearers the near the catholic claim varied and science and of arts; a land of fair faces and faithful hearts. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Again, when recalling the minute of the country of the cuthout of the catholic Record.

The Pr what? for no other crime than that of endeavoring to liberate their beloved country from the bondage of a persecuting alien. This was the crime, my friends, for which these noble patriots suffered at the hands of those devilish dream-creatures, akin to those of whom we read in Heathen Mythology; but I hope the day is not far distant when the genius of Erin's son's shall shine forth and teach John Bull and his colleagues that they, and they alone should have the sole and only right to legislate for their down-trodden country, so long misgoverned by an alien persecuting crew. The lecturer spoke for an hour, the outline of which I give you here.

AN EYE WITNESS.

SIMCOE.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

Tamp.

PARKHILL.

PARKHILL.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

Sir.,—The anniversary of Ireland's patron saint passed off quietly here, owing to the "act that it was decided this year to have no procession or entertainment, but it might be questioned whether the day could have been more profitably spent. In the morning Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Church, and a great number including the St. Patrick's organizing of a juvenile society of the same kind An entertainment is to be held on the 28th inst., in the shoolhouse for the benefit of the juvenile society. I hope there will be a large attendance and the people attendance and the people. Speak information of the Catholic Record.

Sir.,—The anniversary of Ireland's patron saint passed off quietly here, owing to the "act that it was decided this year to have no procession or entertainment, Mr. McCarthy asserted the day could have been more profitably spent. In the morning Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Church, and a great number including the St. Patrick's and a great number including the St. Patrick's the fellow of the benefit of the juvenile society. I hope there will be a large attendance and the people. Speak decided this year to have no procession or entertainment, Mr. McCarthy asserted the advance of the persent legislatures in point of intellectual ment, but it might be questioned whether the day could have been more profitably spent. In the morning Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Church, and a great number including the St. Patrick's and it ment, but it might be questioned. The fighting in Zaluland. London, March 22.—It is stated that Lieut. General Sir John Bissell is now in South Africa at the Cape of Good Hope.

Temperance Society attended Holy Communion. After Mass our pastor, whose hoarseness prevented him from speaking much above a whisper, delivered a brief but touching sermon appropos of the day, and concluded by warnely urging every man present to the morning Mass and the people. Speak decided this year to have no procession or ent

believe you must look on all your flock as Catholies only, without considering their wealth or poverty, their station or nationality.

We beg to express our sympathy for your temporary illness, which prevents you from delivering the usual patroitic sermon in honor of Ireland's great Apostle, and for that reason we believed that a few words of gratitude for your many favors width you he in securious.

might not be inappropriate.

We trust your usual health and spirits may soon return, and that you may leng be spared to preside over this mission, where your patient energy and over this mission, where your patient energy and rigid economy have given a new impetus to the the sacred caused you have espoused. (si gned) D. O, Mahoney.

Father Japes, whose feelings were quite apparent, thanked the society in his own modest and appro-priate manner, and hoped its members would con-

luct themselves as satisfactorily in the future as Yours truly, PATRICIUS.

they had in the past.

countenances and triple-leafed shamrock going to Mass at St. Mary's Church. High Mass was sung looked as if a stormy night would succeed, but in this we were agreeably disappointed. Our flourishing Society, the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society ing Society, the St. Fatrick's Denevorent Society
of Barrie, No. 18 of the L. C. B. U. of Canada, assembled at their hall on Dunlop street, in large
numbers, and at 9:30 p. m. they moved in procession to the church, headed by their magnificent
brass band, numbering 25 pieces. The Dominion
flag was borne in the procession. At the Church
vespers was sung by Rev. Dean O'Connor, Chaplain
of the Society and an eleganent sergmon delivered of the Society, and an eloquent sermon delivered by Rev. Father Harris, of Newmarket, which will long be remembered by those whose good fortune it was to be present. The admirable style and grand delivery of Father Harris were the theme of conversation of the many Protestants present, and the occasion of great pride to the Catholics of the town. The Church was filled to its utmost capacity, Motillop. The subject chosen by the learned gentleman was, "Ireland, and the Irish People at Home
founded fifteen years ago, closed her long career of
devotedness by a holy death on the 8th inst. She
was a lady of great administrative ability, tender
charity and unbounded zeal. She was loved and respected by the entire community, irrespective of
package and creed. R. I. P.

McKillop. The subject chosen by the learned gentleman was, "Ireland, and the Irish People at Home
mission. After vespers the members of the Society
many being forced to leave without obtaining admission. After vespers the members of the Society
re-formed in procession and paraded the streets to
the Sinusce Hotel, where a dinner was held. There
were present the President of the Society, Mr. M. J.
Frawley, Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, Rev. Fathers
spected by the entire community, irrespective of
advertisement, nevertheles, the subject was handled
in a very able manner, first giving a geographical
sketch of that beautiful island in the west, that sweet
sketch of that beautiful island in the west, that sweet

was musically honored, the brass band playing the National Anthem.

"The Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor, both legislatures," was now proposed in fitting terms, and responded to by Dalton McCarthy, M.P., in an able and eloquent speech. He had come from Ottawa for the express purpose of attending the dinfinite pleasure it gave him, in attending our yearly celebrations. He is given the duties of our Governor-General, and our present constitution, reviewed the many brilliant traits in the character of the Earl Dufferin, our late Governor-General, and expressed a high regard for the noble gentleman to whom was assigned the lant traits in the character of the Earl Dufferin, our late Governor-General, and expressed a high regard for the noble gentleman to whom was assigned the difficult task of succeeding that brilliant frishman, who, while representing the authority of the Crown held sway in the hearts of the Canadian people. Her Royal Highness the princess Louise was greatly praised for the excellent disposition she has exhibited since her advent to our midst. To the Lieut.-Gov. complimentary reference was made and a clear exception.

can O'Connor, who, in fitting terms, pictured the ish people celebrating this anniversary in every ortion of the globe. In glowing terms the reversation and verted to the many successes our countymen had achieved with the pen as with the sword, at the senate, and on the field, wherever they had one they had carried with them their love of faith and country, and in sanshine and darkness had every roved steadfast to the teachings of their sainted typostle.

In response to "Canada" Rev. Father Harris yave a lengthy and interesting account of the Dominion, its extent of territory and grand resources, and narrated many stirring events in our history.

ing the present advanced position when before altars high, and in lofty eathedrals they offer incense, to the Omnipotent, with the past when they worshipped Him in ragged garments in the vales of Wicklow and on Wexford hills. Amidst thunders of applause he referred to deeds of valour by Irish arms and the heroism of our countrymen on foreign fields where in the thickest of the fight the flag of Ireland always waved. Mr. Doyle continued in brilliant terms and meluded his remarks amidst enthusiastic applause This was Mr. Doyles first appearance in Barrie, and a feeling strongly prevails that, at no distant day, an opportunity will be afforded us, of listening to his

inspiring discourse.

"The Sister Societies." Responded to by the respective presidents of St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies.

'The Municipal and Educational Intersts." sponses from Mayor Ardagh and F. J. Gillespie. "The professions" called forward Wm. Lount, Q.C. who with his well known ability represented the legal profession showing how necessary it was for the PATRICUS.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BARRIE.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BARRIE.

The day dawned bright and clear on the town of Barrie, and as nine o'clock approached the children of Ireland might be observed with their beaming ivelihood. Messax Lennox and Peppler also made spile leafed charges and institutions for the benefit of the people, they had, like other people, to obtain an honest livelihood. Messax Lennox and Peppler also made spile leafed charges are sized to be a suitable redice. Both gentlemen are very hanny

suitable replies. Both gentlemen are very happy in their after dinner speeches. "The Industries of Canada" were responded to by Very Rev. Dean O'Connor and a very impressive sermon delivered. No demonstration was made during the day. Towards the evening it gratitude of the people. For his part, he believed lawyers only interested themselves in other people lawyers only interested themselves in other people to the extent that they could sound their pockets. If the lawyers were the props of the state, the people support the lawyers, and if the people fell they could forsee the result to the state. Whether it would prove to be right or wrong, wise or unwise, a national policy had been developed for the protection of our industries, and he hoped that under its beneficial influences our native nuturities would prosper. ficial influences our native industries would prosper. Mr. B. Hinds followed in a similar strain.

The toast of "the Press" was duly honored by

representatives present.
"The Ladies" brought to their feet Messrs. Pep-The Ladies " brought to their feet Messrs, Peppler and Farquarhason, who proved themselves able and willing champions of the gentler sex, whom they had undertaken to represent.

"The Host and Hostess" was now proposed and

Mr. Shanacey's appearance elicited from the com-pany a hearty cheer. He responded briefly and thanked his friends on behalf of himself and Mrs.

Cape Town, March 5. The Basuta Chief, Moir-osa, is now in open rebellion. Col. Southey, com-manding the British forces in this quarter, com-mences offensive operations as soon as reinforce-ments arrive. The Basutas are generally disaffect-ed, owing to the intention of the British to disarm them, but they do not openly support Mairies.

Frere on the 20th inst., says:—
"Though these views are subject to modification by future events, the Government, when it become ossible to decide upon peace conditions are indis-osed to sanction annexation or any further inter-

ference with the internal affairs of Zulu than is ne-cessary for securing the safety of the colonies." London, March 23.—A correspondent at Cape London, March 23.—A correspondent at Cape Town says there is much suspicion as to the loyalty of the Fingoes, who contribute a large powerful tribe. The sickness among the soldiers of the garrison of Helpmaakar is deplorable. Of 56 carbineers 11 only are fit for duty. The negotiations to detach Cetawayo's brother and his followers from the Zulu chief have anygrantly failed. Zulu chief have apparently failed.

Loadon, March 23.—The Post and Times state, ap-

Loadon, March 23.—The Post and Times state, apparently on authority, that Lord Chelmsford's letter has been generally misinterpreted. It does not maply that either Lord Chelmsford or Sir Bartle Frere is eager to cast off his responsibility. In consequence of the prevalence of sickness it was Chelmsford's duty to provide against a contingency which might leave the army without a responsible chief, and as Commander-in Chief holds a dormant commission to come into force in case of the death or incapacitation of Frere, Chelmsford pointed out that the officer sent to the Cape as his second in com-mand should be competent to undertake both mili-tary and civil administrations. The Post declares the report that Chelmsford has been superseded un-founded.

# GREAT BRITAIN.

RELIEF FUND.

London, March 22.—The contributions for the re-lief of the sufferers by the Szegedin inundation reach £26,000.

The Oxford University crew leave Oxford for Eton to-day, to begin practice for their race with the Cambridge crew on April 5th. Bets are 2 to 1 on Cambridge.

THE ROWING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Bell's Life says Hanlon makes his boat travel at a rare pace. Never permits her to get out of hand. His style is easy and graceful, and he works up to 32 and 33 without much effort. He is in the very best of health.

London, March 22.-Notice of a 15 per cent. re duction of wages is given to the miners in most of the colleries of Cousett District. Blackburn, March 22.-The cotton operatives who

all the masters were notified. No document issued by a Pope in modern times has received such general praise outside the Catholic Church as the recent Encyclical.—Boston Filot.

met to-day to discuss the proposed reduction of wages decided almost unanimously to adjourn until

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# The Two Wishers.

BY VANDYKE BROWN.

Out in the street, this winter's day,
A brawny man is shovelling snow;
Steadily there he works away
With muscular arms and face aglow
Glad to earn a pittance for pay,
Shovelling off the snow.

Unto eyes that can only see
The tangible ontward, here is one
Who suffers the stings of poverty,
Who wearlly drudges from sun to sun,
Whose shackled hours are never free,
Whose work is never done.

For ragged he is, and scantilly clad,
And one would be willing to hazard the guess
That meat and bread are not to be had
By him and his in plenteousness;
For all his life he has shovelied through
The drifts of want and distress.

Yet a keener vision might detect Some priceless things which belong to him Muscles of iron, a form creet, An eye that is never glazed or dim, And the rich, hot blood of perfect health Coursing through limb and limb.

Now, across the street from the shoveller stands A stately mansion, built of stone, And there, in the window, with folded hands, A pale-faced man looks out alone— Looks out at the laborer over the way, At the snow his shovel has thrown,

At the snow his shover has thrown.
Exotic plants in the window bloom,
Shut in by cartains of finest lace,
And scattered about the spacious roo
Are all things which befit the place
A poor man might subsist a year
On the cost of that Sevres vase.

On the cost of that Sevres vase.

Resting a moment, the shoveller sees
The face in the window across the street,
And he thinks; "Could I live like that, at my case,
With nothing to do and pienty to cat,
With money and servants and all at command,
Then surely would life be sweet!"

And he wearlly sighs as he turns again
To the work unfinished that waits his hands:
But his sigh is echoed in sharper pain
By him who has called it forth, who stands
Watching the laborer, while he thinks;
"Houses and money and lands—

"All that I have of power or wealth—
I would freely give if I could but know
The rarer riches of strength and health;
Yes, all on the laborer there I'd bestow,
If I, like him, could go out in the street,
And shovel off the snow!"

# FERNANDO.

A STORY OF THE SECRET SOCIETIES.

It was a beautiful evening on the Lagunes. The sun had sunk behind one of the small islands dot-ting the Adriatic, in a sea of purple and yellow and ting the Adriatic, in a sea of purple and yellow and gold. The fisherman were spreading and drying their nets on the shore, while their wives were sitting outside their doors, chatting and laughing and showing off the charms of their respective babies, him swear never to take it off, for her sake. This was the only gleam of sunshine in Fernando's sad and checkered career. It was a pure and honest love, which, with the grace of God might have brought about his salvation. But, unhappily, he did not seek for that grace; his repentence and his good resolutions melted away as his health became protocols, he trusted in his own strength, and so and the older children built imaginary villages of sand and peopled them with shells. Suddenly a deep bell was heard, and instantly the voices were hushed, and all knelt and repeated the "Angelus" with the simple faith of the Italian race, whose evening would be incomplete without that touching tribute to Our Lady. But among the women was one who had sat apart sadly from the rest, and down whose furrowed cheeks a few tears were coursing when she rose from her knees and found herself suddenly facing a venerable priest, with silver hair, who had just come from the neighboring village. "What ails you, my good Caterina?" he asked, seeing the marks of distress on her face. "Is it the old sorrow always, or something fresh?" The and the older children built imaginary villages of asked, seeing the marks of distress on her face. "Is it the old sorrow always, or something fresh?" The woman bent forward to kiss his hand, and replied "The old geief is ever fresh, my father; and widows cannot forget. It is a weary long waiting for the meeting up there," she added, pointing to heaven. "But it was not that which made me cry just now. "But it was not that which made me cry just now. It was Fernando. Ah! people tried to console me when my husband died by telling me I had the children to comfort me. The children! It is they who make my cross intolerable to me. To be left alone to bring them up; to have no one to help me to guide them, or to consult with about them. speak to about their faults or their virtues—it is speak to about their faults or their virtues—it is which sometimes drives me to despa is all very well—she is a good child on the whole—but Fernando is always headstrong and wilful. I cannot manage him. He will not listen to me, but cannot manage him. He will not listen to me, but goes off for days together, I don't know where, and goes off for days together, I don't know where, and I fear with bad companions. Now he is gone again. I waited up half the night last night to let him in, but he never came, although he promised me he would return yesterday evening and bring me some things I wanted from the town. It was only an excuse to get away, and I am fairly broken-hearted about him." And the poor woman covered her face with her apron and began to sob bitterly.

The good old priest did his best to comfort her, and reminded her of the efficacy of a mother's prayers; but he knew well how great were the dif-

and reminded her of the efficacy of a mother's prayers; but he knew well how great were the difficulties of the case. The boy was bright, handsome, and clever; he had learned quickly at school, and, as long as his father lived, had been checked and controlled and made to obey. But with the father's death this wholesome authority privated with for death this wholesome authority mingled with fear had ceased. He loved his mother, but she was too soft and gentle to influence so headstrong and re-bellious a character. He began to deceive her in a bellious a character. He began to deceive her in a thousand little ways in order to compass his own ends; he neglected his religious duties, and though compelled to go to Mass with her on Sundays, and outwardly to behave as usual, the priest, who, knew his heart, found him entirely changed. In vain he reasoned with him and represented to him the solemn charge his father had left him on his death bed to obey his mother and care, for her and his bed to obey his mother and care for her and his little sister. The boy was stubborn and sullen, and little sister. The boy was stubborn and sullen, and at last determined to run away from home and earn a living independently," as he said. "earn a living independently," as he said. But, like the prodigal son, after a week or two's absence he had repented of his folly. He had suffered a great deal in his vagabond life, and at last determined to come back to his mother and own his fault. Her joy was so great at his return that perhaps she did not make him feel sufficiently the full order of his in. She thought that he had not make him feel sufficiently the full order of his in. She thought that by showering extent of his sin. She thought that by showering love and tender offices on him his heart would be touched and that he would spare her a repetition of such conduct. But there was no earnest purpose of amendment or true repentance in the boy's heart. Very soon he got tired of the monotony and slight control of his home life, and the result was that, at the moment our story opens, he again deserted her, and ever after led a wild, unsatisfactory life, someand ever after led a wind, unsatisfied to give any times coming home, but always refusing to give any times coming home, but always refusing to give any count of himself or to confess how he spent the account of himself or to wonder that the poor account of times of to comess now he spent the intervening time. No wonder that the poor mother's heart was riven, and that the place where she knelt in the church was generally wet with her

At last affairs came to a crisis. Fernando had re At last alliars came to the form of temper than usual, and flatly refused to obey some trifling order his mother had given him. His words and manner mother had given him. roused even so gentle a nature as hers, and, speak ing to him for the first time with real sternness, she warned him "that if he continued in his wilful and disobedient career, indifferent to the bitter pain h disobedient career, indifferent to the outer pain he caused her, God would signally punish him, and that he would surely die on the scaffold." Her words startled him at the time, and he promised to words startled him at the time, and he promised to behave better. But the impression was a transitory one, and a few days later he again left her—this time for ever. The teachings of his childhood were forgotten, the whisperings of conscience and of his good angel were stifled; the devil entered into his heart and blinded him with visions of liberty and independence. independence. And God never permitted him to see his poor mother again on earth.

We will pass lightly over the intervening years of the boy's life till he became a man. He was first engaged as a cabin-boy on board a merchant brig sailing from Trieste. Then, finding him clever and intelligent, the ship's carpenter took a fancy to him and taught him his trade, which he quickly learned, and soon was able to command higher wages. All "I had been but & short time in England and

and soon was able to command higher wages. All this time, though growing in knowledge and stregth he was far from growing in grace or in the love of God. Now and then he would turn into a church and say an occasional prayer. But his companions were bad and jeered at anything like religion; so that he soon became ashamed of even so scanty a practice of his faith. After a year or Neopolitan vessel so scanty a practice of his faith. After a year or two he was taken on board a Neopolitan vessel bound for South America. But the crew were Carbonari, socialists, and infidels, enlisted in a se-cret society to overthrow both the altar and the throne. Finding Fernando a likely subject, they quickly won him over by bribes and promises, and finally enrolled him as a member of their detestable sect and initiated him into avery species of injentity finally enrolled him as a memoer of their sect, and initiated him into every species of iniquity. Unhappily, they found in him a ready pupil, and his gigantic strength made nim a formideble instrument when any deed of unusual daring and villainy was required. But low as he had fallen, and rapid ment when any deed of finite was required. But low as he had fallen, and rapid as had been his descent from good to evil, yet God did not altogether forsake him or overlook his mother's prayers and tears on his behalf. He sent him a dangerous illness, and his heartless companions, finding him in consequence only a burden sailed away, leaving him to seek an pantons, manighim in consequence only a burden upon them, sailed away, leaving him to seek an hospital, in a strange port of South America. The sufferings he there endured, the desertion of his wicked companions, and the kind and tender care he received from his nurses, awoke in his breast feelings of removes and companions for his reast he received from his nurses, awoke in his breast feelings of remorse and compunction for his past life, and a wish to turn over a new leaf if God should once more spare him. The fear of eternal punishment and the recollection of the teachings of his childhood strengthened these good dispositions his childhood strengthened these good dispositions in his heart, and an apparently trifling circumstance in his heart, and an apparently trining circumstance helped to confirm them. Among the nurses was a young girl, the daughter of the matron, to whom he became deeply and passionately attached. She was good and pious, and a devout Catholic; so that before encouraging his addresses in any way wished to ascertain if he were of her faith. He sured her he was a Catholic and born of Catholic parents. But when she questioned him as to his mother and his home, and especially as to his reli-gious practices, she found he had nothing to say, and could give her no proof of his sincerity. that he could give her no proof of his sincerity. Fernando became almost desperate, and poured out to her the story of his love and his repentance in a way which could not fail to touch the girl's heart. Finally, on his recovery, she gave him a conditional promise that she would marry him at the end of a certain time of projection, when she would see if he ertain time of probation, when she would see if he had been faithful to his new and good resolution; and tying a small bag around his neck, she made him swear never to take it off, for her sake. This

restored; he trusted in his own strength; and so the last state of that man was worst than the No sooner was his health re-established than No sooner was his health re-established than Fernando was anxious to be afloat again, partly to hasten the time of his probation, partly to earn more money wherewith to enable him to marry the pure, good child whose heart he had won. His skill in carpentering was well known, so that in a short time he obtained an excellent situation in an Italian ship bearing the English flag, in which he hoped to make only a short cruise, and then return

The captain of Fernando's ship was a man of bad character; but he took a great fancy to his new carpenter, and even admitted him on terms of equality to his table. He had on board a handsome Italian woman, who passed for his wife, but who Italian woman, who passed for his wife, but who was not so in reality. This woman had no sooner seen Fernando than she conceived for him a strong and guilty passion, which she at first endeavored to conceal, and only showed by increased kindness and attention to Fernando on the plea of his having attention to Fernando on the plea of his having the description of the plea of his having attention to Fernando on the plea of his having attention to Fernando on the plea of his having attention to Fernando on the plea of his having attention to Fernando on the plea of his having attention to Fernando on the plea of his having attention to Fernando on the plea of his having to be atone. I did not know there is do know then the went and obtained himself in his despair; so that I went and obtained himself in his desp conceal, and only showed by increased kindness and attention to Fernando on the plea of his having lately recovered from a serious illness. Fernando was pleased and flattered by her manner, and so was pleased and flattered by her manner, and so began an intimacy which was destined to have the most fatal consequences. In spite of his genuine love for his allianced bride, the passionate nature of this bad woman worked upon all that was worst and lowest in himself, degrading him in his own eyes, yet blinding him to the inevitable consequences. She became his avil grainer a size of degrading the state of the state eyes, yet binding him to the inevitable consequences. She became his evil genius, a siren dragging him slowly but surely down to perdition. We need not enter into the sad story of passion and ambition on the one hand, leading to jealousy and fury on the other, and ending in the a fearful crime. Suffice it to say that, under the impulse of a sudden and terrible temptation, Fer nando mortally stabled the captain in his own nando mortally stabbed the captain in his own cabin, and the woman shared the same fate. The mate, hearing the murderous cries, rushed in to the assistance of his master, and was killed also. The captain and the mate died instantaneously, but the woman lived long enough for her Neapolitan faith to revive, and, calling Fernando to her, she exclaimed, 'see what you have done!"

aimed, 'see what you have done!"
"Yes,' he replied sullenly, "I see; but you know

it is all through you."

Then the wretched woman appealed to him to do her at least one last favor, and that was to light six andles before a picture of Our Lady which hung in eandles before a picture of Our Lady which hung in the cabin, and to promise her that when he came ashore he would have six Masses offered up for the repose of her soul. This he did and promised me-chanically, for, his furious passion being over, he was, as it were, stunned at his own acts. His miserable victim expired a few minutes later on the couch where he had laid her. It was then for the first time that he realized what he had done, and, without stamping to consider he instinctively opened first time that he realized what he had done, and without stopping to consider, he instinctively opened the little bag which hung around his neck, and saw that it contained a scapular with an image of Our Lady. At the sight he was softened, and, bursting into tears, he exclaimed: "My God! my God! not be a softened and bursting into tears, he exclaimed: "My God! my God! Lady. At the sight he was softened, and, bursting into tears, he exclaimed: "My God! my God! what have I done!" But the voice of grace was soon hushed in the tunult of fear and remorse which had taken possession of him. He realized also the excessive danger of his position, and his one idea was how to save himself. At last he made up his mind to take possession of the ship, and, effacing as far as possible the evidence of the struggle, and locking the cabin door, he quietly went ondeck, and, taking the helm, determined to alter the ship's course. But the sailors, who had liked their captain and suspected there had been foul play, would not obey him. Finally they rose against captain and suspected there had been foul play, would not obey him. Finally they rose against him in a body and tried to seize him. Being a man of herculean strength, ten of his opponents lay at his feet in his struggle for liberty. At last he was overpowered by numbers and safely secured; after which the sailors ran the ship into the port of Montevideo, and delivered him over to the English authorities there on a charge of treble murder. From there he was sent to England on murder. From thence he was sent to England on board a man-of war, bound with chains. But in a murder. fit of frenzy he burst his bonds and threw himself into the sea to put an end to his miserable life. He was rescued, but again and again attempted the same desperate act. God had, however, other and more mereiful designs as regarded this poor sinuer,

and he was safely landed at Southampton, and from thence sent to Winchester, where he was tried, and the evidence against him being overwhelming, he was finally condemned to death.

ne was finally condemned to death.

We must now leave the criminal for a short time, and give our readers the graphic description of his conversion from the pen of the holy Capuchin father who was God's instrument on this occasion.

"I had been but & short time in England and spoke the language very imperfectly, when I was one day sent for by Dr. Grant, the late saintly bishop of Southwark, who, to my great astonishment, asked me if I would go down as soon as possible to Winchester jail, to attend an Italian youth who had been condemned to death, for three murders committed by him on the high seas. The bishop added that the unfortunate man, who was only eight-and-twenty, had refused the ministrations of more than one priest who had been sent to try of more than one priest who had been sent to try and influence him; that he (the bishop) had himself endeavored to get at him, but had failed in the attended to get at him, but had failed in the attended to get at him, but had failed in the attended to get at him, but had failed in the attended to get at him, but had failed in the attended to get at him, but had been sent to be a sent to try the sent to be a sent to try the sent to the sent to the sent to try the sent to tr tempt, the prisoner having declared that he would have nothing to say to any priest whatsoever. It had then come into the bishop's head that he would sand you are I being on Italian might ever. It had then come into the bishop's head that he would send me, as I, being an Italian, might probably have some effect upon him and possibly soften that hard heart. I pleaded my inability to speak English, and the difficulty I should have not only in finding my way to Winchester, but in explaining my wants and wishes to the prison authorities, who were not likely to be favorable to the poor monk's brown habit. But the bishop replied that as a son of St. Francis my duty was to obey, and bade me go in God's name, and no doubt that and bade me go in God's name, and no doubt that Our Lady would assist me, and that, through my means, this poor guilty soul might be saved from eternal damnation. It was the Feast of the Immaculate Conception: and so, trusting in Our Lady's all-powerful aid, I accepted the bishop's commission and started. I borrowed a dictionary at the monastery and studied it diligently during my journey down so that I might know what words to use on my first arrival and how to enquire my way to the

my first arrival and how to enquire my way to the jail. . . . I was very courteously received by the governor of the prison, to whom I announced myself and explained my mission. He insisted on my taking refreshment at his own table, and then conducted me himself to the cell of the condemned nan. He warned me not to approach too near im, for he was so very violent that it had been ound necessary te chain him, and no one dared go within his reach. When I entered the cell I underwithin his reach. When I entered the cen'l under-stood at once the meaning of the governor's warn-ing. The prisoner, in truth, looked more like a maniae; but remembering under whose protection I had placed myself, I went straight up to him and spoke to him lovingly, saying I was his fellow-coontryman and had come to see him. I requested the governor to leave me alone with him; and then, taking his hand, I told him how grieved I was to see him chained like that, and that I would ask to have the manacles removed, so that we might sit down comfortably together like brothers, as we down comfortably together like brothers, as we truly were. He asked me 'if I should not be afraid of him.' I assured him I had no fear whatever : and at my earnest request the chains were removed, though the warders were evidently alarmed at my being left thus alone with him when his limbs were

being left thus alone with him when his limbs were freed. I reassured them, and the moment we were left by ourselves the poor fellow fell at my feet and burst into tears. I knelt down and prayed with him, and consoled him in every way in my power; and he then and there poured out to me the whole history of his past life, as it has been partly related above, tracing back all his misfortune to his first act of rebellion as a boy, and to the pain and trouble he had given to his widowed mother. He said that her voice still rang in his ears when she had told short time he obtained an excellent situation in an Italian ship bearing the English flag, in which he hoped to make only a short cruise, and then return to claim his bride. They parted with much love on both sides, but with a growing anxiety on hers which their late intercourse had only strengthened. She could not satisfy herself that his heart was really changed, and dreaded his being again led away by evil companions. The result justified her fears but too well.

The captain of Fernando's ship was a man of bad absorator, but he took a great fancy to his new ars but too well.

The captain of Fernando's ship was a man of bad
The captain of Fernando's ship was a man of bad
himself in his despair; so that I went and obtained
himself in his despair; so that I went and obtained been executed for murder at Winehaster, without been executed for murder at whenaster, whilede haying consented to see a priest. The poor bishop, standing among the crowd, could only give them conditionel absolution when the drop fell; and he had always feared that Fernando's end would be as had always feared that Fernando's end would be as sad as theirs had been. When Dr. Grant heard of the wonderful change which the grace of God had wrought in this poor young fellow's heart, he gave me leave to celebrate mass in his cell. And there on a little temporary altar I daily offered the Holy Sacrifice, Fernando himself serving my Mass with the greatest devotion and reverence, frequent-Holy Sacrince, Fernando himself serving my Mass with the greatest devotion and reverence, frequently receiving his Lord in Holy Communion. The rest of the day we spent in prayer, saying the Rosery and the Stations of the Cross, or reading the Gospel narrative of the Passion of Our Lord or the lives of the saints. Thus we trank the greater the Thus we spent the greater part of the saints. I became intensely inof the month of December. I became intensely in terested in and attached to him; and the warder

and governor of the prison never ceased expressing their astonishment at the total change which had come over their once refractory prisoner. I would I could describe more minutely the strange events of his checkered life, and the interior conflicts he had gone through on several occasions before his last entire conversion. But up to the very end he dreaded lest I should reveal any circumstances con-nected with the wretched secret societies he had so unhappily joined, seeming always to fear the ven-geance of the Carbonari, so terrible is the terrorism geance of the Carbonani, so continue their victims, lest their exercised by those men over their victims, lest their

reference of those their over their victims, less their nfamous practices should be revealed!

"Only a week before his execution I had a speci men of the influence these men still had over him.

I had said my first Mass, as usual, in his cell, and had gone to the church to celebrate the other two. Durgone to the church to celebrate the other two. During my absence three Italians of the worst possible sort, asked for, and obtained permission from the governor to see the prisoner. Of course he had not any idea who or what they were, and only thought any idea who or what they were, and only thouse they were friends and countrymen of Fernando's; and his conduct had been so exemplary since his conversion that every one was anxious to show him some kindness and sympathy. When I returned, some kindness and sympathy. When I returned, which I did the moment my Masses were over, I found, to my dismay, that Fernando was an altered man. He was no known to the latest the second states and the second states are the second states and the second s man. He was no longer any humble penitent, anxious to do everything he could to atone for the past. There was again passion and vengeance in his eye. alked restlessly up and down his cell, eyeing me askance from time to time. I saluted him as entered, and said a few loving words to him on the entered, and said a few loving words to him on the feast; but he never answered, and looked sullenly down on the floor. I own that for the first time, I was frightened, but I determined not to show it. I said nothing more, but knelt down before our little alter with the picture of Our Lady of Dolors upon it, and began to pray, keeping an eye on him all the time. Suddenly he came up behind me and seized me by the back of the neck so as almost to eized me by the back of the neck so as almost to seized me by the back of the neck so as almost to strangle me. I felt sure that the meant to murder me, and that my last hour had come. I made a fervant act of contrition, and called, as I thought for the last time on Mary, invoking her aid. She did not fail me; in another second Fernando had relaxed his hold and fell again sobbing and powerless at my feet. Grace had once more conquered. He knelt

and implored me to forgive him for what he called his base ingratitude. He then confessed that the Lord."+—Catholic World. his base ingratitude. He then confessed that the three Italians who had been with him in my absence were members of this same secret society, and pre-tended that as I, an Italian priest, was attending him, all the evil secrets of their wretched lives would be revealed to the world; that the only way to save them would be for him to take my life.

They urged that it would make no difference to him; that he was, anyhow, to die on a scaffold, and that he could but die once; but that if he would only follow their advice and rid them of me, they would make the most desperate effort to release him, and that they thought they should succeed, even if they had to wait till he was on his way to the place

of execution. All this poor Fernando poured out to me with many tears, ending by beseeching me to request the governor not to allow any one in future to be admitted to see him except myself. After this terrible internal struggle, he was, if possible, more contrite and more fervent than before. But the days passed on too quickly, and then the last night came. I dreaded lest the devil should make

But the days passed on too futch, and make a final effort to gain the soul so lately snatched from his grasp, and so went again to the governor and besought him, as a very great favor, for leave to pass that last night with the prisoner. He said at first it was a thing that was never allowed; but I was so urgent that at last he said he could not refuse me. He likewise ordered a second bed to be placed in the sell so that I might, at any rate, have some me. He likewise ordered a second bed to be placed in the cell, so that I might, at any rate, have some rest during the night. But I had no inclination to lie down, and still less to sleep. Fernando wanted to watch with me; but I insisted on his making use of the bed prepared for me, and teld him to try and get some sleep, that he might be braver on the morrow. He obeyed me; and I sat with my Breviary town the control was referred to the might be braver on the morrow. in my hand, but my eyes fixed upon him, thanking God in my heart for the great grace of repentance he had vouchsafed to him, and with a yearning yet (as I well knew) fruitless desire that his life might I can never describe all I felt during be spared. be spared. I can never describe all I felt during those last hours. Soon after midnight Fernando suddenly started up in a paroxysm of despair. He screemed out in a loud voice that he saw the blood of the victims he had murdered before him; he dashed himself in a frenzy against the wall, tearing the bed-clothes from him and trying to destroy himthe bed-clothes from him and trying to destrey him-self. I took up my crucifix, and, putting my arms tenderly round him, began to preach of God's nercy and forgiveness, and, of the all-sufficient atonement offered for us all on the cross. God only knows what I said; I was almost beside myself with grief and compassion. But he designed to bless my poor words, and again his grace triumphed. Once more poor Fernando came back to himself penitent, strengthened, and consoled. But he would not lie down again, lest another frightful nightmare should down again, lest another frightful nightmare should come upon him. At two o'clock in the morning, for the last time, I celebrate the Holy Sacrifice in his cell, and he made his last communion with such penitence and fervor as would have moved a heart stone. After it was over he asked me to sing ith him the 'Stabat Mater,' the hymn his mother had taught him as a child, and which he had never forgotten. I could hardly join in it, for my voice was choked with tears. Then he remained on his

was choked with tears. Then he remained on knees in prayer, renewing his confession, his acts of contrition, and also of thanksgiving for the singular mercy God had shown him in calling him to repentance. So he went on till eight o'clock in the mornance. when I heard a knock at the door of the cell, and shuddered, for I knew but too well what it meant. The governor, entering, said to me:

"'Mr. Pacificus, it is time.'

"'All right,' I answered: 'leave him to me.'

"And then I turned to Fernando, and told him

"To go where? he asked, as if bewildered.
"To Calvary,' I replied. 'Do not fear; I will go with you, and One mightier than I will be with

And then for the last time, we knelt togethe before the little altar, where the Holy Sacrifice had so lately been effered, and before the image of Our Lady of Sorrows which hung above it, and we said one more Hall Mary' to her whose loving aid had one more Hall Mary to ner whose loving and had wrough such marvels of grace; and then we rose and left together that cell, which had indeed become a sanctuary. The warders desisted from taking hold of him, when I assured them that he would be uite as a lamb; and he walked firmly, leaning on arm, to the place of execution. I wore my Franciscan habit, and we repeated together the litary in a lond voice as we walked along. When we had got a little way Fernando stopped me and begged that he might take off his shoes and his coat.

that ne might take off his shoes and his coat.

"1 have been a great sinner,' he said 'and I wish
to go to the scaffold as a numble penitent.'

"A little further on he stopped me again, and said
that when I went about preaching to others, I must
mention the example of his life, and warn all children to be duiful and abedient to their parents. mention the example of his file, and warn an emi-dren to be dutiful and obedient to their parents, and especially to their mothers, lest they should end as he had done. He added that ever since he had run away from his mother, and caused her such sorrow and anxiety, he had always felt miserable

and unhappy.

At last he quietly mounted the steps of the scaffold; I and the executioner being at his side. He embraced me, and then meekly submitted to have his embraced me, and then meekly submitted to have his execution. hands tied. But when the cap was put over his eyes he complained to me that he could not again see kiss the crucifix. I lifted the covering from mouth, and held the sacred image to his lips while he joined with me in fervent ejaculations, and im-plored the mercy of God to the last instant when

e was launched into eternity.
"It was an awful moment; even now, after the lapse of so many years, I cannot think of the terrible details without a thrill of horror. Fernando was in the full vigor of youth, and, as I have said, of enormous strength, and the consequence was that his death was very, very hard. It seemed to me an eternity before the doctor, with his finger on his pulse, pronounced that he was quite dead.
was a great crowd around the prison de was a great crowd around the prison doors and around the scaffold; but, contrary to what is usually the case on such occasions, their demeanor was quie and even respectful, and many were moved to tears. Two of the officers of the jail were so impressed by what they had seen that they came to me the following day, and asked to be put under instruction, and

The local Protestant papers, when describing the execution, all said that, "if ever there were a true penitent, it was Fernando, and if ever there were a priest worthy of his name it was the poor Francis-

n monk."
"If you wish for more details," writes Father neificus, "I will try and give them to you; but I an monk. Pacificus, "I will try and give them to you; but I think the foregoing narative is correct in every particular. I have tried to read it over again, but I have never succeeded It brings me back to Winchester, to the cell, to the scaffold, to all those territories." ble moments. It makes me cry! I had become so fond of him, there was so much that was so grand and beautiful in his character; and I had loved him as a son, for many reasons, but especially because through the intercession of Mary, 1 had been per through the intercession of Mary, I had been permitted to deliver him from the hands of the devil and his instruments, the Carbonari, and to bring him back, as a loving and penitent child, to the feet of our dear Lord, who had suffered and died for him

on the cross."

We feel we can add little or nothing to this beau tiful narrative of the first missionary work in Eng-land of this holy and devoted Capuchin father. Many as may be the souls whom he has saved since Many as may be the souls whom he has saved since these events took place, we think that in the last day, when he will receive his reward, none will give him greater joy than that of this poor Itailan youth, whom his wonderful charity and courageous faith rescued from so terrible a condition, and brought,

AN ADVENTURE IN A FOREST.

A. E. R. "IN LA SALLE ADVANCE."

Years ago, while traveling in France, the followng story was related by an engineer, who had been formerly in the French service:

"I was travelling through Arragon," said he, "and that is a country full of brigands and evil-disposed people—it is my candid opinion that they have no people—it is my candid opinion that they have no good will for any one, more particularly for the French, whom they then (and perhaps now) hated cordially. But were I to begin to tell the reason, it would take too long a time, and so I shall pass it by; suffice it to say that they had then a deadly hatred towards us, and that any Frenchmen, who might towards us, and that any Frenchman who might appen to fall into their hands would have a pretty

Premising thus far, I will begin to adventure. Jpon this day I happened to have for a travelling companion a handsome young man of family and

Amidst these mountains, bordering on the Pyre-Amidst these modificans, bordering on the Tyrenees, the roads are very steep, almost precipitous.
It was with difficulty that our horses could move
forward or keep their feet. My comrade was ahead,
and a pathway which appeared to him shorter and
less difficult led us astray.

Well, that was my fault, as I ought not to have

sentrusted myself to a head of only twenty years. As long as it was day we sought to disentangle ourelves, and to find our way out of the woods, but the more we searched the more we lost ourselves. It was dark night 'ere we arrived at a house—whose outside appeared blacker than the night itself. We entered, not without suspicion, but what could we

There we found a whole family of colliers at the table, to which they cordially invited us the mo-ment that we entered. My young friend did not wait to be asked the second time, and we both sat down to supper. There we were, eating and drink-ing—my friend at least, for as to myself I was ex-

anining the place, its contents and the counten-ances of our hosts.

Our entertainers had certainly the look of colliers; but as to the house, you would have taken it for an arsenal, for the walls were covered with guns, pistols, sabres, knives and cutlasses. Everything displeased me, and I must say that I seemed to be looked upon with displeasure. On the contrary, my comrade made himself at home. He laughed, joked and chatted with the whole family; and by an imprudent step, which he should have guarded against he told them from whence be came, and whither we were going; and that we were French. It may be easily imagined how I felt, here among our deadly enemies, alone, lost as wanderers, and so far from any human succor. And then, in order to omit arsenal, for the walls were covered with guns, pistols any human succor. And then, in order to omit nothing that would tend to destroy us, he spoke of his wealth; he made great promises to repay those people for their trouble and kindness, and if they people for their trouble and kindness, and it would be our guides upon the following day, to pay them whatsoever sum they asked. Finally, he spoke about his valise, beseeching them in strong terms to take good care of it; that they would place it unde his head, when he lay down—"he would not wish"

his head, when he lay down—he said, "to have any other pillow."
Oh, youth, youth! How your time of life is to be pitied! To hear him talk about that valise, a person would have supposed we were carrying away the diamonds of the crown. But what had he in it,

the diamonds of the crown. But what had he in it, which caused him so much care and solicitude? It containeds imply the letters of his lady love.

The supper over, and our conversation ended, the family left us. Our entertainers slept down stairs, but we were to sleep in a room over that which we had taken supper. This attic or left was about eight feet in height, to which an entrance was effected by means of a ladder, there was the bed upon ed by means of a ladder; there was the bed upon which we were to sleep, into which we could only introduce ourselves by crawling under the rafters, from which were hanging provisions, it seemed, as if for the whole year. My comrade crept in alone, if for the whole year. My comrade crept in alone, and, worn out with his day's fatigue, soon fell fast asleep, his head resting upon his precious valise. As to myself, I determined to keep awake; I had a pretty good fire, and I seated myself beside it.

sed away so quietly that The night had nearly pasnot a sound was to be heard but the occasional bark-ing of one of the house-dogs, or the noise of some night-bird fluttering through the woods; and now I ommenced to gain confidence that nothing would be wrong, when, just as I was thinking that the dawn of day could not be far off, I heard, in the room, of day could not be far off, I heard, in the Foom, beneath, our host and his wife talking, and, as it were, disputing; and placing my ear to the chimney which communicated with the one below, I perfectly distinguished these very words of the husband; feetly distinguished these very words of the husband:
"Well, now, let us consider; is it necessary for us to kill the two?" To which the woman answered, "Yes."
And I heard no more. What shall I say? I could scarcely breathe; my body became cold as marble.
Were any person to see me then, I scarcely know whether I could be pronounced alive or dead.
Good God! When I think of it even now!

Here we were two of ms almost without arms. Here we were, two of us, almost without arms, against ten or twelve others who had an arsenal And my comrade worn out and fatigued, dead with I dared not call him. I dared not make a sleep. I dared not can min. I dared not make a noise; and to escape alone, I would not. The window certainly was not very high, but underneath were two large bull-dogs, howling like wolves. . . . In what a state of suspense and horror I was, is not

easy to be imagined. At last, about a quarter of an hour having passed, which appeared to me to be very long, I heard some one at the foot of the ladder. Looking through a crevice in the door, I saw the father, a lamp in one hand, and in the other, one of his large knives. He mounted the ladder, his wife behind him and mymounted the ladder, his wife behind him and my self behind the door. The collier opened the door, but before entering he placed down the lamp, which his wife took up; then he entered the room in his bare feet; while she outside, shading the lamp with her hand so as not to give too much light, said to him in a low voice: "Quietly, go quietly." He placed the knife between his teeth, took up a large sten ladder with both hands, carried it to the head step ladder with both hands, carried it to the head of the bed, laid it down and mounted upon it. Stretched beneath him lay that poor young man, Stretched beneath him lay that poor young man, presenting his uncovered throat. The man takes the knife in one hand, and with the other—ah, reader!—he seized a ham which hung down from the ceiling, cut off a large slice and retired as he came. The door was closed, the lamp was taken away, and I remained to my own reflections.

As soon as the day dawned the whole family.

soon as the day dawned the whole family, making a great noise, came to awaken us, as we had desired. We went down the ladder, washed our desired. We went down the ladder, washed our hands and faces in a basin of pure water, and sat down to the table, upon which was placed an excellent breakfast, with all the surroundings neat and clean. Two large fowls formed a part of the meal, one of which, as the hostess said, we were to eat, and the other we were to take with us for a lunch were to take with us for a lunch page.

seeing the two fowls, I began to understand the sense of those terrible words: "It is necessary for us to kill the two." And I believe the reader has a sufficiency of enetration to guess now what the words did actually

ignify. The Madras Catholic Directory for 1879 gives a total of 22 Bishops, Vica. - Apostolic, and 1,130 priests in India, Ceylor Eurma and Siam, exclusive of the elergy ...... who

amount to 660.

HOUSEWIVES CORNER.

Mock Duck.-Take a round steak; make stuffing as for turkey; spread the stuffing on the steak, roll it up and tie it; roast from half to three-quarters

ROAST VEAL .- Take a loin of veal, make a stuff-ROAST VEAL.—Take a loin of veal, make a stuffing the same as for a roast turkey, fill the flat with the stuffing, and secure it firmly onto the loin; rub the veal with salt, pepper, and a little butter; put it into a pan with a little water. While roasting baste frequently, letting it cook until thoroughly done, allowing two hours for a roast weighing from six to eight pounds. When done remove the threads before sending to the table; thicken the gravy with a little days.

SCALLOPED CHICKEN.-Mince cold chicken and a SCALLOPED CHICKEN.—Minee cold thicken and a little ham quite fine, season with pepper and a little salt; stir altogether, add some sweet cream, enough to make it quite moist, cover with crumbs, put it into scallop shells or a flat dish, put a little butter on top, and brown before the fire or in front of a

BOILED CHICKEN .- The same as boiled turkey. They can be stuffed or not, as desired.

CELERY SAUCE .- Pick and wash two heads of CELERY SAUCE.—Pick and wash two heads of celery; cut them into pieces one inch long, and stew them in a pint of water with one tablespoonful of salt, until the celery is tender. Rub a large spoonful of butter and a spoonful of flour well together; stir this into a pint of crean; put in the celery, and let it boil up once. Serve hot with boiled poultry.

TOMATO SAUCE .- Stew one-half dozen tomatoe with a little chopped parsley; salt and pepper to taste; strain, and when it commences to boil add a spoonful of flour, stirred smooth with a tablespoonful of butter. When it boils take up.

CREAM CABBAGE. - Beat together the yolks of tw eggs, one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of vinegar, butter size of an egg, salt and a little cayenne per per. Put the mixture into a saucepan and stir until it Put the mixture into a sate part of the boils; then stir in one cup of cream. Let it boil. Pour over the cabbage while hot.

STEWED CELERY .- Clean the heads thoroughly. Take off the coarse, green, outer leaves. Cut in small pieces, and stew in a little broth. When tender, add some rich cream, a little flour, and batter enough to thicken the cream. Season with pepper, salt, and a little nutmeg if that is agreeable.

MINCE MEAT.—Three pounds of beef chopped fine, six pounds of apples, one pound of suet chopped fine and mixed with the meat, four pounds of raisins, six pounds of curants, one pound of citron, one pound of candied lemon, and two pounds sugar, a tablespenful of salt, two graphes, created, and two pound of canada temperature, and pow-tablespoonful of salt, two oranges, grated, and pow-dered cinnamon, mace, cloves, and nutmeg to taste. Add three pints of boiled cider and set on the stove, stirring to prevent burning, until thoroughly scalded. Add enough sweet cider when using to make it

Orange Pie.—Take four good-sized oranges, peel, seed, and cut in very small pieces. Add a cup of sugar, and let stand. Into a quart of nearly boiling milk stir two fablespoonfuls of corn starch mixes with a little water, and the yolks of three eggs. When this is done, let it cool, then mix with the particle is in the above crust. Make a oranges. Put it in simply a lower crust. Make a frosting of the whites of the eggs and one-half cup of sugar. Spread it over top of pies, and place for a few seconds in the oven to brown.

A PRETTY TEA DISH .- Make a short, sweetened A PRETTY TEA DISH.—Make a short, sweetened piecrust, roll thin, and partly bake in sheets; before it is quite done take from the oven, cut in squares of four inches or so, take up two diagonal corners and pinch together, which make them basket-shaped; now fill with whipped cream, or white of egg, or both, well-sweetened and flavored, and return to the

fire until it is of the consistency of cream, then re-move it quickly and put in a dish. Beat the whites with a little sugar add to the froth, and lay on top.

Indian Custard.—Heat two quarts of milk, then stir in one cup of molasses, a small cup of fine corn meal, two beaten eggs and a little salt. Cook slowly one hour. If it seems too thick, thin it with a little cold water.

APPLE BUTTER .-- Take tart cooking apples, as will make good sauce. To three pecks, after they are pecled and quartered, allow nine pounds of brown sugar and two gallons, or perhaps a little more, of water. Put the sugar and water in your kettle, and let it boil; then add the apples. After they begin to cook stir constantly till the butter is done. Try it by putting a little in a saucer, and if no water appears around it the marmalade is ready for the cinnamon and nutmeg "to your taste."

APPLE FLOAT .- One cup of pulverized sugar, one cup of cream beaten to a stiff froth, five eggs beaten light, one lemon, four large apples grated, three tablespoonfuls of geleatine dissolved in warm water. Fills one quart bowl.

# LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FASHION NOTES.

Mrs. J. J. Skeffington Editress.

Black velvet neckbands with silver embroidery Paneled sides to dresses are very fashionable, and

Colored silk handkerchiefs are made into bows to

trim house dresses. It appears to be fashionable at morning lectures for ladies to work at crotchet and embroidery.

Breakfast caps are made of cambric, with embroidered edges are finished off with satin bows.

A new idea in button-holes is to cut them diagonally in the cloth, as it is said the buttons lay more

flat, and are less liable to work out. There is no more beautiful ornaments for lovely woman than lace, beside its soft and delicate folds

diamonds lose much of their power to attract. Combs are not intended to be worn now with any They are only used with the high coiffure, and finish the high head dressing with fine

Buntings are seen again this spring in finer quali-ties than heretofore. Deberges are to be as popular as ever, and are in every delicate and pretty shades.

Classes are about to be formed in St. Petersburg for the instruction of women in medicine, and when their studies are completed, they will be attached to the medical staff of the Russian army.

The new Lisle thread gloves are seen in all the kid dolors and pure white; they are silk finished and "regular" made imitating kid so well as to be preferred for full dress wear.

North. Tyrone and Tryconnell remonstrated indiguantly, the latter pleading that he had his Majesty's own word of mouth for toleration of religion in his district, to which Chichester replied that both himself and his people would be compelled, whether they would or not to frequent the Protestant absence. churches.

Neither the Earls nor their clansmen, however,

Neither the Earls nor their clansmen, however, changed their religion like a suit of clothes, at the bidding of any man, no matter what his station, so, despite of Chichester and the bishops, and their gangs of ruffianly underlings and priest-hunters, the North remained "unreformed," as the caut of the times went. Nor did Chichester choose to enforce the edjet at the head of horse, foot, and artillery

Nevertheless, the deputy-general, who was alungering for Irish land, went to work in other ways. In ering for firsh land, went to work in other ways. In order, if possible, to drive Tyrone into some open breach with the king's government, ruffianly agents of Chichester scarched O'Neil's own house at all hours of the day and night, on pretence of discovering concealed therein, ecclesiastics from Rome Det Tyrone. But Tyron was sagacious enough to pierce

and actions."

Learning little from this source, Caulfield then turned to a Father Owen, whom he had obliged in some way. "But to his vexation," writes the deputy "Owen smiled." Chiebester then called in the aid and actions. of legal ingenuity and subtility in the person of Sir John Davies, the attorney-General in Ireland, who was positively sublime as an expert in nefawho was positively sublime as an expert in neta-rious practices of all sorts under cover of law, and who by such practices advanced from absolute poverty to the possession of princely lands and revenues, at the expense of the unfortunate Irish. This person called on a couple of suboners to give criminatory testimony against O'Neil, O'Donnel, Maguire and others; but, to avoid a violent clashing

he steadfastly declined to give his pretended revela-tions otherwise then in secret. His miserable soul, which shrank not from perjury for his own advance-ment, qualled before the thought of the exposure of his vile deed. He could calmly face the conse-quences of that perjury, when they meant only the utter ruin, and, probably also, the violent death of a number of infinitely better mer, than himself, but he could not face the idea of leaving a smirch on the court down of his family—a heritage of infamy the escutcheon of his family—a heritage of infamy to those who were to be the future Earls of Howth.

to those who were to be the flutare Earls of Howth. Like the mole, he worked underground; but, also like the mole, he was blind, and never dreamed that light would penetrate even to the darkness of his depth of degradation, and, least of all, that the rays should be directed by those to whom he had sold himself. So it was, however. of four inches or so, take up two diagonal corners and pinch together, which make them basket-shaped; now fill with whipped cream, or white of egg, or both, well-sweetened and flavored, and return to the oven for a few minutes.

Sweet Potato Pie,—Scrape clean two good-sized sweet potatoes; boil; when tender, rub through the calendar; beat the volks of three eggs light; stir with a pint of sweet milk into the potato; add a small teacup of sugar, a pinch of salt; flavor with a small teacup of sugar, a pinch of salt; flavor with a brown a moment in the oven.

Almond Custard.—One pint of new milk, one cup of pulverized sugar, one-quarter pound of almonds, blanched and pounded, two teaspoonfuls rose water, the yolks of four eggs; stir this over a slow fire until it is of the consistency of cream, then removed in the new for the collection of the contest between the Earls and himself on the religious question.

Nevertheless, the deputy-general, who was alongmost. It is for the potators and pounded, two teaspoonfuls rose water, the yolks of four eggs; stir this over a slow fire until it is of the consistency of cream, then removed in the part of the sishops, and their gangs of ruffinally underings and priest-hunters, the should be directed by those to whom he had sold limited. So it was, however.

From the decuments existing it is not perfectly bear whether St. Lawrence moved first in this mattilery, for Ulster was the home of many thousands of men who had taken part in the previous war—men who would have gladly died in defence of their religion, and for when he had sold limited. So it was, however.

From the decuments existing it is not perfectly bear whether St. Lawrence moved first in this mattilery of the case to sol the same than the previous war—men who would have gladly died in defence of their religion, and for when he had so flavor in the early of the case to sol the should be directed by those to whom he had sold limited. So it was, however.

From the deviments existing it is not perfectly be inhedited by li with it, but of doing the very thing which the strong-minded villain was resolved at any cost to avoid, namely, the avowal of the informations. It is indeed instructive, as was remarked earlier, to look into the origin of some "noble" houses.

Whether Chichester was or was not the fountain-Whether Chichester was or was not the foundan-head of this plot against the Northern Chiefs, one thing is certain beyond a doubt—he was determined to work out his own ends by it. The troubles be-tween O'Cahan and O'Neill were to be settled by to Spain. But Tyron was sagacious enough to pierce the deputy's real purpose, and therefore allowed these searches to be made without opposition. Then this Chichester conceived a design worthy only of a demon. It was nothing less than to get O'Neil's wife to reveal her lord's secret muentions, if, in the sacredness of conjugal confidence, he had revealed to her. For this asoundingly infamous purpose he employed an agent, whose name should also get the benefit of a wide publicity. The man was Sir Toby Caulfield, ancestor of the Earls of Charlemont. It is often instructive to look into the origin of what are called "noble" families. There might be a doubt of this transaction if the record of it stood on any other foundation than that of grave state paper

doubt of this transaction if the record of it stood on any other foundation than that of grave state paper—a report from the deputy to Cecil, for printing which here no apology need be offored. It runs:—
"The Deputy directed Sir T. Caulfield to sound the Countess of Tyrone, who may reveal her husband's secrets. He knows it to be an uneivil thing to feed the humors of a woman to learn the secrets of her husband, but his zeal for the King's service will be an excuse. Caulfield tempted her by offers to give secret notice if she knew of any practices the Earl had. She replied she knew of nothing, but she would not for all the world be known to accuse him of anything that would endanger his life. Caulfield then assured her see never would be discovered, and, having sworn her, examined her as to other ideas and suspicious of the Earl's intentions ed, and, having sworn her, examined her as to a Droghed having sworn her, examined her as to a Broghed having sworn her, examined her as to a Broghed having sworn her, examined her as to a Broghed having sworn her, examined her as to a Broghed having sworn her, examined her as to a Broghed having sworn her, examined her as to a Broghed having sworn her, examined her as to a Broghed having sworn her, examined her as to a Broghed having sworn her, examined her as to a Broghed having sworn her, examined her as to a Broghed having sworn her, examined her as to a Broghed having sworn her, examined her as to a Broghed having sworn her, examined her as to a Broghed having sworn her, examined her as to a Broghed having sworn her, examined her as to a Broghed having sworn her as to a Broghe enemies according to report. The ship was to carry away from the Irish shores all or any who chose to avail of her services. Maguire himself came with her, othersibly as a seaman. At Slane the captair found Tyrone, already depressed and gloomy from what St. Lawrence had been "buzzing in his ears." "He warned him that if he went to London he was sure to be arrested by the King, and that Tyrconne At Slane the captain might expect the same treatment at home. Such was the intelligence he brought from Lord Henry

and that the distance between the two threads of the screws measures the one-twentieth part of an inch, should the wheel be turned completely around the screw would move just the one-twentieth part of an inch; but if, instead of moving completely around, the wheels should be turned only an inch, then the screw would have moved just the one-tiftieth part of the distance between the two threads, or the one-thousand part of an inch. But say each inch in the circumference of the wheels is divided into fifthe, tenths, twentieth and fortieths; then, if into fifths, tenths, twentieth and fortieths; then, if the outer rim of the wheel is turned the fortieth part of an inch, the contact point will be moved for-ward or backward one forty-thousandth part of an

A new spectroscope of remarkable power has just been brought to the notice of the French Academy by M. Thollon. Its chief feature is the use of sulphide of carboon prisms, which are closed laterally, not by plates with parallel faces, but by prisms having curved sides meeting at an angle. Two of these compound prisms are used in the spectroscope, and in this way an enormous dispersion is obtained; with a magnifitive power of fifteen to twenty times. and in this way an enormous dispersion is obtained; with a magnifying power of fifteen to twenty times, the spectrum has a length of fifteen metres. This instrument should throw considerable light on the structure of the spectrum, and M. Thollon has already noticed some interesting facts. The lines of sodium and magnesium present a dark nuceus passing into a nebulosicy, which becomes gradually merged in the continuous spectrum. Many lines have been split up, and all that have been thus resolved have been found to belong two different substances. One of the hydrogen lines presents a nebulosity without a nucleus. The spectrum of carbon from the electric arc observed with the new instrument is said to be very fine. The spectra of iron, coping the different substances are continued as always too have the host pitals, and we met with members of our societies there; but the only persons who did anything for us, or cared anything about us, were these some Catholics, the priests and sisters that you so represented to us. We were in the host pitals, and we met with members of our societies there; but the only persons who did anything for us, or cared anything about us, were these some Catholics, the priests and slike. We went to the war. We were in the host pitals, and we met with members of our societies there; but the only persons who did anything for us, or cared anything about us, were these some Catholics, the priests and slike. We went to the war. We were in the host pitals, and we met with members of our societies there; but the only persons who did anything for us, or cared anything about us, were these some Catholics, the priests and slike. We went to the war. We were in the host pitals, and we met with members of our societies there; but the only persons who did anything for us, or cared anything about us, were these some Catholics, the priests and slike. We went to the war. We were in the host pitals, and we met with members of our societies there; but the only persons who did anything for us, or cared anythi

for resort of hardy inshermen from the severity of the season off our own frosty coasts; and with their great experience and skill, with arts and tackle un-known to the rude resources of those latitude, the eatch must, in all probability, be exceptional, seeing that even with the imperfect means at the com-mand of the natives of the Canaries one fisherman, by the statement of Mr. Bextolet, now takes as many by the statement of Mr. Bettolet, now takes a smary
fish in one day as twenty-six men in Newfoundland.
This will be good news to American fisherman, who
are reported to have made a poor catch the present
season and who are liable to be plundered by the
savage natives of Newfoundland when they make
a good one. This subject will probably command
the early attention of the members of the Fish Commission whose labors have already contributed so
seach to the promotion of this important national much to the promotion of this important national industry. The discovery is probably of an entirely new field for commercial enterprise in which a large new need for commercial enterprise in which a large fleet of sailing vessels and steamers may find profit-able employment, opening up new sources of trade and enlarging the efficiency of our commercial marine.—Portland (Me.) Press.

THE FOOLISH TRAVELLER .- "I should like very much to hear a story," said a youth to his teacher.
"I hate serious instruction; I cannot bear preaching" "Listen, then," said the teacher. "A wanderer filled his travelling pouch with savory means derer filled his travelling pouch with savory meats and fruits, as his way would lead across a wild de-sert. During the first few days he journeyed through the smiling, fertile fields. Instead of plucking the fruit which nature here offered for the plucking the fruit which nature here offered for the refreshment of the traveller, he found it more convenient to eat the provisions which he carried with him. He soon reached the desert. After journeying onward for a few days his whole store of food was exhausted. He soon began to wail and lement, for nowhere sprouted a blade of grass, everything was covered with burning sand. After suffering two days in torments of hunger and thirst he again. with notorious facts, it had to be of a very vague that clarect, and was quite insufficient for the object in view. Then Chichester caused Maguire's suddensity and life were at stake if he tarried in view. Then Chichester caused Maguire's suddensity and told him he, would never let him rest arried, and told him he, would never let him rest arried. Then the cheeter caused Maguire's suddensity in the swore to O'Donnel's treasonable practices, in the North, decided on making for death in the jails of Trim and Athlone were tempted with offers of life and filterty provided they accused him of treasonable intentions;" but even they accused him of treasonable intentions;" but even the last came a man who seemed better able to help Chicester—the Scotchman Montgomery. He

NOTES OF IRISH HISTORY.

THE FILDITY OF THE FARES."

IT THE PLOTIES OF THE FARES."

THE PLOTIES OF TH

the obstinate contumacy of a buil and something like a bull's intelligence. When he threw his ink-pot at the devil, 'twas the wisest use he ever put it to. Be not deceived. Protestation is not refor-mation; furor of independence is not all commen-able; the fable of the belly and the members has a able; the fable of the beny and the members has a moral; to disregard conditions is not to conquor them; to say is not to make it so. Where is liberty? It resides in power. The Church can show a raison d'etre; it works; the priest, the lay brother, the holy

After the close of the war of the rebellion, a company of old soldiers at a place in Tennessee invited a priest to come among them, and dispatched this card to their previous pastors: "Before the war, you told us that Catholics were capable of committant of the committee of the you told us that Catholes were capable of commit-ing every crime; that priests and nuns were all bad-alike. We went to the war. We were in the hos-pitals, and we met with members of our societies there; but the only persons who did anything for us, or cared anything about us, were these same Catholics, the priests and sisters that you so repre-sented to us. We were in the prisons of the North and it was the same."

from the electric are observed with the new instrument is said to be very fine. The spectra of iron, copper and magnesium in the same are also seen with great clearness and brillancy.

Great Fisheries at the Canary Islands.—The whereas a minister who is no priest,—what is he? What does he know? What can he do? Can he will be sufficiently in the society of Arts of January 17th, and the society of Arts of Great Fisheries at the Canary Islands.—The Journal of the Society of Arts of January 17th, announces the interesting and important discovery of apparently exhaustless supplies of fish in the waters off the Canary Islands. These fish are said to be about one-fourth cod fish of great size and the remainder kinds various and unknown to our fishermen. As the best season is from October to the end of March, this new find offers a tempting field for resort of hardy fishermen from the severity of for resort of hardy fishermen from the severity of for resort of hardy fishermen from the severity of for resort of hardy fishermen from the severity of fishermen from the severity of for resort of hardy fishermen from the severity of for resort of hardy fishermen from the severity of for resort of hardy fishermen from the severity of for resort of hardy fishermen from the severity of for resort of hardy fishermen from the severity of for resort of hardy fishermen from the severity of for resort of hardy fishermen from the severity of for resort of hardy fishermen from the waters of the Know? What can he do? Can he forgive sins? He hath neither privilege nor skill nor knowledge, except second-rate. His word carries no authority. He may visit the poor and tend the sick, if he will, but with no peculiar advantage. He cannot administer extreme unction. He officiates in some ceremonies, but what do they are he would does he know? What can he do? Can he forgive sins? He hath neither privilege nor skill nor knowledge, except second-rate. His word carries no authority. He may visit the poor and tend the sick, about one-fourth cod fish of great size and the remained of the former for the word of shall not be a constant of the carries of the former for the constant of the carries of t cathedral without being moved and awed; but who
never felt anything but insupporting commit over that
play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out,—mystic worship away from the proper accessories, the holy
water, incense, tapers, the quaint carvings in the
lofty masonry, the curious symbols on the painted ows, the deathly chant, the dim religious

# A CUTE FARMER.

During the Franco-German war a couple of hun-During the Franco-German war a couple of hundred Uhlans arrived in a Norman village. One of the peasants hurried to a neighboring hamlet to warn a well to-do farmer that he might expect a visit from the unwelcoming raiders. The farmer was equal to the emergency. Calling his wife and daughters, all went to work with a will. Torn quilts, tattered petticoats, dilapidated gowns, were thrown over the backs of the cattle, exveloping them up to their heavy while their feet, and their heads were bound horns, while their feet and their heads were bound with straw. Then the sheep and goats were treated in the same fashion; bottles of medicine were scattered about, a large trough was filled with water, and in its midst was placed a great syringe. Up came the Uhlans; but at sight of the strangely attired animals and the monster squirt they hesitated. At

last one of the troopers inquired what was the mat-ter. "The rinderpest," said the farmer. He had to answer no more questions. His victors turned their horses' heads and galloped off at their best speed to make requisition elsewhere.

# A FROG STORY.

t of our dear

OREST. CE."

e, the follow-who had been said he, "and evil-disposed they have no

os now) hated I the reason, it hall pass it by deadly hatred an who might l have a pretty to adventure.

for a travelling
of family and

ig on the Pyreses could move im shorter and

ght not to have y twenty years. disentangle our-the woods, but ost ourselves. It t what could we

of colliers at the of collers at the rited us the mog friend did not and we both sat eating and drinkmyself I was exand the countenne look of colliers;

we taken it for an with guns, pistols rything displeased to be looked upon ary, my comrade aghed, joked and and by an impruguarded against he and whither we rench. It may be s, and so far from in order to omit by us, he spoke of ses to repay those ndness, and if they llowing day, to pay Finally, he spoke in strong terms to ould place it under e would not wish"

ow."
ar time of life is to
bout that valise, a were carrying away it what had he in it, and solicitude? It his lady love. versation ended, the slept down stairs, rs slept down stairs over that which we or loft was about entrance was effect-was the bed upon which we could only g under the rafters, visions, it seemed, as

mrade crept in alone,

fatigue, soon fell fast s precious valise. As eep awake; I had a myself beside it. nyself beside it.
away so quietly that
tt the occasional barkor the noise of some
the woods; and now I
se that nothing would
hinking that the dawn
I heard, in the room,
the talking and, as it ife talking, and, as it my ear to the chim-h the one below, I perwords of the husband: is it necessary for us to oman answered, "Yes." t shall I say? I could

ecame cold as marble. then, I scarcely know unced alive or dead. of it even now almost without arms, s who had an arsenal! and fatigued, dead with I dared not make a would not. high, but underneath wling like wolves. and horror I was, is not

f an hour having passed,

very long, I heard some er. Looking through a the father, a lamp in one of his large knives. He fe behind him and mycollier opened the door, ent down the lamp, which entered the room in his c, shading the lamp with too much light, said to dietly, go quietly." He has teeth, took up a large diet earlied it to the large ds, carried it to the head and mounted upon it. throat and with the other-ah,

ge slice and retired as he osed, the lamp was taken my own reflections. awned the whole family, te to awaken us, as we had the ladder, washed our in of pure water, and sat which was placed an exthe surroundings neat and formed a part of the meal, stess said, we were to cat take with us for a lun

which hung down from

fowls, I began to underse terrible words: "It is he two."
reader has a sufficiency of what the words did actually

polic Directory for 1879 Sishops, Vica. - Apostolic, India, Ceylor Burma and the clergy ... Goa, who

FRIDAY.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Published every Friday morning at 388 Richmone Street, opposite City Hall, London, Ont.

# RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

12½ cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in nonpariel type 12 lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Thursday morning. Terms to agents, twelve and a half per cent. on remittances, or one free copy to the getter up of each club of ten.

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All communications should be addressed to the undersigned accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, not necessa, ily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All communication.
Walter Locke,
Publish

388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

# The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1879.

PERSONAL.

His Lordship the Bishop of Detroit and Chaplain paid a visit to His Lordship the Bishop of London in the course of last week.

DR. NEWMAN A CARDINAL.

We are happy to be able announce to our readers that the illustrious Dr. Newman is about to be raised to the Cardinalate. Leo XIII. has recognized a kindred spirit in the great Oratorian and by his intention to raise him to the Cardinalatial dignity has paid a fitting tribute to his unrivalled genius, his splendid virtues, and his great services to Holy Church. Dr. Newman will do honor to the Roman purple, and in turn will be honored by it. The appointment will be popular with the children of the Church and also with non Catholics, who are not blind to the splendor of the virtues and the genius of John Henry Newman.

TOO SANCTIMONIOUS BY HALF. A certain over-zealous busy-body, with the pseudonym of "Orthodox," has taken the trouble to write to the Irish Canadian about what he is pleased to call a "disagreeable matter;" and he says: "I cannot help it!" Poor fellow! What mental agony he must have suffered until he unburdened his "orthodox" mind to his orthodox friend the Irish Canadian." The great cause of this orthodox deal with particular facts in revelation. For gentleman's trouble is, that the CATHOLIC that is about the definition of dogma; dogma RECORD published an extract from the Sydney Punch, which was merely a carricature on the apostate Chiniquy, by the editor of that paper, who, as he says himself, "has set the outpourings of a feeble fanatic to the music of laughter." We will not admit that we were he has the power from God to forgive sins, guilty of any grievous impropriety in pub- by sacramental absolution, and his churchlishing the article objected to by "Orthodox," wardens call such a claim rank blasphemy, but we will try to defend ourselves against and an emptying of the Cross of Christ; and his impertinent imputations. In the first yet both parties appeal to the same formula place he accuses the CATHOLIC RECORD of ries, and unite in the same act of public worpublishing what "no respectable Protestant ship, what can be thought of either their journal would publish." Now, would it sur- earnestness or their judgment? prise "Orthodox" to hear that one of the most orthodox Catholic journals in the United vated when these gentlemen, instead of stand-States—the Catholic Review—has been guilty ing alone, each by himself, and enjoying to of the very same offence? Or would be be the full what he calls the glorious liberty of horrified upon hearing that the Montreal thinking what he pleases, find themselves, by True Witness was equally culpable? What the necessity of things, forced to come to effect such information may have upon him, gether and deliberate upon something, say the we cannot say; but we can assure him that choice of a chief-ruler; then the onlooker has such is the fact. In the second place, he sets himself up as a dictatorial authority upon ing they believe what they profess. what this paper should publish, and what it should not, and impertinently suggests that if the editor of the Record doubts his author-ferences of opinion. Whether a given candiity "let him consult any one who has the slightest acquaintance with Moral Theology." Who "Orthodox" is, or by what right he assumes such an air of authority in matters pertaining to Moral Theology, we will not pause to enquire, but we positively refuse to be guided in our editorial capacity by the advice of an anonymous correspondent of the Irish Canadian. If "Orthodox" has a right to assume the name, let him prove it by substituting his real patronymic, and if we find due deference to any instruction he may be pleased to give us directly, and without going to the roundabout way of sending it to us through the medium of a Toronto journal. And we will also undertake to prove to him, by good orthodox authority, that he is a little too sanctimonious and hypocritical to be genuine. For instance, he says: "As nothing but the public good prompts me to write these lines, I hope that it will be regarded in the an act of public good, why did he not address RECORD, so that its readers would get the full benefit of his knowledge of Moral Theology, imagines to have sent the extract for inserwith the editor of this paper instead of airing them with declare such candidates duty elected; but it laces are proposed for any also be sufficient for placing him in such last held in commemoration of the... Calendar two or more candidates are proposed for any

another paper? So far as we are concerned we decline absolutely all such charitable attention, and would remind "Orthodox" that perhaps he had better apply a little of it nearer home. We would also say by way of advice, that as "the shoemaker should stick to his last," so also should this gentleman attend to his profession-in which we hope he is truly "Orthodox"-and leave questions of Moral Theology to be raised by those who have a right to raise them, and who are capable of defining them.

LEGAL VERSUS SPIRITUAL KNOW-

LEDGE.

The "Comedy of Convocation' opens by the question, "does disbelief in the existence of God disqualify for holding office" in a certain Church mentioned,-and though one of the disputants calls this an enormous hypothesis, the brilliant author goes on to argue it acts all the same. An enormous hypothesis it certainly is, and we are not thinking of charging any living or dead, with holding or having held such office, being at the time a disbeliever; nor would an isolated case of the kind, however well proved, amount to much argument.

But a large class of professing Christians act so much as if they did not believe in God, or what comes to pretty nearly the same thing here, in any revelation made by God. that it is not wonderful if outsiders judge them, not by what they say they hold or do not hold, but rather by the more commonsense method of direct inference from their behaviour. And this inference is decidedly against the hypothesis of their being believers. For, to say that God has made a revelation, without making it obligatory to those to whom it is known, is simply to deny either the divine wisdom or the divine sovereignty. To admit a revelation from heaven, and in the same breath affirm you may do what you like with it, is to declare your own equality with God. And finally, to talk, as many do, of a Church established by Christ, and directed by the Holy Ghost, and yet ridicule, as medievalism, the spirit and practice of obedience to it, be impatient and irritable, even under its speculative claims, and openly, ostentatiously rebellious, the first moment it dares to interfere in any way with personal conduct; all this is so utterly, so comically illogical that it is hard to think able men can be guilty of it, and yet believe in God. And it is far worse when any attempt is made to is primarily a fact.

When one man insists that Christ is truly present in the "Lord's Supper," and his neighbor pronounces such a notion damnable idolatry, when the Rev. Mr. Somebody believes

And the state of the case is infinitely aggrean almost insurmountable difficulty in think-

Of course in any election there is always room, illus a fide, for grave and energetic difdate may or may not be the proper person, whether he has knowledge enough to understand the duties of the office, or strength in his right hand to keep in check the restive horse-power he will be asked to control; or again, whether his known views of the policy to be pursued give reasonable assurance of success: these and like considerations satisfactorily account for the presence of honest men on both sides.

But when the difficulty is not about details him to be a person entitled to it, we will pay at all, but fundamental principles, and when ample and able description shows there is complete doubt, not only about what these principles are, but whether there are any principles at all, common to two of the electors; when one clamors for a strong-handed bishop to enforce discipline, and the next as stoutly maintains there is no discipline to be enforced. when very respectable clergymen are nervously curious for this or that dogma, and equally respectable laymen gnash their teeth light of a charitable act." If he desired to do at the very thought of dogma, as originating in superstition, and leading to slavery, when his remonstrance directly to the CATHOLIC in fine, black is white, and yes is no, and all is confusion from top to bottom, no one daring to guess what his neighbor holds, and but few having very definite notions about even their making a thrust at another party whom he own mind on the matter, then surely it remeeting. If at said meeting only the necesanything like faith in the professors of such a offices are proposed and seconded, the returnmotives, why did he not quietly remonstrate system. Still, we are not charging any of ing officer shall, after the lapse of one hour

every man in that synod honestly believed in

They are not so much to be blamed forto put it mildly-the queer things they did and said in the name of religion, as pitied for being the victims of a wrong, or what somebody has called an impossible system. The "I-am-as-good-as-you" principle of private judgment is certainly a capital pander to vanity, pride, and self-sufficiency. It exalts a man enormously, in his own estimation, and gives keen zest to his reflections when in Pharisae mood. But it is suited only for solitude, fit for the private possession of only one man. No system in family, or state, or Church, ever was, or will or can be, worked by it, without its smashing down or making its advocates look foolish or ridiculous or slavish. No, private judgment is, as experience proves, a capital shibboleth, but no more. It can break down, but has no constructive elements in it. And those who try the slightest experiment, a far less one, indeed, than the election of a bishop, find at the very start, that whatever else of good or bad there may be in it as a theory, this at least it will not do: it will not work.

All this was made abundantly evident by the scenes at that meeting, lately held in neighboring city, and with effects that are partly to be received with rejoicing, partly deplored. The thoughtful clergymen, knowing something of theology and church history, will, we think, be moved by what they witnessed there to think more justly of that silly ery, the outcome of irreligion and low vulgar oride, the cry that every man is a born proessor of divinity and canon law, and such things, and more and more to respect and long for the only authority that, in the history of Christianity, has been able without as with the aid of the arm of flesh to harmonise all lifferences in the great world-wide communion. At this prospect we rejoice. Nor did the behavior of that Judge, on which, from another point of view, we commented last week, entirely annoy us. A Judge is a gentleman; and that particular Judge is an able man, able both by natural gifts, and careful training. Now gentlemen and able men, men of the world, and by their profession obliged to take calm, serious views of things, do not rush into a blinding passion, and violate good sense and decency for nothing. There must be strong, overpowering provoca-

Who doesn't remember the picture of our boyhood days, of the urchin on the fence, threatened from behind by a wicked goat, and in front of him a hissing serpent, and nobody to drive either away! So felt the Judge in synod. The goatish obstinacy of the logical professors of private judgment, pushing them forward, and (what he would call) the serpent of Clericalism threatening to sting if he advanced! Poor man, what could be do? Who can blame him? It was a wretched position, and his kneen mind took it all in, and he quite forgot himself, his dignity and his manners, and actually roured out in a way that had been painful and insulting if not so full of the comical. Good Judge, your temper is none of the best, your theology is worse, and the position you were in worst of all. We pardon you, with this piece of advice: When next you have your dirty linen to wash keep to your own back-kitchen till you have changed your dress, and tidied up, and don't rush out, in dripping, limp garments, and in your hurry to purify your soiled hands, try to rub them against your well-dressed neighbors! The manners of the washerwoman often accompany the dress.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

In a previous issue we made a few remarks on Separate Schools in Ontario and the law pertaining thereto. Since that a Bill respecting Public, Separate and High Schools, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Crooks, Minister of Education, has become law, having received its third reading on the 10th inst. This Bill contains several important sections relating to

Separate Schools, and will have a very beneficial effect on the working of such. It provides for the election of school trustees as follows: A meeting of the electors for the nomination of candidates for the office of Separate School Trustees shall take place at noon on the last Wednesday in the month of December, annually, or if a holiday, on the day following, at such place as shall from time to time be fixed by resolution of the Separate School Board, and in municipalities divided into wards, in each ward thereof, if the Board in its discretion thinks fit. The Separate School Board shall by resolution name the returning officer or officers to preside at the meeting or meetings for the nomination of candidates, and in case of the absence of such officer, the chairman chosen by the meeting shall preside, and the Separate School Board shall give at least six days' notice of such quires an ample charity to think there can be sary number of candidates to fill the vacant

fice is demanded by any candidate or elector, the returning officer or chairman shall adjourn first Wednesday of the month of January then next, when a poll or polls shall be opened at such place or places, and in each ward, where such exist as shall be determined by resolution of the said Trustees. The poll or polls shall be opened at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., and shall continue open until flye o'clock p. m., and no longer, and any poll may close at any time after eleven o'clock a, m. when a full hour has elapsed without any vote having been polled. The Separate School Board shall, before the second Wednesday in December in each year, by resolution, fix the place or places for the nomination meeting, and also for holding the election in case of a poll, and also name the returning officer who shall preside at the respective polling places, and forthwith give public notice thereof. The returning officer shall, on the day after the close of the election, return the poll looks to the Separate School Board, with his solemn declaration thereto annexed, that the poll book has been correctly kept, and contains a true record of the votes given at the polling place for which he was returning officer. The School Board shall add up the number of votes for each candidate for any office, as appears from the poll book so returned, and shall declare elected the candidate or candidates having the highest number of votes, and shall at noon, on the day tional system of Ontario one of the grandest following the return of the poll books, put up in some conspicuous place in the municipal ity, and at one or more of the schoolhouses therein, a statement showing the number of votes for each candidate; and a majority of the trustees remaining in office shall be a quorum for the foregoing purposes. In case two or more candidates have an equal number of votes, the member of the Board present who is assessed the highest as a ratepayer on and good members of our Holy Church, and the last revised assessment roll shall, at the time of declaring the result of the poll, give a vote for one or more of such candidates, so as to decide the election. There is no difference whatever in the manner of electing Separate School Trustees and Public School Trustees.

The 90th section of the Revised School Act, in connection with the 5th clause of the 78th section, made it the duty of the Municipal Council to cause the assessor in preparing the annual assessment roll of the municipality, to distinguish between Public and Separate, and in setting down therein his religion, to distinguish between Protestant and Roman Catholic, and whether supporters of Public or Separate Schools. The same section required Municipal Councils to cause, through their collectors and other municipal officers, to be levied in each year, upon the taxable property liable to pay the same, all sums of money for rates or taxes legally imposed thereon in reheir request, and to account annually for the unity! sums so to be collected. The new bill provides that the clerk of the municipality shall furnish to the Separate School Board within three days after request in writing "The Separate School Voters' List," and also a list of Roman Catholic freeholders, householders or tenants, and persons entitled to vote in respect of income, rated upon the then last revised assessment roll, and not being already upon "The Voters' List." When any supporter of a Separate School resides without the municipality in which the School is situ ated, he shall be entitled to vote in the ward or division in which the schoolhouse nearest to his place of residence is situated, if within the distance of three miles in a direct line.

Heretofore Separate School Boards could not legally claim the taxes of non-residents; now any person who, if resident in the muni cipality, would be entitled to be a supporter of any Separate School in such municipality, the owner of unoccupied land, may require that such land be assessed for Separate School purposes; and the Council of the municipal ity shall account to the Separate School Board or the taxes of non-residents the same as refidents. So much of the county rate levied yearly upon the several townships of the ounty for the payment of teachers' salaries which shall have been levied upon, and col lected from any persons being supporters of Separate Schools in any township, shall be paid over by the County Treasurer to the trusees of the Separate Schools of which such persons are supporters as aforesaid. In any case where the trustees of any Roman Catholic Separate School avail themselves of the provisions contained in the 78th section of the Public Schools Act, for the purpose (amongst supporters of Separate Schools, the assessor

one office, and a poli in respect of any such of- mentioned column. Provision is also made for theestablishment (where required) by the Edution Department of a Model School for the the proceedings for filling such office until the training of teachers for Separate Schools, and likewise for the appointment of a Catholic member on the County Board of Examiners. The teacher of said Model School, and the member of said County Board must possess qualifications prescribed by the Education Department. The trustees of any Separate School shall have full power as a body corporate, the same as trustees of Public Schools. to borrow money for school purposes, and to make valid mortgages and other instruments for the security and payment of such borrowed money, upon the school house property and premises, or real or personal property vested in them, or upon the Separate School rates.

We are much pleased with the manner in which the various members (with few exceptions) of the House of Assembly, discussed the Separate School sections of the Bill, and we hope the day is rapidly approaching when men, elected to legislate for our young country and the welfare of its people, will cast aside all bigotry and prejudice in discussing such important questions. We are sure there is no class of people in Canada more interested in the educational progress of the country than Catholic Separate School supporters; and the establishment of Seperate Schools in Ontario, and so far as practicable the placing of said schools by-law on equal footing with the Public Schools, tend greatly to make the educain the world, and a model for other countries. In Canada, as in every part of the world, the Bishops and priests of the Catholic Church are ever found ready to aid in whatever might tend to the better enlightenment of the people; but as wise parents, they are very anxious that their children should receive, in youth, an education that would not only lead them to be men of science, but good citizens thereby secure for themselves an eternal reward in the kingdom of our Heavenly Father when He calls them to give an account of their talents.

### EXCERPTA, WITH OBSERVATIONS By Prof. Von -

A short time ago, somewhere in the United States, same Baptist congregation celebrated the Lord's Supper-or as some Protestant preachers will have it, distributed the bread and the wine-in a Jewish synagogue, their own meeting house being under repairs. Indeed very accommodating-I mean both

Not long since, somewhere in the United States, an Episcopal Bishop paid a visit to some Baptist College, and on that occasion addressed the students in most encouraging and commending terms. Truly, very liberal this! The conduct of that bishop shows unmistakably by what a wonderful and incongruspect of Public or Separate Schools by com- ous amalgamation Protestants strive to exhibit petent lawful authority in that behalf and at to the world a picture of their imaginary

A few weeks ago, somewhere in the New England States, two individuals requested to be admitted into full membership of the Congregational Church. This request was, of course, receved with much favor; but in their preliminary examination, the officers of the Church, i. e., preacher and deacons, ascertained that these two catechumens staunchly rejected the doctrine of "eternal" punishment, so plainly taught in Holy Writ. There was a dilemma for any well organized, orthodox, though Protestant Christian sect! But not so for this particular Congregational congregation, represented by their pastor and deacons, who true to the principle of private judgment, and especially in this particular case, because the two neophytes were "highly respectable," waived the objectionable term "eternal" in their Profession of Faith-and thus by declaring their belief in "punishment" they were received into full membership. Truly, very accommodating! Thus, we see, that dogmas in Protestant sects are treated with the utmost indifference and their ordinances are administered in subservience to time and circumstances, or rather to the spirit of the

And now we learn that some Episcopal Bishops in the United States are contemplating to expunge from their Ecclesiastical Calendar, for "the English as well as for any other Protestant Church," the meaningless Season of Lent. Very sensible this indeed! For what is Lent to them in the English communion? Neither their ministers nor the people keep the lenten fast. For the latter, lent is nothing but a continuation of carnivals others) of ascertaining through the assessor and similar amusements as long as the seaof the municipality, the persons who are the son lasts. Lent, like all the other holy seasons and days of saints, peculiar to and instishall accept the statement of, or made on be- tuted by the Holy Roman Catholic Church, half of any ratepayer that he is a Roman Cath and at the time of the falsely so-called Reforolic, as sufficient prima facie evidence for plac- mation retained in the Ecclesiastical Calender ing such person in the proper column of the of the schismatic English Church, is a mere Assessment Roll for Separate School support- farce, and the people know this sull well, beers, or if the assessor knows personally any ing, as a rule, conspicuous by their absence ratepayer to be a Roman Catholic, this shall from the lenten service, as well as he in others -improperly make bold en day, so object is indeed m Book of Com Church truly is neitheir co

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worthy r dren who first Con Fourt cept the Saints, if perchance some ritualistic minister Book of Common Prayer, so as to make that tion. Church truly Protestant; as it stands now, it is neitheir cold nor warm!

or tea meetings and soirces in Protestant meeting houses is drawing to its close. But, nil desperandum! next in order will be strawberry and cherry festivals in the house of worship, with any amount of funny speeches and joke-cracking by soi-dissant reverends, for the amusement of young and old-but mostly for the amusement of young, be they saints or sinners. We as Catholics look upon such uses of a Church as a profanity; but of course it is not so with our Protestant brethren, having nothing to remind them of God's peculiar presence in what they call their meeting house or tabernacle—nothing to distinguish house or tabernacle-nothing to distinguish it from any ordinary hall.

# THE BISHOP OF LONDON, TO THE CLERGY OF HIS DIOCESE.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-We have the pleasure to announce officially to yourself and to the faithful committed to your care that in Apostolic Letters, dated Feb. 15th. A. D., 1879, our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. has proclaimed a Jubilee for the Catholic world. This Jubilee was proclaimed in the Holy City on the approach of the first anniversary of his election to the Chair of St. Peter, with a view, doubtless, of commemorating that auspicious event, and of bringing down the abundant blessings of God on his Pontificate.

By the death of Pius IX. the Catholic world lost By the death of Pius IX. the Catholic world lost a Supreme Pontiff who was dearly loved for his great virtues, and endeared to the hearts of his children by his long laborious life and unmerited sufferings; but Divine Providence, ever watchful of the interests of His Church, has provided in the person of Pope Leo XIII. a worthy successor of venerable Pius. The consummate prudence and far-seeing wisdom of our present illustrious Pope, his splendid abdities and eminent virtues will make his Pontificate memorable and glorious in the annals of the Church of God. We have reason to offer our of the Church of God. We have reason to offer our of the Church of God. We have reason to oher our-heartfelt thanks to the Supreme Shepherd for hav-ing given to His Church such a ruler in such peril-ous times. Our Holy Father states in the following words his motives for proclaiming this Jubilee: "We feel how much Our infirmity stands in need of an abundance of Divine graces to support Us in the arduous ministry which We sustain; the exthe arduous ministry which We sustain; the experience of every day shows Us how sad is the condition of the time in which We live, and to what tempests the Church is exposed in the present age, and We cannot but fear that greater evils are yet to come when We see the deterioration in the management of public affairs, the pernicious counsels of impious men, and the signs of heavenly wrath which has already fallen severely upon some."

He then goes on to state the special benefits to be derived from a Jubilee: "But inasmuch as the peruliar benefits of a Jubilee consists in this, that the stains of the soul are washed away, that works of

stains of the soul are washed away, that works of penance and charity are performed, that the duty of prayer is more earnestly discharged, and as the sacsaid by the same Leo the Great, our spiritual enemies are overcome by that correction of our faults which is due to the Divine grace, the strength of our corporeal enemies also succumbs, and they are weakened by our amendment acho were formidable to us not on account of their own merits, but of our faults. Therefore We earnestly exhort all the sons of the Catholic Church, and we beseech them in the Lord to join to Ours their prayers, their supplications, their works of Christian discipline and piety, and to zealously avail themselves, with the assistance of God, for the benefits of the Church fit of their own souls and the welfare of the Church, of the graces offered in the Jubilee in this time of

eavenly mercies."
This Jubilee, proclaimed by the Vicar of Christ, is a call upon us all to cast off the works of dark-ness and to put on the armor of light, "to renounce the devil and his works and pomps," to mortify the flesh with its vices and concupiscences, and to con-secrate ourselves anew to the work of our salvation and the service of our Blessed Redeemer. The voice of the Sovereign Pontiff is the echo of that of Our Saviour urging us to seek first the kingdom of God and His justice; to strive to enter in by the God and His justice; to strive to enter in by the narrow gate and the straight way that leads to a life of unending happiness, to lay up to ourselves treasures in Heaven, where the rust and the moth cannot consume, nor thieves break in and steal. Let us exhort our beloved clergy and faithful people to sanctify themselves during this holy time, and to comply faithfully with the conditions of the Jubile so as to be partakers of its spiritual advantages, and to do all in their power to cause the love of God and Christian peace, fervor, and holiness of life, to

flourish in every parish of the Diocese,
The Jubilee period extends from the first Sunday
in Lent, which is the 2nd of March, to the first day of June, which will be Whitsunday, inclusively.

The following are the conditions which are to be complied with in order to gain a Plenary Indul-

e of the Jubilee :
rest. The faithful of this city of London shall visit devotionally, three times, St. Peter's Cathedral and St. Mary's Church. Outside of this city the faithful shall visit their parish churches six times. Secondly. During each of these visits the faithful are required to pray piously to God for some time for the prosperity and exaltation of the Catholic Church and of the Apostolic See, for the extirpation of heresies and the conversion of all who are

in error, for the concord of Christian princes, and for the intentions of his Holmess. Lest any one should find it difficult to remember all these distinct intentions, it may be useful to remind your parish-ioners that it will suffice to offer their fervent prayers in general for all the intentions prescribed by the Holy Father on the occasion of the present

Jubilee.

Thirdly. A truly penitent Confession and a worthy reception of Holy Communion. For children who have not as yet been admitted to their first Communion, Confession will suffice.

Fourthly. One day's fasting and abstinence, except the days not included in the Lenten Indult, or those that are otherwise consecrated to fasting by the precepts of the Church. In the case of children, the aged and infirm, this fast, and abstinence aged and infirm, this fast and abstinence may be commuted into some other pious work.

Fifthly. The faithful are required to give some make bold enough to hold service on a saint'sday, so objectionable to Evangelicals. There
indeed much to be expunged from the

Book of Common Provers so as to make that

Book of Common Prayer, so as to make that Church truly Protestant; as it stands now, it is neitheir cold nor warm!

Tea-meetings, Soirees, etc.—The season or tea meetings and soirees in Protestant

Sixthly. The Paschal Confession and Communion will avail for this Indulgence.

Seventhly. The religious communities of nuns, and the pupils who board in their institutions, may perform the prescribed visits in their respective chapels.

Eightly. For those who are detained in prison, and the for the side, the Confessors are empowered and the confessors are empowered.

their circumstances.

Ninthly. The Plenary Indulgence of the Jubilee may be applied by way of suffrage for the souls of the faithful departed.

Tenthly. During the time of the Jubilee Control of the Jubilee fessors have power to absolve in all censures, and

every facility for approaching the Sacraments. We require of them to invite some of the neighboring clergy to assist them in administering the Holy Sacraments. CIRCULAR LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP

Tord the faithful committed to their care the most ord the faithful committee to their care the most perfect freedom in approaching the sacred tribunal of Penance. The faithful are granted, by the pre-sent Apostolic Letters, the privilege to choose as a Confessor any approved priest. On the occasion of the aforesaid pious exercises, pastors are empowered to give Benediction of the most Holy Sacrament on

each day.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the charity of God and the communication of the Holy Ghost be with you all. (2 Cor. xiii.)

This Circular, together with the Apostolic Letters of His Holiness, shall be read in all the Churches and Religious Communities of the Diocese on the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at London, under our seal and signature, and the counter-signature of our Secretary, this 12th day of March, Anno Domini 1879.

Wishing you every blessing, Lam, Rey, and Dear

Wishing you every blessing, I am, Rev. and Dear Yours affectionately in Christ,

†John, Bishop of London, By order of his Lordship,

M. J. TIERNAN, Secretary,

Note.—As there have been some doubts expressed as to whether the fast and abstinence requisite for the Jubilee may be observed in Lent, we are anthorized by His Lordship the Bishop to state that the aforesaid fast and abstinence may be observed in Lent in this diocese, except on Wednes days and Fridays, and Ember and Holy Saturdays.

# TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Subscripton of Two Dollars for the year 1879 will now be received with thanks. A receipt for each payment will be sent immediately.

A few of our original Subscribers have not yet conformed to the rule of paying in advance. They are earnestly requested to do so at once. Their delay has been a source of considerable loss, which, if they understood the circumstances, they would be sorry to inflict on this undertaking.

# INGERSOLL.

prayer is more earnestly discharged, and as the sacrifices of justice and the prayers which are offered up by the united intention of the whole Church are so grateful to God and so fruitful that they appear to do violence to the Divine goodness, We must entertain a firm confidence that the Heavenly Father will regard the humility of His people, and, remedying the evils which exist, grant the longed-for light and consolation and affliction. For if, as was all the second that the men belonging to Brown & Co's foundation of the shope of the sacroft the structure of this town have been reduced. The proprietors of these two institutions have come to the conclusion, or rather, as some people believe, affect to conclude, that the naughty National Policy is forcing them, in order to prevent disaster, to make their men work for little pay. The result so far is that the men belonging to Brown & Co's foundation and affliction. For if, as was all the standard of the two foundaries of this town have been reduced. The proprietors of these two institutions have come to the conclusion, or rather, as some people believe, affect to conclude, that the naughty National Policy is forcing them, in order to prevent disaster, to make their men work for little pay. The result so far is that the men belonging to Brown & Co's foundation and in the two foundaries of this town have been reduced. The proprietors of these two institutions have come to the conclusion, or rather, as some people believe, affect to conclude, that the naughty National Policy is forcing them, in order to prevent disaster, to make their men work for little pay. The result so far is that the men belonging to Brown & Co's foundation.

Fox-Hunt at Petrolia.—A telegram to the Free subtraction. far is that the men belonging to Brown & Co's foundry are not working to-day, and, I understand, do not intend to work again until some more satisfactory arrangements is made in their favor. Noxon's men are working, but they are every much dissatisfied with the reduction. Some of the men were anxious to stop work this morning, but as quite a number are working at piece-work and making good wages, they could not be induced to quit. Brown & Co.'s men have been noticeable on the streets to-day in considerable numbers, and the stoppage of work is the talk of the town. What will be done is not yet known. Some of the leading workmen advise a return to work, and accept the fairest terms to be had, while, as is always the case in crowds of this kind, others wish to stand out for the old pay. The wages of the men working at fied with the reduction. Some of the men were for the old pay. The wages of the men working at the Noxon Works were reduced some time ago, and now that they are still further reduced is not surprising to learn the discontent caused thereby. The wages have been none too great at any time in either of the manufactories, and it is any time in either of the manufactories, and it is believed by the men that the employers can well afford to continue the old rate of pay. I don't pretend to say, not knowing, that the reduction is unnecessary, but it appears to me that many unnecessary and wrong things will be done for a little time hereafter that will be laid to the National Policy interest of the wich care. It is a famous chance for stead-of the right cause. It is a famous chance for political men of the "Reform" stripe in business to at one and the same time help their pockets at the expense of others, and get the latter to charge the loss to the account of the National Policy; and it may to the account of the National Policy; and it may be done in the hope that such charges will be believed by the workingmen throughout the country, and greatly benefit the Mowat cause in the approaching elections. I can imagine how such an undertaking could be inaugurated, but it is a question whether it could be successfully carried out to suit the numbers for which it would be effectively. the purposes for which it would be attempted. So far as the workingmen were concerned, in the present far as the workingmen were concerned, in the present matter, they feel keenly the position in which they are placed. The majority of them at least must work to live, and it is supposed will have to accept the reduced wages. But there are better times in the near future for them, when, if they choose, they may have their say when engaging to work, as well as the employers, and when, having it, may act with a degree of independence which they may at the present time perhaps well conclude not to exhibit. INGERSOLL, March 25.—To-night about 10.30 a fire broke out in a large frame building on Thames street occupied by Mr. Geo. Pamber as a confectionery store and dwelling and millinery store. The alarm was quickly sounded, and the firemen were promptly on hand, but owing to the dry material contained ly on hand, but owing to the dry material contained in the building, it was totally destroyed. The large brick church on the north of it had a narrow escape from destruction. On the south side was situated Mr. R. Keating's hotel, a frame building. At one time it was thought this building would have been destroyed, as it was on fire several times, but fortunately it escaped with little damage. Loss at present unknown. The proporty, we believe, was owned by Peter Kennedy, of this place.

.... Hot water heating s a specialty at McLennan, Lothnan & Fryer's 244 Dundas Street.

### OUR LOCAL AGENTS.

	San di San di Americano di San
	TilsonburgGeo. E. Millar
	St. ThomasJohn Doyle
	Port StanleyPeter Doyle
	EastwoodJas. Slattery
	BeechwoodPatrick DeCantillon
	Caledouia E. D. Green
	BrantfordJohn Byrne
,	St. CatharinesJ. Boom SeaforthJohn Darwin
	Corunna. John McGill, senn
	Sarnia. J. K. Faulkner
	Port Albert W McBride
,	Clinton. Thos. Brown
l	Watford James Rourks
,	Oliver. James Duffy
)	Clinton         Thos. Brown           Watford         James Rourk           Oliver         James Duffy           Maidstone         Peter Tiernan
	Strathrov Patrick O'Koof
f	Ingersoll
Í	ParkhillJohn McNeil
	Window Christen Lon Cham
d	CullodenW. J. Scot
d	Corbett
,	Lindsay Mr. Calu
	Teeswater M. J. Clar
1	Paris. Jno. Laydo
i	Permanent travelling agents—Daniel Fisher ar
	rermanent travelling agents—Daniel Fisher at

### LOCAL GLEANINGS.

Sacred Heart Academy.—The last quarter of the scholastic year opens at the Sacred Heart Aca-demy on Tuesday, April 15.

Change of Management.—Col. Atwood having resigned the management of the Royal Standard Loan Company he has been succeeded by Donald McMillan, late Reeve of London Township.

We will publish in full, next week, a most elo-quent and instructive sermon by Rev. Father Mol-phy of Strathroy, on the "Real Presence," delivered in reply to Rev. Mr. Andrews of the same place.

Mr. James McGowan (late of London) has purchased the property known as the Queen's Hotel from Mr. Kelly, we heartily wish Mr. Mc. prosper-

Across the Lake.—We understand that arrangements have been made whereby the steamer "City of Montreal" will ply during the summer months between Port Stanley and Cleveland. RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—It is stated that

Dr. Brown, who was recently appointed Second Assistant Physician at the London Asylum for the Insane, has resigned, and that another medical gentle-man from From North Oxford, named Dr. Millman of Woodstock, has been appointed to the vacancy Brussels.—The Rev. Father West the esteemed pastor of Brussels, intends holding a three days re-

treat to give his parishoners an opportunity to comply with the duties that are required of them, for the performing of the necessary visits in connection The St. Thomas Journal say:—Mr. Gamble, a fruit dealer in London, got off an Air Line train at Orwell crossing the other day, when it was going about twenty-five miles an hour. He now wears one arm in a sling, there is a broad bandage round his head, his face is covered with sticking plaster, and he vows that he will never try a similar jump agan.

Free Press Correspondence.

Ingersoll, March 25.—The wages of the hands in the two foundries of this town have been reduced. The proprietors of these two institutions have come

Shipping Cattle to England.—A company of capitalists, formed from among the members of the London Oil Refining Company, shipped to Glasgow, viu Halifax, Tuesday afternoon, 120 head of prime Canadian cattle. Mr. T. D. Hodgins and six men

FOX-HUNT AT PETROLIA.—A telegram to the Free Press from Petrolia states that the great fox-hunt took place there Tuesday afternoon, commencing at one o'clock. The winners were ;—Wm. Knox, first; Bolton and Watson, second; John Andison, third.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—At a large meeting of the dry goods salesmen held last evening, the committee appointed to obtain the signatures of the merchants to the six o'clock closing movement reported having met with almost universal success. They succeeded in getting all to sign except two. The committee, however, hoped to report favorably of these at next meeting.

THE GREAT ICE BRIDGE.—The monster ice bridge, The Great Ice Bridge.—The moisce of which has proved such an attraction at Niagara Falls this winter, has almost disappeared. Giving a parting description of it, a correspondent says: "It is strange, but a fact, that most of the bridge was snow, and nothing but the severe cold weather we have had kept it together so long. It is estimated that about eighteen thousand people have crossed this bridge. The last to cross were a boy and dog.

... For first class Plumbing go to McLennan, Lothian & Frver's 244 Dundas St.

On Thursday, the 20th inst, a solemn requiem mass was celebrated in the church of Strathroy, it being the anniversary of the death of the pastor's mother, Mrs. Molphy. High Mass was sung by the pastor, Rev. J. P. Molphy. Rev. B. J. Watters of Corunna acting as deacon and Rev. M. J. Tiernan of London as subdeacon. After Mass, Father Tiernan delivered a short impressive discourse on the subject of death. Mrs. Locke of London presided at the organ Rev B. Boubat, of Ingersoll, led the choir.

St. Patrick's Day in Teeswater.—The National Anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint was fittingly celebrated here by the sons of the Emerald Isle attending the holy sacrifice of the Mass, which was celebrated in honor of the illustrious St. Patrick by Rev. Father Corcoran, the zealous and much respected pastor of the parish. After the last gospel had been read, the rev. gentleman preaches an eloquent sermon on the "Life and Labors of St. Patrick.

McLennan, Lothian & Fryer, 244 Dundas St. are practical sanitarians.

On Tuesday night over one hundred farmers from and one car of baggage. The party remained in London for about two hours arranging preliminaries

# THE FATHERS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

GRAND ATTENDANCE AT ALL THE EVERCISES.

The mission which was opened at St. Peter's Cathedral on Sunday last by the Fathers of the Holy Cross, has been so well attended, that the sacred edifice is unable to accomodate all that seek admission. The preaching of Father Cooney has attracted not only Catholics, but many of our separated brethren who listen to him with rapt attenarated brethren who listen to him with rapt attention, and let us hope, with profit and edification. To
say that Father Cooney is an eloquent, forcible, and
logical preacher, will not convey any idea of his
great powers. He must be heard to be fully appreciated, and we sincerely trust that there will not
be one Catholic in London, who can not say at the
close of the mission that he has heard Father
Cooney's sermons. The following are the subjects
of discourse for each evening of this and next week.

Thursday evening—"The Holy Englaviet".

Thursday evening,—"The Holy Eucharist."
Friday evening,—"The four last things."
Saturday afternoon and evening, will be apart for Confessions.

Sunday morning at 10.30,—"Prayer and its conditions; 7:00, the 6th and 9th Commandments,

Monday evening,—"The devotion to the Blessed
Virgin Mary." Tuesday evening,—" The True Church."

Wednesday evening,—"The Christian Sacrifice. Thursday evening,—"The Christian Marriage.

# BASE BALL CONVENTION.

RULES ADOPTED AT THE LEAGUE MEETING IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N, Y., March 25 .- At the meeting of the Base Ball Convention to-day, the schedule with amendments already noted was adopted. Applica-tions presented by Utica, Worcester and Manchester tions presented by Utica, Worcester and Manchester National clubs, asking the privilege of playing on Leagne Club grounds, were denied; and also asking to play on National grounds with League clubs, without the guarantee of \$100 as provided in the rule was denied. Additional umpires were appointed, and the resignation of last year's umpires received and accepted. An agreement to not engage or negotiate with any players for 1880 before Nov, 1879, was adopted. Article, 12, section 3, relative to the number of games to be played, was amended so as to read, "iff six or seven clubs be members of the League on the first day of the champion season, twelve games; if eight or nine clubs, not more than twelve games; if eight or nine clubs, not more than twelve games with each other was also agreed to. No club in the League shall be allowed to open betting or pool-selling on its grounds. Section number thirteen was amended as follows: A foul ball, caught either on the fly or first bound, puts out the striker; the first-bound catch was voted to declare the striker out from three strikes.

SUSPENSION OF THE "STANDARD."

The following is from the Standard of Tuesday:—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we take up our pen for the purpose of announcing that, after the present issue the Standard will be discontinued until further notice. We need not refer to the circumstances that have rendered this course necessary, as they can be well understood by business men. In issuing the Standard, nearly four months ago, we believed we were entering into a profitable speculation, and the ease and rapidity with which a large circulation was worked up, for some time led us to suppose that we had not miscalculated. But subsequent events proved that an extensive circulation is not the only requisite of success in the newspaper business.

The career of the Standard has been short but brilliant. The little paper has been a welcome visi-tor in nearly two thousand homes in the city and suburbs, and to-morrow evening it will be missed from many a door-step for the first time in fourteen or fifteen weeks.

or fifteen weeks.

Arrangements have been made whereby subscribers to the Evening Standard will be supplied with the Freee Prees till the end of the current month, when their subscriptions will be due at this office. Those Clover Seed. their subscriptions will be due at this office. Those who have paid for the paper in advance will receive the Free Press till the end of the unexpired term. Similar arrangements will also be made for the benefit of subscribers to the Weekly.

### SITTING BULL PREPARING FOR THE Tallow rendered in rough. WAR PATH.

Major Crofton, commanding Fort Totten, Dakota, informs Gen. Sheridan that an Indian named Uparahika went on a hunting excursion and finally reached Paplags Creek, Indian Agency. He found there several Indians from Sitting Bull's camp, who stated that as soon as the grass gets up sufficiently to afford pasturage three parties of Indians will leave Sitting Bull's camp and move on Forts Buffard, Stevenson and Totten. Each attacking party will be as strong as can conveniently subsistent. party will be as strong as can conveniently subsist en route. Crow Dog stated further that Sitting Bull's Indians are encamped on both sides of the British line, and number sixteen to seventeen hundred lod- Flour. ges. Uparahika told Major Crofton that there were about 250 lodges of hostile Indians in the vicinity of Poplar Creek. They declined to receive rations from the agent. Major Crofton asks that the garrifactor, new Barley.... on of Fort Totten be increased by the addition of one company of infantry.

# GOLD MINING.

Belleville, Ont., March 25.—The Feigel gold mine in Marmora is said to be producing about \$400 a week, which leaves considerable profit after paying

The sum of \$20,000 has been offered for Murillo's painting of the Immaculate conception in St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Boston. The picture was the gift of a Spanish gentleman, a resident of Boston. The Sisters ould not accept the offer, even were they so disposed.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

# AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

We beg to call the attention of wholesale merchants and merchants generally to our large and rapidly increasing circulation. We spring, 85c. Barley, 45c. to 50c. Pens, 53c. to 50c. Corn, 40c. to 44c. Oats, 28c. to 24c. Beef, 85.00 to 87.00. Mutton, 86.00 to 87.00. Dressed Hogs, 84. Wool, 21c. to 22c Butter, 10c. to 18c. Eggs, 18c. to 20c. Cheese, 10c. to 11c. Potntoes 75c. to 60c. merchants and merchants generally to our on Tuesday night over one numered narmers from the adjoining couties of Huron and Bruce arrived at the G. W. R. Station en route to Manitoba. The special train conveying the party consisted of five passenger coaches, six cars of horses, cattle, pigs, buggies, agricultural implements, and other effects, and one car of horeage. The party remained in The circulation now exceeds 2,000. We can give proof of its efficacy from several mer-London for about two hours arranging preliminaries for their final departure, and the special train left for their final departure, and the special train left for the West a little before one o'clock. We hope they will find the Great Lone Land fully up to their most sanguine expectations.

| MOS = Receipts, 7,990 head; shipments, 0,000; light grades at 3 80 to 384; heavy mixed at 3 80 to 384

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED-500 barrels choice, hand picked, winter apples, which I can sell at \$2.50 per barrel. A. Mountjoy, City Hall Building, Richmond Street.

Removal.—Wm. Smith, machinist and practica repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253 Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assertment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept constantly on hand.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to. Pocock Bros., No. 133 Dundas street, London, Ont.

We are prepared to fit up public buildings churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Tapestry Carpets. 3-ply Carpets, Kidderminster Carpets, Union Carpets, Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets with rods, Cocoa Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Repps and Fringes, English and American Oil Cloths, from one yard to eight yards wide, Matting, Feather Beds and Pillows, Carpets and Oil Cloths, cut and matched free of charge. Every other article, suitrble for first-class houses, and as low price as any other house in the Dominion. Call before purchasing. R. S. Murray & Co., No. 124 Dundas Street, and No. 125 Carling Street, London.

## MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

### London Markets.

The offerings during the week were a slight advance on the week previous. The price of oats were slighty advanced. Butter was scarce and high; Eggs in fair supply. Other changes are noted under:—

	GRAI	N					
White Wheat, Deihl, Treadwo	ell "			\$		to	$\frac{1}{1}\frac{67}{67}$
Red Fall	**			]	60	to	1 64
Spring Wheat	**				1 30	to	1 40
Corn	**			(	75	to	0.90
Oats	**			(	95	to	1 00
Peas	**			(		to	1 00
Barley	**			1	0.80	to	1 30
Rye	**					to	0 00
Buckwheat	**				0.00	to	0 00
Beans						to	1 75
FLO	OUR AN	D FE	ED.				
Fall Wheat Flour,	P C	wt			2 50	to	3 00
Mixed Flour	**	****			2 25	to	2 75
Spring Flour	**	***			2 25	to	2:50

Beans		*			٠				٠	1	00	to	1	
FL	OUR ANI	) ;	F	E	E	D								
Fall Wheat Flour,	P Cw											to	3	
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Spring Flour	**						 ï	,		2	25	to	2	1
Buckwheat Flour										2	25	to	2:	
Graham Flour				v						2	25	to		
Cracked Wheat											25	to	2	
Cornmeal										1	50	to	1	
Bran, per ton				٠.					 .1	10	00	to	12	
Shorts, P											00		18	

PRODUCE. Eggs, Store Lots, & doz...
Farmers'
Butter, Crock.
Rolls.
Firkins
Cheese, Dairy, & tb...
Factory "... 0 10 to 0 12 0 11 to 0 12 0 13 to 0 15 0 20 to 0 25 0 07 to 0 15 0 07 to 0 07 0 07 to 0 09

Sheepskins, each Calfskins, green, ₩ b... dry Hides, green, "... dry "... LONDON OIL MARET.

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Montreal, Mar. 26. FLOUR—Receipts, 2,100 barrels; sales, 230 bbls. The market is more active, and easily placed at the quotations: Superiors at \$1.700 s \$4.75; extrast \$1.700 s \$4.55; fancy at \$4.30 to \$4.55; pring extrast \$4.70 to \$4.55; fancy at \$4.30 to \$4.35; spring extrast \$4.20 to \$4.65; fancy at \$4.30 to \$4.05; mong bakers at \$4.20 to \$4.65; fine at \$3.20 to \$3.30; middlings at \$3.00 to \$3.25; Pollards at \$2.70 to \$3.00; only bags \$2.70 to \$2.00; elly bags at \$2.20 to \$2.00. Sales of 100 superfine at 3.80; 100 extra at 4.30; d00 superior extra at 4.30; d0 superior extra at 4.50; dRAIN, PROVISIONS and ASHES nominal.

### Toronto Street Market. Toronto, Mar. 26.

Barley, 56c. to 86c. Wheat—Spring 85c. to 95c.; **red** winter, 88c. to 95c.; Treadwell, 85c. to 97c; Delhl, 86c. to 95c. Oats, 33c. to 35c. Peas, 55c. to 66c. Hogs, \$5 56. Flour-Superfine, \$3 25. Spring extra, \$3 75; extra, \$4 06; superior, \$430. Butter, 6c. to 12c.

### Brantford Market. Brantford, Mar. 26,

# Chicago Markets.

Chicago Mar. 26.

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scribes the victories of the faith in the Ionowing ex-pression of subdued eloquence:—"In the long series of ages which the Christian Church has traversed, diffusing, like her Divine founder, such manifold blessings in her course, she has had every species of blessings in her course, she has had every species of opposition to encounter. She had to contend with the pride, the self-will, the selfishness, and all the passions of our fallen nature. She had to contend with the ignorance and the weakness of the human understanding. She had to contend with the craft of the great supersy of God, and were the craft with the ignorance and the understanding. She had to contend with the craft understanding. She had to contend with the craft of the great adversary of God and man, who was ever raising up heresies to disfigure her, schisms to distract her, and tyrants to oppress her, who was ever sowing dissensions between her and the State, between nation and nation, between ruler and subject, between class and class, between race and race. And yet, in despite of these great and various obstacles, she renewed an effete civilization, enlightened barbarism, tamed the savage life. She everyed barbarism, tamed the savage life. ed barbarism, tained the savage life. She every where overthrew the tyranny of the stronger, an where overturew the tyranny of the stronger, and flung her Divine ægis over the weak. She ennobled and consolidated the family by abolishing polygamy and divorce, and thus exalted woman to a rank she never attained to under any other religion. rank she never attained to under any other religion. She took from paternity the savage right of life and death over the son, and first mitigated and then abolished slavery, a social change the most stupendous that ancient philosophy never dreamt of even proposing it. She sanctified poverty, the type of Him who had walked the earth more homeless and destitute than the birds of the air and the foxes of the field and in the works of a great Catholic writer. destitute than the birds of the air and the foxes of the field, and, in th words of a great Catholic writer of this age, 'she taught Kings themselves to wash the feet of the poor and bow down and do homage to the sovereignty of indigence.' She inspired the peasant with a nobler sense of independence. She refined the manners of the nobility. Her missions promoted geograpical discovery, and the very propagation of the Gospel opened a boundless field to commercial enterprise. In regard to the intellectual advancement of mankind, with the Bible in one hand and her glorious history in the other, she opened out to poetry and to art new luminous spheres impervious to classical and Oriental antiquity. She has almost created the physical sciences, spheres impervious to classical and Oriental anti-quity. She has almost created the physical sciences, for between Nature and Nature's God she traced out a clear line of demarcation unknown to pagan-ism, while in the profound, well-connected dogmas

ism, while in the profound, well-connected dogmas speculative phiosophy found an inexhaustive mine."

Faber, in his tract entitled "Devotion to the Pope," page 31 (Baltimore edition), in his own sweet and devotional manner, asserts "there have been times in the experience of the Church when the bark of Peter has seemed to be foundering on the midnight seas. There are pages in history which make us hold our breath as we read them and hush the publication of our hearts, even though and hush the palpitation of our hearts, even though we know well that the next page will record the fresh victory which came of the fresh abasement."

"Peter," says a reent distinguished English convert to Catholicity, "was bound with chains in Jerusalem and again in Rome, and men have striven for eighteen hundred years to bind his successors. Persecutors in Rome, Emperors in Constantinople, bursties in high places. Lombard Kings, Country of Persecutors in Rome, Emperors in Constantmople, heretics in high places, Lombard Kings, Counts of the Marches, Norman Dukes, Roman factions, French Monarchs, Infidel Republics, Imperial Con-querors, Gallican Assemblies, Secret Societies, diplo-macy without faith—all in succession have thought to bind the hands of Peter, and in him to bind the Church of God. It is an old take, when more look Church of God. It is an old tale, when men look least for it, when all seems sweet for their policy, on a sudden without warning, and as by the touch of unforeseen might, the fetters fall off from the sacred hands. And in Peter the Church goes free

and sovereign.

A well-known writer, a convert to the Catholic Faith in England, lays down: "Deeply as every Catholic must deplore the continual advance of these disorders, driven onward by the power of falsehood which reigns absolute in the public opinion of England, no success, victory, or triumph can cause us more than a transient suffering except only for the souls that perish in this warfare against the Vicar of Our Loyd. Again and again these only for the souts that perish in this warrace against the Vicar of Our Lord. Again and again these floods of evil have swept over the Holy See. It has been submerged for a moment and has risen again resplendent as before Tke weakness of God is stronger than men. Though natural society, with the tide and impetuosity of 400 years of departure from God, precipitate itself upon the Pontificate from God, precipitate itself upon the Fontheate
of Jesus Christ, we believe it will stand when the
Kingdom of Italy and the Empires of France and
Britain will be a mere epoch in history taught to
children in a Christian world, to which Europe,
though it will be the centre, will be but a point of

space."
The author of a work entitled "The Church and the Country," page 68, writing of a certain period in which a fierce battle raged between Rome and its enemies, says:—"Yes, the successor of the Fisher-man heard from the depths of the Vatican the man heard from the depths of the valual fide defiant shout of rebellion and the licentious song of disorder. Faith, reverence, and fealty had flown before the ferocious front of irresistible brute power, stimulated by passion. The good hid their faces from the light of day and prayed in their solitude to the God of the Church that the days of her trial might be abbreviated. The bad snote her until bruised and wounded, she fell under her Cross in the Jerusalem of the Christian law. The tramp of armed men was heard upon her borders coming in lawless myriads to be present at the division armed men was heard upon her borders coming in lawless myriads to be present at the division of her seamless garments and to triumph. Rome was lost, the lamp was quenched in her sanctuary, and the hymn heard no more in her cloister, and the hymn heard no more in her cloister, while amid the darkness and desolation, schism was enthroned in the holy places, bearing en its brow the symbol of eternal union. All was despair. Wonderful. Only a few days pass away, and a power more potent than the raising of the daughter of Jairus has stood in the amidst of the confusion. Disorder, disobedience, ambition, avarice, pride have unwittingly accomplished the destiny of the eternal Church. Humbled, crushed, or fled, they are seen no more, and the thunder of a thousand times ten thousand voices sing in jubilee the restored reign of Simon Barjona. The Fisherman's powerlessness is the manifestation of His strength powerlessness is the manifestation of His strength who rules from the centre of eternity "I see

with you all days, even to the end of the Thus, then, we see to-day the Catholic Church surrounded by an army of infidels hedged in by a compact band of secret societies scornfully dictated to by men in power, mocked by a ruthless crowd of every shade of unbelievers, stripped of her downes, legacies, property, by avaricious men: attacked in her bishops, priests, and people. Not only in Germany is the Church suffering bitterly to-day, but even in Italy, even in Reme. Into Rome the dregs of moral society have been east, the seum of European cities has been flung as a proper material for a bad end. But, brethren, fear not. God with us, who against us? If the Church could and would enter into a compromise with the wicked, she would be the friend of Cæsar. If she

WHEN AND HOW SHALL THE CATHOLIC CHURCH PERISH?

BYTHE REV.FATHER O'HAIRE, AFRICAN MISSIONARY

CONTINUED.

Robertson, in a lecture on "Freemasonry," delivered in the Historical Society of the Catholic University of Ireland in 1862, published is 1863, describes the victories of the faith in the following expression of subdued eloquence:—"In the long series of ages which the Christian Church has traversed, diffusing, like her Divine founder, such manifold blessings in her course, she has had every species of the catholic church of part of the principle of life will remain intact. Wicked men may deprive the Church of her temporal treasures, but her Divine inheritance they cannot touch. They may triumph for a time, and it is probable the will; they may stir up an almost universal persecution against the faith; they may the faith; they may burn her cities, stone her pastors, and the course, she has had every species of the catholic Church of her temporal treasures, but her Divine inheritance they cannot touch. They may triumph for a time, and it is probable the will; they may stir up an almost universal persecution against the faith; they may burn her cities, stone her pastors, and the power to protect her—it is Divine. The present conflict may be only beginning. The struggle may yet assume tremendous proportions. The attacks upon the faith may widen and intensify; the battle-field may be extended, but it will be just as heretofore, simply a battle between truth and error; it will be a war against Heaven; a war of Infidelity against Jesus, of men against God; therefore it will expend itself; its end will come In the combat the body of the Catholic Church may be strangled men may deprive the Church of her temporal treasures, but her Divine inheritance they cannot touch. They may triumph for a time, and it is some may be a strangled men may deprive the Church of her temporal treasures, but her Divine inheritance they cannot touch. They may triumph for a time, and it is of God; the catholic Church may be extended, but trample her under their feet and crush her in the dust; they may burn her cities, stone her pastors, dig down her alters, break her tabernacles, carouse in her sacred vessels, exult in her destruction; but lo! she has an existence which will defy earth and There burns within her bosom the lamp of hell. There burns within her bosom the lamp of eternal truth, and no power can extinguish it, for its light is God; and, therefore, when her enemies shall have run their course, a sudden lurid glory of light shall burst from the Church's soul. The sun of eternal glory will rend asunder the clouds, gilding their dark edges and darting rays of dazzling splendour over the scene, exhibiting the puniness of man, the exhaustion of error, the defeat of earth, the victory of truth, the triumph of faith, the resurrection of the Church.

# ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION IN DUNDAS.

The St. Patrick's Concert on Monday was decidely the great success of the season. The hall was literally crammed; chairs and benches filling every availble space in the aisles—even the roof of the stairway forming an impromptu gallery occupied by several scores of boys. The most perfect order prevailed, and the extensive programme, attractively arranged, was carried out without the least confusion or delay. The musical portion of the entertainment was opened by the singing of a very beautiful selection "infelice" by Mr. Filgiano, who being recalled sang "Kathleen Mavourneen." His voice is melodious and his singing admirable—evidencing a high degree of taste and culture. Miss Martin, of Hamilton, was enthusiastically encored in the "Waltz Song" and "The Irish Emigrant's Lament"—both charmingly sung—the latter especially, richly meriting the appreciation given it by the audience. Miss Walsh's recitation, "The Orange and the Green," was given in a striking, effective, and sympathetic manner. appreciation, "The Orange and the Green," was given in a striking, effective and sympathetic manner— and in answer to a hearty encore she recited "The time to die."

Miss Herbert, of Toronto, possesses a musical voice and graceful manner, and sang with bewitching spirit and expression "Katy's, Letter" and "No not I," spirit and expression "Katy's, Letter" and "No not 1," both receiving flattering encores, to one of which she responded with the old favorite song "Home, sweet Home." Mr. Gair's rendering of "Killarney," and in reply to an encore, "The Harp that once Through Tara's Halls," was soulful and eloquent—the genuine pathos of the latter would have done honour to a ministrel of the "ould sod." Mr. Walsh, of Hamilton sang "I feer no Foe" in a rich full voice. honour to a minstrel of the "ould sod." Mr. Walsh, of Hamilton, sang "I fear no Foe" in a rich full voice and spirited manner, and being wildly encored gave "Nancy Lee" in a style that completely brought down the house. We have by no means forgotten Mr. Charles, who proved himself a competent Master of ceremonies and also sang a fine old Irish love same which called imperatively for another. "Cruister of ceremonies and also sang a fine old Irish love song which called imperatively for another, "Cruiskeen Lawn," which was in its way, or the way it was sung, simply inimitable. Miss O'Brien, of Hamilton, who presided very gracefully at the piano, displayed a faculty of adaption, a correctness of taste and an elegance of execution that stamps her as an accomplished pianist. Between the two parts of the programme came the intellectual treat of the evening. Father Dowling's lecture. On the platform were the Revds. Father O'Reilly and Lennon; Dr. McMahon, M. P. P., George Barton, Esq., and Dr. McMahon, M. P. P., George Barton, Esq., and his Worship the Mayor, who in a few suitable and highly complimentary remarks introduced the lecturer to the audience. The subject "Irish Poetry and Eloquence" was treated in a manner worthy of a theme so inspiring. Many selections from the Irish with a spirit so stirring, a pathos so impassioned that it would have enraptured the poets themselves, and which called forth the most enthusiastic response from the anglesce. His belof, the Kerlin and which called forth the most enthusiastic response from the audience. His brief, but lifelike photo-graphic sketches of Curran, Sheridan, Burke O'Con-nell, and other celebrated Irish orators, proved con-clusively that Irish eloquence is not extinct—that it can still exert its influence the delighted attention of the audience during Father, Descling. can still exert its influence the delighted attention of the audience during Father Dowling's entertaining and eloquent lecture clearly testifies. Dr. McMahon, in a few felicitous remarks, moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. Barton in his usual flowery manner, and most heartily re-sponded to. Great credit is due to all that are con-cerned in the management of this excellent enter-tainment, and particularly to the Rev. Father Lentainment, and particularly to the Rev. Father Lennon, to those untiring efforts much of its success is due. No more agreeable manner of spending the eyening of St. Patrick's day could possibly be devised.—Banner.

### DOCTOR NEWMAN'S ELEVATION TO THE CARDINALATE.

REMARKS BY THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

London Telegram to the Dublin Freeman

Unusual interest was imparted to the meeting of the Catholic Union of Great Britain, held at Willis' Rooms, by a remarkable speech by the Marquis of Ripon, in the course of which that eminent convert alluded in most feeling terms to some of the circumstages which forced him to resign the Grand. alluded in most feeling terms to some of the cumstances which forced him to resign the Grandmastership of the English Freemasons and to become one of "Rome's recruits." After the transaction of some formal business, the Duke of Norfolk, who, as President of the Union, occupied the chair, observed that as this happened to be the first anniversary of the election of of Pope Leo XIII., it would be hardly seemly to allow this occasion to pass without sending to the Holy Father a telegraphic message of congratulation and or respectful attachment to his person. This proposal met with unanimous approval, and the telegram, drawn up in elegant Latin by Mr. Allies, was despatched without delay. The Duke of Norfolk then remarked that publicity had been given to the fact that the reigning Pontiff had recently offered the dignity of the cardinalate to Dr. Newman, who, however, had respectfully requested permission to decline the honor. His Grace said that in Dr. Newman God had given to Catholics a very great champion and spokesman, and one who, since his the complete of the dignity of the cardinalate to be a laways. cumstances which forced him to resign the Grandchampion and spokesman, and one who, since conversion, now many years ago, had been always eager to defend the Holy See and the cause of religion. He would therefore move a resolution to the effect that the Catholic Union had received with the effect that the Catholic Union had received with profound gratification the intelligence of Pope Leo XIII.'s intention to confer on Dr. Newman the dignity of a cardinal, and congratulated Dr. Newman on this recognition by the Holy See of his signal services to the Church. In seconding this resolution, the Marquis of Ripon, who spoke with deep emotion, said the Duke of Norfolk, who enjoyed the happiness of possessing an old Catholic name, must naturally look on Dr. Newman's career from a point of view somewhat different from that in would abandon the cross, it she would prostrate herself before the State as to an imperial mistress, she would be caressed and flattered; but, no, she has a mission to discharge—it is from Heaven; she

try, both those who had had the great happiness of being born in the Church, and those who, like himself, had been brought late in life within her safe try, both those who had had the great happiness of being born in the Church, and those who, like himself, had been brought late in life within her safe and sacred fold, would alike agree to do honor to the distinguished man who had received within the last few days so signal a mark of the favor of the Holy See. If he might be permitted to speak of himself, he felt that in seconding this resolution he was only discharging a deep debt of gratitude to one whose writing had been the main earthly cause of conferring upon him the greatest blessing of his life—the blessing of now being happily brought within the folds of the Catholic Church. It would be superfluous and perhaps impertinent for him to enter now upon any review of Dr. Newman's career. They all knew that Dr. Newman must be reckoned amongst our foremost living champions. They all knew that Dr. Newman must be reckoned amongs our foremost living champions. They all knew that Dr. Newman must be reckoned among Catholics only, but among his countrymen of every creed. By his pure and noble example Dr. knew the vast influence which, by his intellectual powers and literary attainments, he wielded, not among Catholics only, but among his countrymen of every creed. By his pure and noble example Dr. Newman had encouraged many a one to cast aside all earthly considerations when they felt within them a call to go forth from their father's house, with all its tender recollections and overmastering with all its tender recollections and overmastering attachments, and to ask in humble guise for admis-sion to the fold of the Holy Church. The evident allusion to the Marquis of Ripon's own bitter ex-perience made a profound impression on the audi ce. It is almost needless to add that the resolu-

ence. It is almost necesses to and that the tion was passed by acciamation.

After the meeting telegrams were sent to the Pope and to Dr. Newman, first congratulating His Holiness on the anniversary of his succession, and the second congratulating Dr. Newman on his elevation to the Cardinalate.

# A HISTORY OF THE MASS.

Rev. John O'Brien, A.M., Professor of Sacred Liturgy at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, has written "A History of the Mass and its Ceremonies in the Eastern and Western Churches," concerning which The Catholic World says:—

"The rites and ceremonies used in the Catholic Church, and in those separated bodies, also, which have retained more or less of the old liturgy and ritual, are a most interesting object of study. This is especially the ease with those which are immediately connected with the great act of worship, the is especially the case with those which are infinediately connected with the great act of worship, the Eucharistic Sacrifice. Even in the baldest and nudest rites of the "Lord's Supper," as celebrated by those who have no liturgy, the ceremony is most solemn and impressive. The Episcopalians and solemn and impressive. The Episcopalians and other Protestants have retained enough of the an-cient forms to make their Eucharistic service even cient forms to make their Eucharistic service even somewhat similar to the majestic grandeur of the Mass, which, in some of their churches, is more imi-tated. The Oriental sects, it is well known, are even more elaborate and profuse in external splendor, se far as their means will permit, than Western Chris tians have been led by their more severe and simple thans have been led by their more severe and simple taste to imitate or rival. Vestments, forms, ceremonies, as well as religion itself, came from the East to the West, and in tracing up their history we are naturally led to study it in its place of origin and

st abundant development. Father O'Brien has made a thorough and exten sive study of these interesting matters, and the valu-able work which he has prepared is full of a copious able work which he has prepared is full of a copious and accurate erudition. Its great practical value consists, however, in this: that it requires no learning in the reader in order to be read with profit and pleasure. The information which priests and scholars have to search for in heavy Latin tomes, or rare books in foreign languages, is here condensed and placed at the service of all readers, in plain English. Even ecclesiastics like to have such a book, which saves them a great deal of trouble, and is frequently the only practical resource for renewing their old-time acquaintance with a subject of the greatest interest to them, when they are no longer in reach of the numerous and costly works of original resort. All the pious laity, and all who have some taste for the æsthetic side of religion, and curiosity to understand what they enjoy and admire, must be delighted to find within moderate compass such a full explanation as Father O'Brien has here furnished. He has done a good work, for which thousands will be grateful, and supplied a great want. Hitherto there has been no complete and satisfactory manual of this sort in the English language, although much has been written about its several topics in detail. practical resource for renewing has been written about its several topics in detail Rock's *Hierargia*, which is the best treatise on thes matters in English, is not adapted for general circulamatters in English, is not adapted for general circula-ation, and has been out of print for years. This one is a book for the people, suited for young and old, level to the capacity of all who can read, and quite sufficient for the most educated. We trust that it will have a large circulation, not only in America, but in England and Ireland as well, and, therefore, venture to call the attention of other editors to its merits, trusting that they will endorse attention of other

them as fully as we have done.
"There is another reason why every devout Catholic who reads the book should feel a persona one who reads the book should feel a personal sympathy for the learned and pious author. He has performed this labor of love, the greatness of which every scholar will appreciate, while failing under a fatal malady, and far more in need of rest and relaxation than fit for work. We trust that a multitude of prayers will be his reconstructed. and relaxation than fit for work. We trust that a multitude of prayers will be his recompense, from pious hearts whose veneration and devotion towards the august mysteries and rites of our holy religion will be increased by the persual of what he has written for the glory of God and their benefit.

# BOYTON'S LONG SWIM.

ONE HUNDRED MILES IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.

Gallipolis, Ohio March 6th.—Captain Paul Boy arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning, after finishing the greatest run of the present voyage, having been in the water twenty-eight consecutive hours, and during that time paddled 100 miles in the water and during that time paddled 100 miles in the water only two degrees above freezing. The start was made from Marietta, O., yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, before daylight and the darkness was increased by a heavy fog, which hung over the river and prevented all steamboat traffic, temporarily. As the bour of departure was not known, only about the hour of departure was not known, only about thirty persons witnessed his start, which was made in his own characteristic fearless manner. As the shivering spectators huddled together, and watched Boyton's movements by lantern light, he advanced to the water's edge, eagerly scanned the gloom, and without a sign of hesitation, plunged in. Very soon the fog hid him from view, but the voyager awoke the quiet little village with the ringing notes of his bugle, while the dip, dip, of his paddle could plainly be heard as he drove ahead for Gallipolis, 102 miles away down the stream. The steampons, 102 mines away down the stream. The steam-er "Chesapeake" passed him just above Parkers-burg, West Virginia, and a small parcel cuntaining the swimmers breakfast was handed him from the steamer's side, which he placed on his breast and be-

steamer's side, which he placed on his breast and began to eat leisurely.

About 3,000 people were waiting at Parkers burg to see the great navigator, but he passed in a fog, surrounded by small boats which put out from the shore to greet him. The "Chesapeake" again passed him at 11 o'clock near Belleville and the captain's dinner was given him.

Big. Harking Obj. passed him at 11 o'clock near Beneville and the cap-tain's dinner was given him. Big Hocking, Ohio, was reached at noon, at which time the fog had lift-ed, and the shores could be seen on either side. The captain then began to make better time, and Rav-enswood, Va., was reached at 7 p. m. Here the enswood, Va., was reached at 7 p. m. Here the shore was lit up by immense bonfires, and the whole

nim, although the captain was so close as to disappear beneath the guards. Campaign Creek, O., was passed at 6 a. m., just as the day broke, and the day-light cheered the lonely traveller to spurt for several miles. When a mile above Galiipolis, near the West Virginia side, the gallant captain narrowly escaped instant death. While floating along at a rapid nees be abserved a best seattlein side of the seattlein of the control of the seattlein o caped instant death. While floating along at a rapace he observed a boat containing two river gyps put out from one of the floating houses which abound on the Ohio River. The captain waited until th on the Ohio River. The captain waited until the craft was near enough, and then stood upright intending to ask the time of day. In a moment one of the men, pale with excitement, raised a musket to his shoulder and took deliberate aim. Boyton screamed out a warning just as the trigger was about to be pulled and thus saved his life. Shortly after ward Calinglia was reached amid great outbusings. ward Galipolis was reached, amid great enthusiasm.

## THE ZULUS AS WARRIORS.

"One who has lived in Zululand" thus writes to "One who has lived in Zululand" thus writes to the Times:—"In other Caffre wars, especially these of late years, we had to contend with only broken up tribes, without a Government and without a country to lose; an undisciplined mob of Caffres, so to speak, without any cohesion, patriotism, or mili-tary prestige to bind them together; and yet we have had our hands full even with these. In attacking the Zulu nation we set ourselves to a very different work. We enter a country as yet, untouched, and the Zulu nation we set ourserves to a very unrecommended and but little known comparatively by the white man; a kingdom well ruled as to native order, law and discipline, thoughit be a government by brute force and bloodshedding; a country, moreover, of considerable extent, as large as England and Scotland, broken and bush covered, and well adapted by these physical features for savage warfare. Zululand, though very extensive, lies very compact, and com-munication is almost as rapidly carried from one end munication is almost as rapidly carried from one end to the other as by telegraph. In all parts of the kingdom the least movement outside, on, or within the border is watched and known with the keenest knowledge. We have also an army to confront, strong courageous, and perhaps better drilled than any other savage army in the world; an army formed originally by the uncle of the present king, who disguised himself and went down into our old Cape Colony to see for himself and to learn our mode of drill discipline, and warfare; an army perhaps 45,000 Colony to see for himself and to learn our mode of drill discipline, and warfare; an army perhaps 45,000 strong, and composed of finer men than many an Enlish guardsman, splendidly made, seldom much under, often considerably over, six foot in hieght, and armed now with excellent rifies and guns, which they know how to use, addition to their national weapon, the assegal of spear. Lithe and agile as they know how to use, addition to their national weapon, the assegai, or spear. Lithe and agile as panthers, tough as wolves, and able to conceal themselves by thousands like serpents—such are Cetawayo's soldiers with whom we are now in conflict. Hardly a day of my African life passed without being thrown with some of these fine, we wanted. out being thrown with some of these fine warriors, out being thrown with some of these line warnors, and I have seen the King at the great annual war dance, in December, reviewing 35,000 of these men. As he himself expressed it, as he sat proudly upon a height overlooking the great Amathlabation Plains, which were black with his regiments all marching under their various colored shields, plumes and wild begat skips, they were 'as the grass in number.' This, beast skins, they were 'as the grass in number.' This, then, is the country we have invaded, and such the army now called upon to defend it.

### WE ARE ALL COWARDS IN THE DARK.

The following capital story was related by the elebrated Gen. Excelmans, one of Napoleon's saladins. It was at a dinner party, composed of ome of the survivors of Waterloo, a few of their paladins. younger relatives, and the scion of an ex-king, on a visit from his home in America. Some questions arose about bravery, when the younger members of the company were electrified to hear the venerable and heroic Excelmans gravely and seriously declare that men were all cowards in the dark. The general smiled at their expressions of dissent, remarked that it was very like youth, and proceeded to tell the fol-lowing anecdote in support of his strange declara-

"There was a young hot-head in the emperor's "There was a young hot-head in the emperor's service, who, burning for action, and his duties for the time affording 20 opportunity, at last resolved to fight a duel, and accordingly, choosing to construe some remark or other of an old and superior officer into an insult, challenged him. The old soldier, waiving all consideration of rank, agreed to meet the young, may but on the following marginal the young man, but on the following unusua terms: the time should be night, the place a retin in opposite corners of which they were to stand; the seconds, having placed their men, were to withdraw seconds, having placed their men, were to withdraw outside of the room, taking the candles with them; the word should be given from without, when he who had the first fire should discharge his weapon, and the seconds, bearing the lights, should immediately rush in. These strange conditions were accepted, the time arrived, and the seconds placed in particle was recommended to the conditions were accepted with the conditions were accepted to th ies as agreed upon, withdrawing immediately, and leaving their men in the dark. The word was given the fire was heard, the door was reopened, and there stood the elder of the two upright in the corner, his adversary's ball having entered the wall so close to be been dear of the two uprights. to his head that the escape seemed little less than miraculous. It was now the old soldier's turn to They were again left in the dark, the word wa from the outside, and, instantaneously again given from the outside, and, instantaneously with the discharge, the seconds rushed in and found the challenger prostrate upon the floor, not having yet recovered himselt from his trick to avoid the ball, which on examination, it was found must have The young man was covered with con killed him. The youn fusion, and the seconds were overwhelming him with fusion, and the seconds were overwhelming him with the expression of their scorn, when the veteran stopped them. 'Not so fast, my young friends,' said he; 'you will grow wiser. Where do you suppose I was at the first fire! On my hands and knees in the corner; but, ma foi! I was up quicker than he! Mon Dieu messieurs, we are all cowards in the dark!' It was afterwards whispered that the story was an actual fact, and the elder of the parties was no other than the larger Excellmans himself. than the brave Excelmans himself.

It is estimated that there are 222,000 Catholics in the archdiocese of Glasgow, Scotland. For this population there are only 60 missions, with 70 churches and chapels, 133 priests, and 72 school buildings, comprising 111 departments, under seperate teachers. On the rolls of these schools last year there were 23,077 children, of whome 11,382 were presented for examination by the Government Inspector of Schools, and 16,819 were examined in religious knowleege by the diocesan inspector.

THE HISTORY OF A WELL KNOWN TUNE.

"There exists a melody, even better known than God Save the Queen," with the history of which not one in ten thousand of its many singers and whistlers are acquainted. It is known in France as 'Malbrooke,' in England as 'He's a Jolly Good Fellow,' and in America as 'We Wont go Home Till Morning.' In Arabia it has its different name. Strange to say, the simplest of our drinking. Morning.' In Arabia it has its different name. Strange to say, the simplest of our drinking songs has been stolen from the Arabs, for the use of our street Arabs. It existed among them as early as the time of the Crusaders, about A. D. 1100, and no

one knows how much earlier.

"The Crusaders soon caught the melody, and set it to words of their own, celebrating the deeds of a knight named Mambron. Through an error of Queen Marie Antoinette, who learned the tune from Queen Marie Antoinette, who learned die une from a nurse in the royal family, it was in France dubbed 'Malbrooke,' and soon became a burlesque history of the doings of the great Duke of Marlborough, a song very much in the humorous-pathetic style of our own 'Lord Lovell.' The tune is still intensely our own Lord I loved in Egypt.

loved in Egypt.

"Many years ago a concert was given in Cairo, before the Khedive had made European music popular, and the band, after performing selections from Mozart, Haydn, etc., grand, simple, lively and selemn, found each selection greeted with the same tunnulusus silence, and were at their wits, and to tumultuous silence,' and were at their wits' end to find some tune wherewith to move the stolid apathy find some tune wherewith to move the stolid apathy of the audience. Finally the giver of the concert, Monge by name, cried in despair, "Give them 'Malbrooke,' it's all the brutes are fit for."

The tune was played by the grand Orchestra, and the result was marvelous; a thrill of pleasure shot through the listening Arabs, and all was life and animating where a moment before, had been called.

nimation' where a moment before had been cal-

animation' where a moment before had been cal-lousness. Some could scarcely refrain from dancing and hopping, in time with the music. "Monge, the giver of the concert, did not know the reason of this enthusiasm, although he found it always followed the performance of the tune. The fact was that it had for centuries been dear to

The fact was that it had for centuries been dear to Egyptian hearts, and he had unconsciously given them some of their own national music.

"To sum up—if an Arab fresh from the desert, and a Crusader direct, let us hope, from Paradise, should come to the metropolis at midnight, and hear a bacchanalian crowd riotously sing, 'We Wont go Home Till Morning,' they would both join in the chorus; the one imagining that he was singing a country song of his native land, the other that he was helping to swell the praise of his good comrade, the ing to swell the praise of his good comrade, Crusader 'Mambron.'

# RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

Woman's rights-Postscripts.

The highest approbation-Applause from the gal-

Erskine puzzled the wits of his acquaintances by inscribing on a tea chest the words, "Tu doces." It was some time before they found out the wit of this literal translation—"Thou teachest,"

Two goese were recently drawn by the rapids above Niagara over the falls. They soon appeared in the stream below, and swam liesurely to the shore. Those fowlare tough enough to put on a boarding-

Sir Richard Jebb, the physican, was very rough and harsh in his manners. He said to a patient to whom he had been unpardonably rude, "Sir,it is my way." "Then," replied the patient, pointing to the door, "I beg you will also make that your way." The same feeling that caused Cæsar to cry "Et

tu Brute!" possessed the man's soul, who, hastening to assist a fallen lady, himself slipped fell to the pavement, and at the same time discovered the lady was his own dear wife. "Are you building castles in Spain, Mr. Jones,

said a landlady to a boarder, who was thoughtfully ragarding his coffee cup. "No madam; only looking over my grounds in Java," replied Jones

Sydney Smith once rebuked a swearing visitor by saying, "Let us assume that everybody and every thing are damned and then proceed with our sub-

Some practical jokers encased the carcass of a horse in red flaunel, set it afloat in the Ohio, just above Madison, Ind., and passed the word by wire down both banks of the river that Boyton was coming. Skiffs shot out for miles along the river as the dead steed drifted down, and at Madison the entire populace crowded to the wharves. The "sell" was a success.

a success.

"Now, gentlemen," said Sheridan to his guests as the ladies left the room, "let us understand each other. Are we to drink like men or beasts?" Somewhat indignant, the guests exclaimed, "Like men, of course." "Then," he replied, "we are going to get gloriously drunk, for beasts never drink more than they want."

It was pretty generally known that Mr. Solicitor-General Bushe was to succeed to the Chief Justice-ship of King's Bench in Ireland as it became vacant. Some one in his presence was highly and most deservedly praising Chief Justice Downes, who he asservedly praising Chief Justice Downes, who he asserved was a proper victor under heaven. "No." served possessed every virtue under heaven. "No," replied Mr. Bushe, "I am sorry to say he does not possess the virtue of resignation."

A woman on the Kansas Pacific Railroad car sat A woman on the Mansas Facine Rainfoad car sat facing a man who with one eye at least, seemed to be staring fixedly at her. She became indignant and said "Why do you look at me so, sir?" He was not aware of having done so, but she insisted. "I beg your pardon, Madam, but its this eye, is it not?" lifting his finger to his left optic. "Yes sir, it's that eve." "Well Madam that eye won't do you any harm. Its a glass eye Madam, only a glass narm. Its a glass eye Madam, only a glass eye. I hope you will excuse. But upon my soul I am not surprised that even a glass eye should feel interested in so pretty a woman. The explanation and the compliment combined to put the woman into a good

"Mother," said ambitious little Rob, as he ruefully "Mother," said ambitious little Rob, as he ruefully contemplated his badly worn-out little boots, "are we very rich?" "Why yes in a certain way, at least your father says he is." How so?" asked the little fellow. "Well, he says he values me at three million dollars, you at two millons and the baby at one." Bob mused on the matter a little while and then went silently to bed. In the morning his and then went stiently to bed. In the morning his eyes caught sight of a new big patch upon his coat, unnoticed before. After regarding it savagely for a moment, "Mother" said he, "I think father had better sell off part of you or all of the baby, and buy the rest of us some decent duds to wear.

One of the most eminent pianists in London, having suffered much from the irrepressible conversation of drawing-room audiences, devised the other day a means of giving a lesson to the town. He arranged with his violin, his violincello and the rest that the music should come to a sudden stop in the that the music should come to a sudden stop in the midst, of the loudest passage of the piece at a given signal from him. It was done. The bawling and shouting voices were left in the twinkling of an eye, high and dry, as it were, upon the shore of silenee, Joyous, clear and distinct above them all rose a a voice from the foremost seat the—voice of Lady—but toriumes shall not drag out her name. And but tortures shall not drag out her name. these words were ringing upon the startled air:—
"We always fry ours in lard!"

IRISH

FRIDAY MAR

FROM OUR THE BISHO

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s in London, havressible conversa-evised the other the town. He ar-ello and the rest adden stop in the piece at a given The bawling and inkling of an eye, shore of silence. —voice of Lady— ner name. And ne startled air:— IRISH NEWS. FROM OUR IRISH EXCHANGES.

THE BISHOP OF GALWAY ON

SONE IMPORTANT IRISH

QUESTIONS.

In his Laten Pastoral, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, Bishojof Galway, etc., after an earnest exhortation to he flock to avail themselves of the spiritual benefit to be received during the penitential season, urgs upon his priests, who "have so much at heart thetemporal and eternal salvation of their people," theinportance of redoubling the zeal they have hitherteso laudably displayed in promoting the sacred ause of temperance. His lordship directs that payers of thanksgiving shall be said in acknowledgment of God's mercy in turning away the scourges f disease from among them, and in saving them om the havec of a loathsome disease. The conduct f the Government in their contemptuous disregal of Irish rights in the matter of University Eucation is forcibly dwelt upon by his lordship, anda useful lesson is given to our Parliamentary presentatives. "We need hardly refer," writes te Bishop of Galway, " to the grievous and bittesense of disappointment to which we have been ofate subjected, after our hopes were raised to the tmost, on the subject of University Education. Fr Majesty's Government, with a triumphant majory to sustain them in carrying so just and equitable measure, are the more inexcusable in yielding athe last moment to the unmeaning ery of insaneigots, as we have the public assurance of the leler of her Majesty's Opposition that no fears of restance need be entertained from that quarter. Whout meaning to underrate other great and maentous questions, such as the fair settlement of he just rights of the tenants, etc. which have or heartiest sympathy, yet still hardly ripe for settleent, and not yet come prominently to the front, icannot be denied that the subject of University Education has been the leading question for months, up which public attention has fastened, as ripe it settlement. If we fail in carrying it, the blame it to be laid at our own doors. Let the representawes of the firsh people but unite, as reason itself dtates they should, under the proper guidance occognized constitutional leadership. Let them, in a pirit of mutual forbearance and long-suffering, the estimate of the success of any cause, instead leach one striving for the mastery and frittering say their strength in regard to particular measured comparative insignificance, join in pressing up the attention of the Government this great questa, upon which the united voice of the country hascen so often and so unmistakably expressed. The an be most effectively achieved by offering a unite reasonable resistance, to the extent University Edcation has been the leading question expressed. Thean be most effectively achieved by offering a unite reasonable resistance, to the extent sanctioned by Irliamentary usage and the practice of the great paies in the State, to whom the Government of thisountry is alternately confided, to, among other tings, the passing of educational grants towards stitutions, whose effect is to undermine the fail and debauch the morals of our children, so longs the educational relief so reasonably depended, the neorle of this country is withdermine the fait and debauch the morals of our children, so longs the educational relief so reasonably demanded the people of this country is withheld. There cape nothing objectionable in this lowing this coun, not fitfully but perseveringly, can it be suppost that their remonstrances will be unheeded? In rard to future success we may derive a lesson fronthe past. Need we refer towhalt is fresh in the memory of all—the course by which spiritual pytision for Catholic sailors in her Majesty's navy we secured—or to the happy effects of indomitable, psevering energy in carrying the Sunday-closing II? Let our representatives be true to their consuents (and for what else is the country set in a lze on the occasion of elections?) to their own sensef honor in pursuing the same constitutional cote in reference to University Education, so successfully pursued in the case re-Majesty's navy w secured—or to the happy effects of indomitable, psevering energy in carrying the Sunday-closing Il? Let our representatives be true to their consuents (and for what else is the country set in a lze on the occasion of elections?) to their own sensef honor in pursuing the same constitutional cote in reference to University Education as suckfully surgical in the case, re-Education, so sucsfully pursued in the case re-ferred to, and our asonable demands are surely won. Our only ease for referring to this topic on an occasion like this, that under present circum-stances silence migt be construed into acquiescence stances sience mig be construed into acquirescence in regard to a mat; of purely a religious character, which comes direct home to the souls of our people, and is ultimaty wound up with fundamental principles upon whi is based human society. The history of revolutis is but the record of the practi-

the empress is understood to have felt no discomfort from the passage. When daylight shone out there was nothing more than a mist to complain cf, and about nine o'clock the "Shamrock" was entering our "matchless wonder of a bay," and the foreign visitors on deck caught their first glimpse of that land from which "the hereditary states" have derived so many brave soldiers and faithful councillors. To the indistinct beauties of nature soon death's sillustrious guest, and a third within the borders' at the village of Garradyce, where "welcome to Royal Meath" smiled down upon Meath's illustrious guest, lors. To the indistinct beauties of nature soon succeeded evidences of the achievements of art succeeded evidences of the achievements of art in the wonderful breakwater in which the North Wall ends. The "Shamrock" had now to thread her way carefully up stream from this point, and after passing ranks of shipping nestling against the quay's walls, the station of the London and Northwestern Railway Company was sighted, and flags were seen flying from several houses in the neighborhood, and one or two vessels made a display of bunting. On the guay just outside the company's bunting. On the quay, just outside the company's premises, were massed some hundreds of people, among whom "Flitters, Tatters, and the Counsellor" were largely represented, but there was also a large gathering of artisans, and here the empress received her first inpressions of an Irish welcome, as cheer after cheer went up from the moment the ship came alongside until she was safely moored at the company's quay, where she was out of the public view. Her majesty and suite were at this time partaking of breakfast and her trip in the Shamrock was at an end. Passing now to what was taking place at the Northwall Station: There crowds had been assembled since half-past nine. The orders from Euston were to keep the station free from any one who did not occupy an official position, or had not particular business there. At ten o'clock a respectable gathering was crowded into one corner of the platform, among those present being the Right spectable gathering was crowded into one corner of the platform, among those present being the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor, Sir Ralph Cusack, Messrs, G. W. Maunsell, R. Warren, D. L., Captain Smith and J. E. Ward, representing the Midland Railway Com-pany; Messrs. Skipworth and Garrod, representing the London and Northwestern Railway Company; Mr. P. Welsh, Austrian Vice, Consul, Cantain Tal-Mr. R. Welch, Austrian Vice-Consul; Captain Tal-bot, chief commissioner of police; Mr. Crezier, agent for Lord Langford; Dr. Guinness Beatty, Messrs, C. Martin, D. L., R. O'Connor, J. P., etc., Messrs. C. Martin, D. L., R. O'Connor, J. P., etc., etc. At ten minutes past ten the cheering outside

etc. At ten minutes past ten the cheering outside announced that the steamer was at the quay wall, and the Lord Mayor and Sir Ralph Cusack made their way through the covered passage from the station to the landing stage. And now public expectation was somewhat allayed by seeing a number of porters, servants in livery, and lady's maids hurrying on to the platform with portmanteaus, dressing cases, bundles of fur cloaks, and rugs—part of the thirty-one tons of luggage belonging to the empress and suite, the heavier part of which was sent on by a later train. The servants, in a livery of dark chocolate color, with yellow cord trimming, and a yellow circle in the cockade of their hats, were objects of the liveliest interest, and there were persons present who professed to see a Hungarian were objects of the liveliest interest, and there were persons present who professed to see a Hungarian or Austrian in every one of them. A couple of gentlemen shrouded up to the ears in big coats, the interval between their coat collar and hats being occupied with a pair of spectacles, followed, and while we were wondering which was the prince and which the baron, a lifting of hats in the vicinity of the door leading from the underground passage made all stretch forward, and all eyes were directed to that quarter. Then all hats were lifted as Her Majesty the Empress of Austria and Queen of Hun-

Majesty the Empress of Austria and Queen of Hun-gary stepped out on to the platform, smiling and chatting to the Lord Mayor and Sir Ralph Cusack, who, bareheaded and bowing, accompanied her. She was dressed in black velvet, trimed with brown fur, and for the benefit of our lady readers, who will recognize this description as the work of an inexperienced hand, we venture to add she wore a long sweeping train, and a small black hat of the shape formerly know as Alpine, with a black veil.

village of Garradyce, where "welcome to Royal Meath" smiled down upon Meath's illustrious guest, and where again there were hundreds of lusty interpreters at hand, even did not her majesty English (as she with rare perfection does). tervals along the roadside members of the Royal Irish Constabulary were posted grimly in the disolv-Irish Constabulary were posted grimly in the disolving snow, and as the cortege neared Summerhill Castle which crowns the brow of a gentle hill in a solid semicircle, two mounted police constituted themselves equerries to the imperial carriage, and led the way to a mean-looking back entrance of Summerhill demense. Her majesty was not many moments inside the park walls before the passion which has brought her across Europe in pursuit of "the foaming Behemoth" (or such more harmless representatives as may inhabit the Ward Union country) began to assert itself. Instead of driving to the front door of the mansion, where red cloth was laid

front door of the mansion, where red cloth was laid front door of the mansion, where red cloth was laid for her feet, and obsequious officers dancing attend-ance, her majesty ordered her carriage to drive di-rect to the stables, which occupy a quadrangle con-siderably removed from the eastle. Here, while a lazier monarch would have been pining for rest, or a more prosaic one for luncheon, her majesty stayed three quarters of an hour, passing her hunters, new and old, in review, qustioning the grooms and per-sonally inspecting the arrangements for the comfort and old, in Feview, quantum and personally inspecting the arrangements for the comfort of her favorite steeds. The officers of the suite had meanwhile disembarked at the hall-door, wag-gonnettes full of ladies' maids, valets and all manner of attendants, filed into the court-vard, and car-

ner of attendants, find into the count-yard, and car-avans laden with luggage were tolling along the roads, as with the baggage of a little army.

All through Meath on Saturday night bonfires blazed in token of welcome to the empress. On Monday she hunted for the first time with the Ward Union hounds. The Freeman thus describes her ap

All being now in readiness, her imperial majesty All being now in readiness, her imperial majesty mounted opposite the hall-door, and I presume exacting lady readers will expect that I should say something of this queen's hunting attire. Well, as far as my experienced eye could detect, her Majesty wore a very tight fitting habit of a dark grayish melton cloth, the skirts of which were extremely narrow. The habit was fastened with buttons of silver, on which were the imperial arms. A stand-up-all-around collar and a simple tie-bow of black silk completed her apparel, whilst she rode in a tall silk hat. She wore her hair in plain plaits behind, one prejuding the other. Her hands were eneased in nat. She were her hard in plant beama, one encircling the other. Her hands were encased in tan-colored gloves, and over these her Majesty were chocolate-colored knitted mittens. I, perhaps, run the chance of being returned for trial at the next commission if I say that her Majesty did not look quite as pretty on horseback this morning as she did a week ago upon the toned paper of the Whitehall Review. It may be that her Majesty was jaded after her long and wearisome trip by land and water, and she did not look at her best. She has a most elegant and graceful figure, her waist being particularly small, whilst her carriage and deportment stamp her with the indelible mark of the bluest of

blue blood and royalty. MR. BUTT'S ILLNESS. Upon enquiry at Mr. Butt, s residence on Saturday evening, it was stated that the honorable and learned gentleman was somewhat better. He is sufferring from inflamation of the lungs. Five doctors are in attendance upon him, rnd whereas on Friday evening, after consultation, they stated there was no hope of his recovery, on the following evening they were of opinion that he may yet rally. Mr.

their seats in the centre compartment of the saloon-carriage, her different attendants get into other carriages, and at five minutes to eleven the special train—which is in charge of Musgrave, engine driver, Nannery and Cusack guards—steamed off for Royal Meath. Loud cheers were now raised on the platform and hats waved. The cheering had not ceased before it was caught up by a body of about two hundred men who had gathered a little further on the line, and roars of cheers followed, again taken up by a large crowd on Binn's Bridge, which spans the Liffey branch at Drumcondra. Hats and hand-kerchiefs were in the air, and a green flag bearing the words "Welcome to the Empress" was waved be for the words "Welcome to the Empress" was waved be let drop the key on the hard sidewalk, immediately pulling it up again. Both now watched debindic consecutives have not to be scale of our people, and a utilizate wound up with introducing the pick and so utilizate wound to the line, and ross of cheers following, again tube line, and ross of cheers following and the line, and ross of cheers following and the line, and ross of cheers following and the line, and ross of cheers following a count of the arrival of life places of Austria in Dublia on Saturday and indiagety\* journey to Mentillus on Saturday and indiagety and Crews, or not for struction were visual for working between Long Heige Junction anolubila, and a few of the leading offices and a spail satisf of skilled workine and tolegraph near companied the large of the property of the property

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### CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

VERY REV. JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, D.D. the illustrious Oratorian, was born on the 21st of Feburary, 1801. He is consequently in his

THE Diocese of Hartford was established in 1844, and now has 93 churches and 10 buildings, 30 chapels and stations, 100 priests, 50 clerical students, 9 female academies, 43 parochial or free schools, 19 religious institutions 3 orphan asylums, and a Catholic population of 150,000.

It is said that the Protestant Primate of Scotland wrote to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris a report on the letter of the latter to M. Loyson. It it said also that Cardinal Guibert returned the Primate's communication without any comment. Supposing the facts to be as stated, we must conclude that impertinent interference has received a fitting rebuke.

There is a bigoted school committee in Fall River, Mass, which refuses a certificate of school attendance to children attending parochial schools. Managers of mills require youth applying for work to furnish certificates of school attendance, and those who attend the two parochial schools are thus annoyed by the action of the school committee. Father Bed-and has called public attention to the matter by a communication in a Boston paper, and this may have the desired effect.

THE Church of the Madonna del Miracoli, at Venice, a masterpiece of Venetian architect ure, is going to decay. It was built in 1487. Seventy years or more ago it was resolved to take measures for its preservation, and 180,100 lire was appropriated to begin the work of restoration. For the last ten years, however, this design has been wholly abandoned. It is water soaked and crumbling, and whole flocks of pigeons have their nests in it.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is doing n-wonderful favor to God's poor. Its last general report gives as its receipts for 1877, 8,250, 000 francs, or 1,650,000 dollars, and as its expenditures, 7,110,000 francs, or 1,422,000 dollars. The receipts for the several countries were: France, 2,730,000 francs; The United States, 1,153,000 francs; Belgium, 766,000 francs; Holland, 615,000 francs; British Isles 591,000 francs; Other countries, 2,395,000 francs; These figures do not represent all the relief distributed, as several councils failed to send their reports.

The following was related by the Rev. Father Stone, Passionist, in a lecture delivered at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn, New York, on Feb. 27th:-I know one very able and distinguished man, a Bostonian, IMPORTANT TO CATHOLIC FAMILIES. who was attracted by hearing the tramp in the street long before daylight on a Christmas merning, and his curiosity being excited, he got out of his comfortable bed, looked out of the window, and saw the people going tramp, tramp in the snow in one direction. He did not know what it meant, but his curiosity led him to venture out on this cold Christmas morning and he found himself in the old Boston Cathedral, the pro-cathedral in Boston, and there for the first time he witnessed the Outholic service, and that first burst, as it were of light upon him, convinced him that there was semething divine there. He ended by be- favorable rates. coming a Catholic.

arrangments' having in charge the charity reception for the Little Sisters of the poor, met Archbishop Wood last evening, in the Home for the Aged and Infirm, on Eighteenth street, above Jefferson. There were also present the compared for a moment with those with which Sister Superior of the Home and the Sister the market is at present flooded. Provincial of the Order in the United States, the latter having just arrived from Brooklyn The Archbishop was clad in purple cassock, purple cape and purple beretta. Peter S. Dooner, the treasurer of the committee, after The Elessed Virgin, Jesus and St. John, 84x11 and 30 and 30 archive. Positive Market Positive Posi making a brief speech, handed the Archbishop | The Flying Angels: Faith, Hope and Charity, a check for \$9,108.62, the net proceeds of the reception The Archbishop thanked the committee for their zeal and energy, and said the amount returned was larger than had ever amount returned was larger than had ever before been obtained in a similar way for any Catholic charity in Philadelphia. Before concluding his address, he refered to what he termed the unfortunate financial complications that had arisen in other portions of the country and he said further: "We should thank Providence for our prosperous condition" I am not the last willing and I am fully prepared.

St. Joseph with Infant Jesus, (174x1022)

The Crucifiction, 17½x112. Sacred Heart of Mary. (17½x12)

The same, smaller, 13½x10½ each. Christmas Eve, 17½x13.

A Visit to the Cemetery, 17½x13. Inches. Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me, 17½x12 inches. only able, but willing, and I am fully prepared, to meet all demands, dollar for dollar, that Infant Jesus, His Blessed Mother and St. John, may be made upon me as the head of the Archdiocese. The church property in the Arch-diocese is worth twelve millions of dollars, and upon that the debt amounts to only about \$600,000, and the largest portion of that debt rests upon two churches,—those of St. Bonitacius and St. Charles Borromeo. I truly wish that the people who have money in my hands would come and ask for it and obtain it. I would not trade my Archdiocese for any other See in the world. I have the best churches, the best priests, the best Sisters and At the conclusion of the the best people.' address, the Archiepiscopal Benediction was pronounced.—Philadelphia Times, march 12.

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