y time.

PAINTING, GERMAN ITALIAN.

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GOODS.

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ING US FIVE NAMES, FOR SAME, WE WILL

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IN THIS PROVINCE.

FICE. S NOW READY. KENZIE Y GROCER.

T MERCHANT, &C, PPOSITE CITY HALL.

mounce that he has peen aphe celebrated "Sicilian" or directly from ' Messina" in my firm of Ingham & Whitn Mr. McKenzle is allowed to London, to E. A. Arch, of isstical dignitaries, in support, from the highest scientific eof the greatest purity, and ficates in the Agent's pessesrther invite the attention of the public generally to his LASSORTE STOCK

NES, SPIRITS &C

D ESTABLISHED HOUSE. e found as LOW as it is POS-JINE ARTICLE for.

ENZIE. Grocer, &c.

The Catholic Record.



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

VOL. 1.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY FEBRUARY, 14 1879.

NO. 20

N. WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF FINE

WOOLLENS.

BEST GOODS,

MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS,

CARD.

Bothwell, January 25th, 1879. DEAR SIR,-I have lately built two brick churches in my parish, viz.: one at Wardsville and one at Alvin

therefere, forced by sheet the sheet undertaked good Catholies to assist me in this great undertaked good Catholies to assist me in this great undertaked good Catholies to assist me in this great undertaked to assist me in the glorious work of building churches dedicated to Almighty God, where the people are both too 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 they will be a caused the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Mariborough, to obtain the views of the Catholic Bishops and principal laymen. The result is understood to be that a bill has been framed, which has for its vital principle complete

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 ticket.

In addition, all those who dispose of a book of tickets will be remembered in a special m the Holy Sacrifice every day I say Mass, for the term

M. McGRATH, P. P.,

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

February, 1879.

Sunday, 16-Sexagesima Sunday, Epistle (2 Cor. xi. 19 xii. 9). Gospel (Luke viii, 4-15.) Monday, 17—Office of the feria. Tuesday, 18-Commemoration of the Passian of our

Lord Jesus Christ.

sure that you have successfully carried into execution this project, in the publication of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The RECORD is edited with marked ability, and in a thoroughly Catholic spirit, and we have 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 PRESIDENT GREVY DECLARES HIS POLICY. a vast amount of good, and whilst it continues to be conducted as it has been thus far, we cordially recommend it to the patronage of the clergy and laity

Sincerely in Christ, † JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

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

> DIOCESE OF HAMILTON, Nov. 5th, 1878.

WALTER LOCKE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—Your agent, Mr. Gooderich, called on me yesterday to procure my recommendation for the circulation of your paper in this diocese. I for the circulation of your paper in this diocese. I willingly grant it, and carnestly hope that your enterprise will meet with the hearty encouragement 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 Chamber. 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 contrary. Wishing your paper an extensive cir-

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

-The body of St. Francis Xavier remained

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

IRISH CATHOLIC EDU-CATION.

EARL BEACONSFIELD'S UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

London, Feb, 6.—It is learned from official forethey were captured. LOW PRICES sources that the Government is not disposed to interfere with the importation of cattle from the United States because the trade has become so extensive. But should future arrivals prove that the disease is generally prevalent among American cattle or in-fectious, the Government will be compelled to take recautionary measures. THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

It is said that Earl Beaconsfield is believed to be It is said that Earl Beaconsided is believed to be ston, and have yet another to build in Bothwell mext summer, otherwise His Lordship the Bishop of Lordson and the well mext summer, otherwise His Lordship the Bishop of Lordson building on the first of March unless operations are commenced by that date.

In Bothwell there are only 32 families, in Wardsville 36 families, and in Alvinston 16 families. I am, therefore, forced by sheer necessity to appeal to all heavy the same time will not interfere with any of the reasonable claims of the Protestant herefore, forced by sheer necessity to appeal to all has been forced to retire in consequence of defeat. It is estimated that 500 soldiers were killed, besides the officers enumerated above. The Governor, Sir Bartie Free, has sent an appeal to England and Mauritius for reinforcements.

Catholics and at the same time will not interfere with any of the reasonable claims of the Protestant heavy for either the officers enumerated above. The Governor, Sir Bartie Free, has sent an appeal to England and Mauritius for reinforcements.

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Catholics and at the same time will not interfere with any of the reasonable claims of the Protestant herefore, forced by the officers enumerated by the

> tants in the matter of university education, and the Government is to grant a charter for A ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

with a liberal endowment. This is to be the founda-tion for a cluster of colleges with good endowments and with the power of granting degrees. Reports concerning the precise terms of the bill are conflict-ing, but it appears to be believed that its provisions will be wholly satisfactory to the Catholics.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNORSHIP. The Right Hon Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer, commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus, has been appointed Governor of New South Wales, to replace Sir H. G. R. Robinson. The present Governor's salary of office is £7 000, with £400 for private secretary. Lord Loftus is the fourth son of the accord Margin of Elymand is sixty-two years.

NEW BISHOP OF ARDAGH.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

GAMBETTA'S ADDRESS TO THE DEPUTIES.

Paris, Feb. 6.—President Grevy in his Message to the Chamber of Deputies says.—"I shall never enter into a conflict with the national will conveyed through its constitutional organs. In Bills which I will submit to the vote of the Chambers, and in questions raised by Parliamentary initiative, the Government will be guided by the real wants and unmistakable wishes of the country. I will devote particular attention to the maintenance of tranquility, security, and confidence. The Government will be the protector of all legitimate interests and the resolute defender of all the interests of the

President Grevy's message caused great satisfac-tion both to the public and to the Chambers. While it was being read the Republicans applauded for several minutes the promise of his constitutional

enter its organic creative period. The Chamber, he said, must devote itself to scholastic, military, financial, and commercial reforms. The Deputies adjourned until Tuesday, and the Senate until Thurs-

day." The bureaus of the Republican Left has unanimously selected Al ert Grevy, brother of the President, as candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the

THE ZULU WAR,

A GREAT BRITISH DISASTER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Capetown, Jan. 27.—On the 21st inst. the British column, consisting of a portion of the 24th regi-ment, a battery of artillery, and 600 native auxili-

Among the killed on the British side are 2 Majors, 4 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, and the Quarternaster of the 24th Regiment; two Captains of the Royal Artillery, a Colonel, Captain, 4 Lieutenants, and a Surgeon-Major of the Engineers, besides 21 other British officers commanding the native levies.

London, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Capetown says the British force, was compelled to recross the borders. The force which was annihilated, was attacked while guarding the of the camp of the headquarters column, at Insandusana, during the absence of Lord Chelmsford with a strong force reconserved.

The Times says editorially, that the Government is bound to send ample reinforcements without an hour's delay, and spare no expense or effort.

Seven attacks subsequently made by Zulus had been repulsed, and the colony is now somewhat recovering from the total colony is now somewhat recovering from the total colony is now somewhat re-

been repulsed, and the colony is now somewhat recovering from the utter consternation which at first
prevailed. Natal, however, is in great danger, and
disturbances are feared in Pongoland.
Lord Chelmsford, commander of the expedition,
has been forced to retire in consequence of defeat.
It is estimated that 500 soldiers were killed, besides
the officers enumerated above. The Governor, Sir
Bartle Frere, has sent an appeal to England and
Mauritius for reinforcements.

IRONCLAD DISASAER.

London, February 9.—The Committee appointed to investigate the disaster or the ironclad. Thunderer, has discovered that the gun which exploded had already been loaded with an extra charge, which missed fire, when a full charge was inserted and fired, and the explosion occurred.

Liverpool, February 9.—There was no disturbance here to-day. An additional force of 300 infantry and 80 cavalry arrived to assist, if necessary, in preserving order framed, which has for its vital principle complete equality of the Catholics in Ireland with the Protes-

Wednesday, 19—Office of the Biessed Sacrament.
Friday, 21—Office of the Biessed Sacrament.
Friday, 22—Feast of the chair of Peter at Antioch.

ANOTHER LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE
RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP
OF LONDON.

St. Peter's Palace,
London, Ontario, Nov. 13, 178.

Walter Locke, Esq.—

Dear Sir.—On the 22nd of September we approved of the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleaCatholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleaCatholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleaCatholic newspaper in this city. We see with plea
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Monsignore Woodlock has been appointed Bishop Passage of the German Parliamentary Dis-CIPLINE BILL.

Berlin, Feb. 10.—Previous to the passage of the Parliamentary Discipline Bill by the Federal Council, Bismarck took part in a very lively debate. The representative of Wurtemburg ineffectually attempted to further amend the bill, and those of Bavaria, Oldenburg, Reusse and Bremen voted against the ball.

Berlin, Feb. 10.—It is said that Bismarck spoke

ADVANCE OF THE PLAGUE

Berlin, Feb. 10.—It is officially announced that the Greek Government has received a report from the Consul at Kayala, on the Ægean Sea, confirm-ing the rumors of the outbreak of the plague.

MALTA IN QUARANTINE. Maita has established a quarantine against Triq oli, because of the outbreak of sickness there amongst the troops who recently arrived from Constanti-

THO STATE OF INDIA.

prospects are gloomy. THE LIVERPOOL STRIKE.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.- Five hundred men have arrived from Glasgow to work on the Cunard docks. Liverpool, Feb. 10.—The strike of dock laborers and sailors continues, but there has been no further violence, and there are less fears of any.

A BANK SWINDLER SENTENCED.

Bordeaux, Feb. 10.—Delbecque, Director of the Bordeaux, Feb. 10.—Delbecque, Director of the Mint, was sentenced here to-day to six years' imprisonment and 125,000 francs' fine for embezzling 1,400,000 francs bullion lodged in the Mint by Rothschild. Delbecque substituted galvanized copper bars for the bullion which he embezzied.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA.

London, February 10.—Pleuro-pneumonia has appeared among cattle at Wiganthorpe, near Malton, County of York.

wards interference with the cattle trade.

Boston, Feb. 10.—A despatch from Liverpool states that the steamship Istrian, from Boston, arrived there yesterday. Her cargo of cattle were all

rived there yesterday. Her cargo of catale were all admitted with trouble. London, Feb. 10.—An order of the Privy Council London, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Capetown says the British force, was compelled to recross the borders. The force which was annihilated, was attacked while guarding the of the camp of the headquarters column, at in-andusana, during the absence of Lord Chelmsford with a strong force reconnitering.

London, Feb. 11.—The details of the disaster to the Baitish force show that the guns were spiked before they were captured.

London, Feb. 10.—An order of the Privy Council revokes, after March 3rd, article 13 of the Forcign Animals Order as far as it relates to the United States. Under article 13, American cattle hitherto had been landed without slaughter or quarantine. The present order applies to the ports of Great Britain only.

London, Feb. 6.—It is reported that Prince Leopold, eighth child and tourth son of Queen Victoria, aged 25, will enter the Church of England.

ing of the pregnant events which must happen in Russia, and the value of his observations to a Gov-ernment which will be able to use them will thus be multiplied many times.

A LONDONER IN TROUBLE.

Berlin, Feb. 10.—It is said that Bismarck spoke forcibly but unavailingly in the Federal Council for the retection of the clauses of the Parliamentary Discipline Bill which were stricken out by the Committee. It is rumored the bill only passed by one vote. The Representatives of Saxony, Baden, Hesse and Prussia voted for it. green as the salve. But Mr. Bennet did not stop here; he looked round for greener customers. He had with him a glass case containing some one dollar bills, half dollars, quarters, five cent pieces, cigars, a watch or two, a revolver and other articles, each of which was labelled with a ticket, the numbers running from seven upwards. To induce people to the salve the enterprising yendor gave each pureless. the salve the enteprising vendor gave each purchaser six cards from a pack which he held in his hand and on which were numbers from one to nine. If amongst the six was a number corresponding to one in the case, the holder received a prize. If not, he Calcutta, Feb. 10.—The political and military situation in India is sfactory, but the harvesting this little game not quite the thing, despatched ing this little game not quite the thiug, despatched Detectives Rousseaux and Littlehales to watch pro-Detectives Rousseaux and Littlehales to watch proceedings, and after a short time they discovered safficient grounds to take Bennett into custody. He was brought before His Worship, and on examination of the numbers in the case, it was found there was only one seven ond one eight attached to prizes, the other numbers were all double ones couses in a very superscript. was only one seven ond one eight attached to prizes, the other numbers were all double ones, consequertly no one could hold them. This, at first sight, appeared a fraud, but the wily medicine man explained to His Worship that that was not his way of doing business. He said he gave out only six cards and if the numbers on each of these were added together, they would be found to correspond with the number in the box. Thus, if he gave numbers 4, 5 3, 6, 2, 1 added together they would make 21, which would be a prize, that tiket being found in the box. Unfortunately, however, he had forgotten to explain this to his customers and the holders of the above numbers when 21 turned up left disconsolate. Bennettsaid he had been arrested at London on the same charge and been let go. at London on the same charge and been arrested at London on the same charge and been let go. His worship this morning cantioned the defendant to stop the gambling part, and advised him to stick to the medicines. This Bennett declined to do and The body of St. Francis Xavier remained exposed for veneration from the 3rd of December, b.r the Feast of the Saint, till the 6th of January. It is estimated that fully 8,000 persons were present on the first day. An ringlish sermon was preached on the 15th of December, in the church where the exposition was held.

It is estimated that fully 8,000 persons and the colors of in the church where the exposition was held.

It is estimated that fully 8,000 persons and the colors of the Linday and 600 native auxiliation. The report printed in the british Government has issued a circular forbidding cattle from the United States to land at the ports of the Kingdom after the 28th disease, they have no intention of taking steps to the magistrate as if he were "to the manor born."

Lombardy, was solemnly inaugurated in the to stop the gambling part, and advised him to stick to the medicines. This Bennett declined to do and a circular forbidding cattle from the United States to land at the ports of the Kingdom after the 28th did he would probably be re-arrested before night. Detective Rousseaux explained the defendant to stop the gambling part, and advised him to stick to the medicines. This Bennett declined to do and a circular forbidding cattle from the United States to land at the ports of the Kingdom after the 28th did he would probably be re-arrested before night. Detective Rousseaux explained the little game to the magistrate as if he were "to the manor born."

THE HOLIDAYS AMONG THE CATH OLIC INDIANS

LETTER FROM THE JOCKO RESERVATION, MONTANA.

Boston Pilot.

A MAN ENRAGED AT SOME PASSERS

BY FIRES UPON THEM
The charge for his house and discharged a loaded pistol, the whole of which lodged in the spot, and formal the shooting of a lad about twelve years of age by his father. Dr. McConnell was called to the spot, and opened the door of his house and discharged a loaded pistol, the whole of which lodged in the face and neck of his unfortunate son, his eyes being completely closed. The Dr. removed five shots from his eyes and three from his neck, but owing to the length of time which elapsed since the shooting, the parts were so swollen that it was impossible to remove. The condense was a large proposes commenced crowding, the parts were so swollen that it was impossible to remove.

of time which elapsed since the shooting, the parts were so swollen that it was impossible to remove the whole charge. The wretched father is in a sad state of mind. not a murmur, not a whisper of disappointment escaping them. Four Jesuit missionaries officiated at the altar, which was richly decorated and festooned. High Mass was chanted by Father Dimeni, while the responses were surg by Indian girls from the mission school, taught by Sisters of Charity. The singing was sweet and plaintive, and gave evidence of patient training by the good Sisters in charge of their education.

A sermon was treached by Father Georgia Surgery

ance here to-day. An additional lowe of the fairty and 80 cavalry arrived to assist, if necessary, in precrying order

London, February 10.—The police suppressed an attempted riot at Liverpool on Saturday, by proposed the striking two hundred men who were marching tewards Queen's Dock. Four hundred men are expected to join on Monday. The sailors on strike have been covered by foreign sailors and firemen on occasions of the poince of the peace.

Berlin, Feb 10.—Advices from Interior Russianing in An His ACCUNTRY OF PLAGUES.

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Berlin, Feb 10.—Advices from Interior Russianing in Annual will have much to observe well worth observation. Beyond the circle of Imperial and Ministerial authority, there are elements now in Russia which, peacefully or violently, must have an influence upon its policy. Lord Dufferin will not miss the meaning of the pregnant events which must be meaning the pregnant events which must be meaning the pregnant events which must be meaning to the muititude. Of course, I was unable to understand his language, but from the deep pathos of his voice, which was loud and clear, and the elegant and graceful motions of his voice, which was loud and clear, and the elegant and graceful motions of his voice, which was loud and clear, and the elegant and graceful motions of his voice, which was loud and clear, and the elegant and graceful motions of his voice, which was loud and clear, and the elegant and graceful motions of his voice, which was loud and clear, and the elegant and graceful motions of his voice, which was loud and clear, and the elegant and graceful motions of his voice, which was loud and clear, and the elegant and graceful motions of his voice, which was loud and clear, and the elegant and graceful motions of his voice, which was loud and clear, and the elegant and graceful motions of his voice, which was loud and clear, and the elegant and graceful motions of his voice, which was loud and clear, and the elegant and graceful motions of his voice, which was loud and clear, and the elegant and graceful motions of his voice, which was loud and clear, and the elegant and graceful motions of his voice, which was loud and clear, and the elegant and graceful motions of his voi tion in the church, when all the Indians retired to their houses and wigwams; and now, as I write, their hymns are being sung in their camp, and all is

joy and festivity.

The convent school for girls has been established for some twelve years, and of course, their are some well-educated and accomplished young women among the tribes; but the Industrial School for boys, I am informed by the agent, Mr. Peter Ronan was not established until September last; and to me it was straightfor which we have a second or such as the second of the second From the Hamilton Times of Saturday Evening.

This morning a dealer in patent medicines named G. H. Bennett, who said he came from London, was doing a flourishing little trade in the Market selling a cure for neuralgia in small bottles and also a box of salve called "The Green Mountain Salve," which was a cure for everything. The small price asked for each of these was twenty-five cents. So far his trade was legitimate, most of his purchasers being as green as the salve. But Mr. Bennet did not stop learned and politeness of those Indian boys, as each of them and politeness of those Indian boys, as each of them ided by the agent, after Mass, to wish him a happy Christimas, and thank him for remet. bering them, in the way of a little distribution of candies and sweetmeats with which to enjoy their Christmas, to the two oldest white inhabitants of Montana, at the Mission. I refer to Brother Glassen and Brother Joseph, the first a carpenter, the latter a blacksmith, both of whom accompanied Father De-Smet to this country over forty years ago, and assisted in establishing nearly all the Missions west of men and politeness of those Indian boys, as each of them and politeness of those Indian boys, as each of them and politeness of those Indian boys, as each of them. it was astonishing to witness the cleanliness, decorun-

Montana's virgin soil.
On New Year's day nearly all the Indians of the On New Year's day nearly all the Indians of the reservation — men, women, and children, filed through Agent Renan's house, where himself, his wife, and little ones, were each one shaken by the hand by the passing file, and wished a "Happy New Year." In the dining-room a table groaned under the weight of boiled beef, boiled ham, roast pig. bread, and vegetables, and an attendant passed each bread, and vegetables, and an attendant passed each one a lunch as they filed out into the yard, where guns

Pius IX by the Catholic Association of Crena,

The postman paused; full well he knew
No mail on earth tuls note could take;
And yet 'twas writ in childish faith,
and posted for the dear Lord's sake.
With careful hand he broke the scat,
And reverently the letter read;
Twas short, and very simple too,
For this was all the writer said;

"My Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ,
I've lately lost my father dear,
Mother is very, very poor,
And life to her is sad and drear,
Yet thou hast promised in Thy Word
That none can ever ask in vain
For what they need of carthly store,
If only asked in Jesus' name,

"So I am writing in His name,
To ask that Thou will kindly send
Some money down: what thou canst spare
And what is right for us to spend.
I wantso much to go to school;
While father lived I always went,
But he had little, Lord, to leave,
And what he left is almost spent.

"I do not know how long 'twill be Ere this can reach the golden gate; But I will try and patient be. And for the answer gladly wali." The tidings reached that far-off land, Although the letter did not go, And straight the Kim an angel sent To help the little boy below.

oft to his mother he would say,
"I knew the Lord would answer make
When he had read my letter through,
Which I had sent for Jesus' sake?"
Ah I happy boy, could you but teach
My heart to trust my Father's love,
And to believe where aught's denied
'Tis only done my faith to prove.

FABIOLA:

THE CHURCH OF THE CATACOMBS

BY HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN.

"Stay a moment," she answered, somewhat propitiated: "Corvinus, I gave you two pieces of advice worth all your gold that night. One you have acted against; the other you have not followed."
"How?"

"Did I not tell you not to hunt the Christians, but to catch them in your toils? Fulvius has done the second, and has gained something. You have done the first, and what have you earned?"
"Nothing but rage, confusion, and stripes."
"Then I was a good counsellor in the one advice;

follow me in the second.

What was it ?" "When you had become rich enough by Christian spoil, to offer yourself, with your wealth to Fabiola. She has till now coldly rejected every offer; but I have observed one thing carefully. Every spendthrift has sought her fortune to repair his own; de-pend upon it, he that wins the prize must come on the principle that two and two make four. Do you understand me?

"Too well, for where are my two to come from?" "Listen to me, Corvinus, for this is our last interview; and I rather like you, as a hearty, relentless, and unfeeling good hater." She drew nearer and whispered: "I know from Eurotas, out of whom I can wheedle any thing, that Fulvius has some splendid Christian prizes in view, one especially. Come this way into the shadow, and I will tell you how surely you may intercept his treasures. Leave to him the cool murder that will be necessary, for

to him the cool induce that we have the spoil. He would do it to you any day."

She spoke to him for some minutes in a low and earnest tone; and at the end, he broke out into the loud exclamation, "Excellent!" What a word in

She checked him by a pull, and pointing to the building opposite, exclaimed: "Hush! look there!"
How are the tables turned; or, rather, how has the world gone round in a brief space! The last time these two wicked beings were on the same spot plotting bane to others, the window above was occupied by two virtuous youths, who, like two spirits cupied by two virtuous yourns, who have of good, were intent on unravelling their web of mischief, and countermining their dark approaches. They are gone thence, the one sleeping in his tomb, the other slumbering on the eve of execution. Death looks to us like a holy power, seeing how much he prefers taking to his society the good, rather than the evil. He snatches away the flower, and leaves weed its poisonous life, till it drops into mature But at the moment that they looked up, the win

dow was occupied by two other persons.
"That is Fulvius," said Corvinus, "who just came

the window."
"And the other is his evildemon, Eurotas," added They both watched and listened from

Fulvius came again at that moment to the window with a sword in his hand, carefully turning and examining the hilt in the bright moonlight. He flung it down at last, exclaiming with an oath, "It

is only brass, after all." Eurotas came with, to all appearance, officer's belt, and examined it carefully. "All false stones! Why I declare the whole of the effects are

not worth fifty pounds. You have made but a poor ob of this, Fulvius."

"Always reproaching me, Eurotas. And yet this miserable gain has cost me the life of one of the miserable gain has cost me the life of one of the emperor's most favorite officers.

"And no thanks probably from your master for it. Eurotas was right.

Next morning the slaves—who received the body

of Sebastian were surprised by a swarthy female figure passing by them and whispering to them,

Instead, therefore, of carrying him out for burial, they bere him to the appartment of Irene. The early hour of the morning, and the emperor's hav-ing gone the evening before to his favorite Lateran palace, facilitated this movement. Instantly Dionysius was sent for and he pronounced every wound not one arrow having touched a vital organ. But loss of blood had taken place to such a fearful ex-tent, that he considered weeks must clapse before

tent, that he considered weeks may hap the patient would be fit to move.

For four-and-twenty hours Afra assiduously called almost every hour to ask how Schastian was. When the probationary term was finished she conducted Fabiola to Iren's apartment, to receive hereful to the benefited, though scarcely self assurance that he breathed, though scarcely more. The deed of her liberation from servitude was executed, her dowry was paid, and the whole Palatine and Forum rung with the mad carouse and hideous rites of her nuptials.

Fabiola inquired after Sebastian with such tender solicitude, that Irene doubted not that she was a Christian. The first few times she contented here self with receiving intelligence at the door, and putting into the hands of Sebastian's hostess a large sum towards the expenses of his recovery; but after two days, when he was improving she was content. two days, when he was improving, she was courte-ously invited to enter; and for the first time in her life she found herself consciously in the bosom of

unnoticed in the apartmeets held by him in the palace. Two daughters lived with her; and a marked difference in their behavior soon struck Fabiola as she became familiar with them. One evidently she became familiar with them. One evidently thought Sebastian's presence an intrusion, and seldom or never approached him. Her behavior to her mother was rude and haughty, her ideas all belonged to the common world,—she was selfish, light, forward. The other, who was the younger, was a perfect contrast to her,—so gentle, doeile, and affectionate; so considerate about others, so devoted to her mother; so kind and attentive to the poor patient. Irone herself was a type of the Christian matron in the middle class of life. Fabiola did not find her intelligent, or learned, or highly polished; but she saw her always calm, active, ensible, and and honest. Then she was clearly warm-hearted, generous, deeply affectionate, and sweetly patient. The pagan lady had never seen such a household,—so simple, frugal, and orderly. Nothing disturbed it, except the character of the elder sister. In a few days it was ascertained that the daily visitor was not a Christian; but this caused no change in their treatment of her. Then she in her turn made a discovery which mortified her—that the elder daughter was still heathen. All that she saw made a favorable impression on her, and softened the hand crust of prejudice on her mind. For the present, however, her thoughts were all absorbed in Sebastian, whose recovery was slow. Sie formed plans with trene for carrying him off to her Campanian villa, where she would have leisure to confer with him on religion. An iusuperable obstacle, however, rose to this project.

We will not attempt to lead our reader into the following the mask of the space, with Hyphax and labels and of the space, with Hyphax and labels and the daughtils at the gates. Thou has public dend thin, her duughtils at the gates. Thou has public duughtils at the gates. The langth the duughtils at the gates. Thou has public and them h

rose to this project.

We will not attempt to lead our reader into the feelings of Sebastian. To have yearned after mar-tyrdom, to have prayed for it, to have suffered all its pangs, to have died in it as far as human consciwent, to have lost sight of this world, and ousness went, to have lost sight of this world, and now to awaken in it again, no martyr, but an ordi-nary wayfaring man on probation, who might yet lose salvation,—was surely a greater trial than mar-tyrdom itself. It was to be like a man who, in the midst of a stormy night, should try to cross an angry midst of a stormy night, should try to cross an engry river, or tempestuous arm of the sea, and, after struggling for hours and having his skiff twirled round and round and all but upse', should find himself relanded on the same side as he started from. Or, it was like St. Paul sent back to earth and to Satan's buffets, after having heard the mysterious words which only one Intelligence can utter. Yet no neurmur escaped him, no regret. He adored in silence the Divine Will, hoping that its purpose was only to give him the merit of a double martyrdom. For this second crown he so carnestly longed, that he rejected every proposal for flight and concenhent.

"I have now," he generously said, "earned one Thave now, he generously said, "carned one privilege of a martyr, that of speaking boldly to the persecutors. This I will use the first day that I can leave my bed. Nurse me, therefore, well, that it may be the sooner."

CHAPTER XXVII. THE SECOND CROWN.

The memorable plot which the black slave be trayed to Corvinus, was one to which allusion has already been made, in the conversation between Fulvius and his guardian. He was convinced from the blind martyr's unsuspecting admissions, that Agnes was a Christian, and he believed he had now two strings to his bow; either he could terrify her into marriage with himself, or he could destroy her, and obtain a good share of her wealth by confisca-tion. He was nerved for this second alternative by the taunts and exhortations of Eurotas; but, despairing of obtaining another interview, he wrote her a respectful, but pressing letter, descriptive of his disinterested attachment to her, and entreating her to accept his suit. There was but the faintest hint at the end, that duty might compel him to take another course, if humble petition did not) evail.

To this application he received a calm, sell-bred, but unmistakeable refusal; a stern, final, and hopeless rejection. But more the letter steril in the letter steril in the second of the second of the second of the letter steril in the second of the secon ing of obtaining another interview, he wrote her a

less rejection. But more, the letter stated in clear terms, that the writer was already espoused to the spotless Lamb, and could admit from no perishable being expressions of personal attachment. This re-buff steeled his heart against pity; but he determin-

ed to act prudently.

In the meantime, Fabiola, seeing the determina idea of saving him in spite of himselt, by extorting his pardon from the emperor. She did not know the depths of wickedness in man's heart. She thought the tyrant might fume for a moment, but that he would never condemn a man twice to death Some pity and mercy she thought must linger in hi breast; and her earnest pleading and tears would extract them as heat does the hidden balsam from the hard wood. She accordingly sent a petition for an audience; and knowing the covetousness of the man, presumed, as she said, to offer him a slight man, presumed, as she said, to offer him a s token of her own and her father's loyal attachn This was a ring with jewels of rare beauty, and immense value. The present was accepted; but she was merely told to attend with her memorial at the Palatine on the 20th, in common with other petitioners, and wait for the emperor's descent by great staircase, on his way to sacrifice. Unencouraging as was this answer she resolved to risk any thing

The appointment day came; and Fabiola, in her habits, worn both as a suppliant, an mourning habits, worn both as a suppliant, and her father's death, took her stand in a row of more wretched creatures than herself, mothers, dren, ststers, who held petitions for mercy for those dearest to them, now in dangeons or mines. She felt the little hope she had entertained die within her at the sight of so much wretchednes, too much for it all to expect favor. But fainter grew its last spark, at every step that the tyrant took down the spark, at every step that the tyrant took down the marble stairs, though she saw her brilliant ring sparkling on his coarse hand. For on each step he snatched a paper from some sorrowful suppliant, looked at it scornfully, and either tore it up, or Only here and there dashed it on the ground. Only here and there he handed one to his secretary, a man scarcely less im-

It was now nearly Fabiola's turn: the emperor was only two steps above her, and her heart beat violently, not from fear of man, but from anxiety She would have prayed about Sebastian's fate. had she known how, or to whom. stretching out his hand to take a paper offered to him, when he drew back, and turned round on hearag his name most unceremoniously and peremp-orily called out. Fabiola looked up too; for she knew the voice.

Opposite to her, high in the white marble wall, she had observed an open window, corniced in yel-low marble, which gave light to a back corridor low marble, which gave light to a back corridor leading to where Irene's apartments were. She now looked up, guided by the voice, and in the dark panel of the window, a beautiful, but awful picture was seen. It was Sebastian, wan and thin, who with features almost etherealised, calm and stern, as if no longer capable of passion, or strong emotion, stood there before them; his lacerated breast and stood there before them; his facerated breast and arms appearing amidst the loose drapery he had thrown around him. For he had heard the familiar trumpet-notes, which told him of the emperor's ap-proach, and he had risen and creept thus far to greet

him. "Maximian!" he cried out in a hollow but dis-

tinet voice.

"Who art thou, sirral! that makest so free with thine emperor's name!" asked the tyrant, turning

upon him.
"I am come as from the dead, to warn thee that Christian family.

Irene, we are told, was the widow of Castulus, one of the Chromation band of converts. Her husband had just suffered death; but she r-mained still, pavement of this city; thou hast east their holy

With a heavy heart Corvinus went on his errand. Hyphax had told his tale, and put his men in order of defence. Only one entrance at the end of the court was left open; and when the messenger had reached it, he durst not advance. Fifty men stood along each side of the space, with Hyphax and Jubata at the opposite end. Silent and immovable, with their dark chests and arms bare, each with his arrow fixed and pointed to the door, and the string ready drawn, they looked like an avenue of basalt eady drawn, they looked like an avenue of basalt atues, leading to an Egyptian temple.
"Hyphax," said Corvinus in a tremulous voice,

"Hyphax," said Corvinus in a tremutous voice, "the emperor sends for you.

"Tell his majesty respectfully for me," replied the the African, "that my men have sworn that no man passes that threshold, coming in or going out, without receiving through his breast or his back a hundred shafts into his heart; until the emperor shall be a token of forgiveness for every have sent us a token of forgiveness for every

Corvinus hastened back with this message, and Corvinus hastened back with this message, and the emperor received it with a laugh. They were men with whom he could not afford to quarrel; for he relied on them in battle, or insurrection, for picking out the leaders. "The cunning rascals!" he exclaimed. "There take that trinket to Hyphax's black spouse." And he gave him Fabiola's splendid ring. He hastened back, delivered his gracious embassy, and threw the ring across. In an instant every bow dropt, and every string relaxed. Jubala, delighted, sprang forward and caught the ring. A heavy blow from her husband's fist felled her to the ground, and was greeted with a shout of applause. ground, and was greeted with a shout of applause. The savage seized the jewel; and the woman rose,to fear that she had only exchanged one slavery for a

Worse.

Hyphax screened himself behind the imperial command. "If," he said, "you had allowed us to send an arrow through his head or heart, all would As it was we are not respon have been straight.

"At any rate, I will myself see my work done oroperly this time," said Maximian. "Two of you cllows with clubs come here."

Two of his attendant executioners came from be-

hind; Sebastian, scarcely able to stand, was also there; mild and intrepid. "Now, my men," said the bar-barian, "I must not have any blood spilt on these barran, "I must not have any orong spin on these stairs; so you knock the life out of him with your cudgels; make clean work of it. Madam, what is your petition?"—stretching out his hand to Fabiola, whom he recognised, and so addressed more respect-fulls. She was horrified and disgusted, and almost fainting at the sight before her; so she said, "Sire, I

"Why too late ?" looking at the paper. came from his eye, as he said to her: "What! You knew that Seba-tian was alive! Are you a Chris

"No, sire," she replied. Why did the denial almost dry up in her throat? She could not for her life have said she was any thing else. Ah! Fabiola thy day is not far off.

"But, as you said just now," replied the emis too late; I think that blow must have been the how

"I feel faint, sire," she said respectfully; "may I

"By all means. But by the bye I have to thank you for the beautiful ring which you sent and which Thave given to Hyphax's wife" (her own late slave!) "It will look more brilliant on a black hand than Adieu!" and he kissed his hand even on mine. Adieu!" and he kissed his hand with a wicked smile as if there were no martyr's body near to witness against him. He was right; a heavy blow on the head had proved fatal; and So bastian was safe where he had so longed to be. H ore with him a double palm, and received fold crown. Yet still, an ignominious end before the world; beaten to death without ceremony, while the emperor conversed. How much of martyrdom is in its disgrace! Woe to us when we know that ur sufferings earn us honor

The tyrant seeing his work completed ordered that Sebastian at least should not be cast into the that Sebastian at least should not be east into the Tiber nor on a dunghill. "Put plenty of weights to his body," he added, "and throw it into the Cloaca, to rot there, and be the food of vermin. The Christians at least shall not have it." This was done; and the Saint's Acts inform us, that in the night he appeared to the holy matron Lucina, and directed r where to find his sacred remains. She obeyed summons, and they were buried with honor where now stands his basilica.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE CRITICAL DAY: ITS FIRST PART.

There are critical days in the life of man and of mankind. Not merely the days of Marathon, of Canne, or of Lepanto, in which a different result might have influenced the social or political fate might have influenced the social or political interest unankind. But it is probable that Columba could look back upon not only the day, but the precise hour, the decision of which secured to the world all that he taught and gave it, and to himself the singular place which he holds among its worthies. And each of us little and insignificant as he may be, has had his critical day; his day of choice, which has decided by the fact the order of the little fact the order of the little in the cheesely life, his day of Providence. nad his critical day; his day of choice, which has de-cided his fate through life; his day of Providence, which altered his position or his relations to others; his day of grace, when the spiritual conquered the material. In whatever way it has been, every soul, libe Lorenthy he had it does

like Jerusalem, has had its day.

And so with Fabiola, has not all been working up towards a crisis! Emperor and slave, father and guest, the good and the wicked, Christian and hea then, rich and poor; then life and death, joy and sorrow, learning and simplicity, silence and sation, have they not all come as agents, pulling her mind in opposite ways, yet all dreeting he noble and generous, though haughty and impetu ous soul one way, as the breeze and the rudde struggle against one another, only to determine the ship's single path! By what shall the resolution o these contending forces be determined? That rest ot with man ; wisdom, not philosophy, can decid We have been engaged with events commemorated on the 20th of January; let the reader look, and see what comes on the following day in his calendar, and he will agree it must be an important day in

ur little narrative.
From the audience, Fabiola retired to the apartments of Irene, where she found nothing but deso-

lation and sorrow. She sympathised fully with the grief around her, but she saw and felt that there was a difference between her affliction and theirs. There was a buoyancy about them; there was almost an exultation breaking out through their distress; their clouds were sun-lit and brightened at times. Hers was a dead and sullen, a dull and heavy gloom, as if she had sustained a hopeless loss. Her search after Christianity, as associated with any thing amiable or intelligent, seemed at an end. Her desired teacher, or informant was gone. When the sired teacher, or informant was gone. When the crowd had moved away from the palace, she took affectionate leave of the widow and her daughters; but, some way or other, she could not like the heathen one as she loved her sister.

She sat alone at home and tried to read; she took up volume after volume of favorite words on Death, on Fortitude, on Friendship, on Virtue : and every one of them seemed insipid, unsound, and insir She plunged into a deeper and deeper melancholy, which lasted till towards evening when she was disturbed by a letter being put into her hand. The Greek slave, Graja, who brought it in, retired to the other end of the room, alarmed and perplexed by what she witnessed. For her mistress had scarcely glanced over the note, than she leapt up wildly from her seat, threw her hair into disorder with her hands, which she pressed as in agony, on her temagain on her chair with a deep groan. Thus she remained for some minutes, holding the letter in both her hands, with her arms relaxed, apparently

"Who brought this letter !" she then asked, quite

"A soldier, madain," answered the maid. "Ask him to come here."
While her errand was being delivered, she com-

osed herself, and gathered up her hair. As soon the soldier appeared she held this brief dialogue; "Whence do you come?"
"I am on guard at the Tullian prison."

"Who gave you the letter!"
"The Lady Agnes herself." "On what cause is the poor child there?"
"On the accusation of a man named Fulvius, for

being a Christian." or nothing else?"

"For nothing, I am sure."

"Then we shall soon set that matter all right. I can give witness to the contrary. Tell her I will come presently; and take this for your trouble."

The soldier retired, and Fabiola was left alone. When there was something to do, her mind was at once energetic and concentrated, though afterwards the tenderness of womanhood might display itself the more painfully. She wrapped herself close up, the more painfully. She wrapped nerself close up, proceeded alone to the prison, and was at once conducted to the separate cell, which Agnes had obtained, in consideration of her rank, backed by her parents' handsome largitions.

"What is the meaning of this Agnes?" eagerly inquired Fabiola, after a warm embrace.

"I was arrested a few hours ago, and brought

"And is Fulvius fool enough, as well as scoundrel, to trump up an accusation against you, which five minutes will confute? I will go to Tertullus my-self, and contradict his absurd charge at once."

"What charge, dearest !"
"What charge, dearest !"
"Why, that you are a Christian."
"And so I am, thank God!" replied Agnes, mak-

ing on herself the sign of the cross.

The amouncement did not strike Fabiola like a thunderbolt, nor rouse her, nor stagger her, nor perplex her. Sebastian's death had taken all edge perplex her. Sebastian's death had taken all edge or heaviness from it. She had found that faith ex-isting in what she had considered the type of every isting in what she had considered the type of every manly virtue; she was not surprised to find it in her, whom she had loved as the very model of womanly perfection. The simple grandeur of that child's excellence, her guileless innocence, and un-excepting kindness, she had almost worshipped. It made Fabiola's difficulties less, it brought her prob-lem near to a solution to find two such peerless beings to be not mere chance-growing plants, but springing from the same seed. She bowed her head in a kind of reverence for the child, and asked her,

"All my life, dear Fabiola; I sucked the faith, as e say, with my mother's milk."
"And why did you conceal it from me?"

Because I saw your violent prejudices against us v you abhorred us as -practisers of the most ridiculous superstitions, as prepetrators of the most odious abominations. I perceived how you condem onious assumination, uneducated, unphilosophical, and unreasonable. You would not hear a word about us; and the only object of hatred to you

about us; and the only object of natred to your generous mind was the Chistian name."
"True, dearest Agnes; yet 1 think that had I known that you, or Sebastian, was a Christian, I could not have hated it. I could have loved any thing in war."

You think so now, Fabiola; but you know "You think so now, ranion; but you know not the force of universal prejudice, the weight of false-hood daily repeated. How many noble minds, fine intellects, and loving hearts have they enslaved, and induced to believe us to be all that we are not,

omething even worse than the worse of others! "Well, Agnes, it is selfish in me to argue thus with present position. You will of

you in your present position. You will of course compel Fulvius to prove that you are a Christian."
"Oh, no! dear Fatiola; I have already confessed it, and intend to do so again publicly in the morn-"In the morning!—what to-morrow?" asked Fab-

iola, shocked at the idea of anything so immediate.
"Yes, to-morrow. To prevent any clamour or disturbance about me(though I suspect few people will care much), I am to be interregated early, and sammary proceedings will be taken. Is not that good news, dear?" asked Agnes eagerly, seizing her cousin's hands. And then putting on one of her ecstatic looks she exclaimed, "Behold, what 1 have long coveted, I already see; what I have hoped for, I hold safe; to Him alone I feel already associated in heaven, whom here on earth I have loved with all devotedness.* [***Ecbe quod concupity jam what I have hoped for, video, quod speravi jam teneo ipsi sum juncta vices, quod speravi jain teneo ipsi sum juheta in cælisquem in terris posita tota devotione dilexi."] fice eg St. Aques. Oh! is He not beautiful, Fabiola, love.ier far than the angles who surround Him! How sweet his smile! how mild His eye! how bland the whole expression of his face! And that sweetest and most gracious Lady, who ever accompanies Him, our Queen and Mistress, who loves Him alone, how winningly doth she beckon me forward to join her train! I come! I come!—They are departed, Fabiola; but they return early for me to-morrow; early, mind, and we part no more." Fabiola felt her own heart swell and heave, as if a

new element were entering in. She knew not what it was but it seemed something better than a mere human emotion. She had not yet heard the of Grace. Agnes, however, saw favorable change in her spirit, and inwardly thanked God for it. She begged her cousin to return before dawn to her, for r final farewell.

At this same time a consultation was being held at the house of the prefect, between that worthy functionary and his worther son. The reader had

"Certuinly," said the magistrate, "if the old sor-ceres was right in one thing, she ought to be in the I will answer experience, how powerful is wealth in conquering any resistance."
"And you will allow, to," rejoined Corvinus,

"from the enumeration we have made, that among the competitors for Fabiola's hand there has not been one who could not justly be rather called an

aspirant after her fortune."
"Yourself included, my dear Corvinus."

"Yes, so far: but not if I succeed in offering her, with myself, the lady Agnes's great wealth."

"And in a manner too, methinks, that will more easily gain upon what I hear of her generous and lofty disposition. Giving her that wealth independent of conditions, and then offering yourself to her will put her under one of two obligations, either to pt you as her husband, or throw you back the

'Admirable, father! I never saw the second al-

ternative before. Do you think there is no possibility of securing it except through her?"
"None whatever. Fulvius, of course, will apply for his share; and the probability is, that the converor ms share; and the probability is, that the emper-or will declare his intentions to take it all for him or will declare his intentions to take it an for him self. For he hates Fulvius. But if I propose a more popular and palpably reasonable plan, of giving the property to the nearest relation, who worships the gods—this Fabiola does, don't she?"

"Certainly, father."
"I think he will embrace it: while I am sure there is no chance of his making a free gift—to—me.
The proposal from a judge would enrage him."
"Then how will you manage it, father?"

"I will have an imperial rescript prepared during the night, ready for signature; and I will proceed immediately after the execution to the palace, magmmediately after the execution to the palace, mag-nify the unpopularity which is sure to follow it, lay it all on Fulvius, and show the emperor how his gain on her chair with a deep groan. Thus she

He is as vain as he is cruel and rapacious; and one vice must be made to fight another."

"Nothing could be better, my dear father; I shall retire to rest with an easy mind. To-morrow will be the critical day of my life. All my future dear the country of the co

pends upon whether I am accepted or rejected."
"I only wish," added Tertullus, rising, "that I could have seen this peerless lady, and sounded the depths of her philosophy, before your final bargain

was struck."
"Fear not, father: she is well worthy of being your daughter-in-law. Yes, to-morrow is indeed the turning-point of my fortunes." Even Corvinus can have his critical day. Why

Not Fabiola?

While this domestic interview was going on, a conference was taken place between Fulvius and his anniable uncle. The latter, entering late, found his nephew sitting sullen and alone in the house, and thus accosted him.

"Well, Fulvius, is she secured?" "She is, uncle, as fast as bars and walls can make er; but her spirit is free and independent as

"Never mind that: short steel makes short work of spirit . Is her fate certain? and are its conse-"Why, if nothing else happens, the first is safe; the

"Why, if nothing else happens, the first is saic; the second will have still to encounter imperial caprice. But I own I feel pain and remorse at sacrificing so young a life, and for an insecure result."

"Come, Fulvius," said the old man sternly, looking as cold as a grey rock in the morning mist; "no softness, I hope, in this matter. Do you remember what day is to morrow?"

what day is to-morrow es, the twelfth before the calends of February." "The critical day always for you. It was on this y that to gain another's wealth, you commit-

"Peace, peace!" interrupted Fulvius in agony
"Why will you always remind me of averaging

"Why will you always remind me of everything I most wish to forget?"

most wish to forget?"
"Because of this; you wish to forget yourself, and that must not be. I must take from you every pretence to be guided by conscience, virtue, or even honor. It is folly to affect compassion for any one's honor. It is folly to affect compassion for any one's life, who stands in the way of your fortune, after

what you did to her"

Fulvius bit his lip in silent rage, and covered his crimson face with his hands. Eurotas roused him by saying: "Well then, to-morrow is another and, probably a final critical day for you. Let us calmly weigh its prospects. You will go to the emperor, and ask for your rightful share in the confiscated

and ask for your rightful share in the confiscated property. Suppose it is granted !"
"I will sell it as quick as possible, pay my debts, and retire to some country where my name has never been heard."

never been heard."
"Suppose your claims are rejected?"
"Impossible, impossible;" exclaimed Fulvius, racked by the very idea; "it is my right, hardly earned. It cannot be denied me."

"Quietly, my young friend; let us discuss the mat-r coolly. Remember our proverb: 'From the stirrup to the saddle there has been many a fall.' Suprose only that your rights are refused you." Suppose only that your rights are the no other pro-Then I am a ruined man. I have no other pro-

before me, of retrieving my fortunes "Good: and what do you owe at Janus's arch?" "A good couple of hundred sesteria, between principal and compound interest at fifty per cent, to that unconscionable Jew Ephraim."

"On my sure expectation of this lady's estates,"
"And if you are disappointed do you think he
will let you fly!"

if he knows it, most assuredly. But we must be prepared from this moment for any emerg-ency; and that with the utmost secrecy." "Leave that to me, Fulvius; you see how event-

ful the issue of to-morrow may be to you, or rather of to-day; for morning is approaching. Life or death to you hang upon it; it is the great day of your existence. Courage, then, or rather an in flexible determination, steel you to work out its destiny!

(To be Continued.)

"I must get married," said a bachelor to a married friend, "for I never can find a button on a clean shirt." "Take care," said the Benedict, with

clean shirt." "Take care," said the Fenedict, with a sigh, or you may chance upon a wife who will not find you a clean shirt to button."

Young Lady (just commencing lessons in painting).—"Look here, 'ma: see my painting. Can you tell what it is?" 'Ma (after looking at it some time).—"Well, it's either a cow or a rosebud—I am sure I can't tell exactly which of the two."

There was something of a "set back" administered to the young man on an exension heat who

tered to the young man on an excursion boat, who, way through the crowd, ventured to remark that "hoops take up a great deal of room."
"Not so much as whiskey," replied a pert young miss in the assemblage. During a rehersal, Braham said to Tom Cook,

who was the conductor. "Now, Tom, keep the piano quiet here, because just at this part to give effect, I intend dropping my voice." "Do you? By the powers," said Tom, "whereabouts! for its just the sort of voice I should like to pick up." A man who married a widow has invented a device to cure her of eternally praising her former Whenever she begins to descant on his lities this ingenious No. 2 merely says poble qualities this ingenious

"Poor dear man. How I wish he hadn't died."
The lady immediately thinks of something else to A Frenchman, being about to remove his shop, his landlord inquired the reason, stating, at the same time, that it was considered a very good stand for business. The Frenchmen of the shoulders, "Oh, yes, he's de busines : by gar, me stand all day, for nobody come to make me move :" The Frenchmen replied, with a shrug

"Nothing," said an impatient husband, "reminds me so much of Balaam and his ass as two women stopping in the church porch and obstracting the way to indulge in their everlasting talk," "But you forget, dear," said the wife, meekly, "that it was the angel who stowed the way the learn was the angel who stopped the way, and Balaam and his ass who complained of it."

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FRID.

making u apron in arranged s would or b bound back by I pattern v cloths an or chudd The co garnets; green ma neckt e blue is th but pale

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Baste will b

egg s

Ox soup teast brea F with D

flou not

in offering her, wealth." that will more generous and wealth indepengyourself to her ations, cither to y you back the

v the second al-

here is no possi-her?" curse, will apply that the emper-ke it all for him propose a more an, of giving the ho worships the

hile I am sure free gift to me, enrage him." father?"

prepared during o the palace, mag-e to follow it, lay emperor how his in the settlement credit and glory, pacious; and one

r.'' lear father; I_shall To-morrow will
Ill my future ded or rejected."
us, rising, "that I
, and sounded the
your final bargain

worthy of being morrow is indeed s."
titical day. Why

was going on, a ween Fulvius and entering late, found one in the house,

and walls can make id independent as makes short work and are its conse-

the first is safe; the ter imperial caprice, use at sacrificing so e result."
I man sternly, look-e morning mist; "no Do you remember

Do you remember dends of February."
you. It was on this
ealth, you commit-

Fulvius in agony, me of everything l

o forget yourself, and ke from you every ence, virtue, or even passion for any one's your fortune, after

rage, and covered his Eurotas roused him orrow is another and, orrow is inflored and, or you. Let us calm-fill go to the emperor, are in the confiscated ed?" ossible, pay my debts, where my name has

ejected ?"
exclaimed Fulvius,
t is my right, hardly me." let us discuss the mat-

proverb: 'From the as been many a fall.' are refused you." I have no other prosng my fortunes here.

owe at Janus's arch !" red sestertia, between rest at fifty per cent, to

of this lady's estates." nted do you think he

st assuredly. But we moment for any emerg-nost secrecy." is; you see how eventay be to you, or rather approaching. Life or ; it is the great day of then, or rather an in you to work out its

inued.) id a bachelor to a mar-

an find a button on a said the Benedict, with upon a wife who will not toon." encing lessons in paint-see my painting. Can after looking at it some cow or a rosebud—I am eh of the two."

a "set back" adminis-an excursion boat, who, the crowd, ventured to p a great deal of room." "replied a pert young

um said to Tom Cook, "Now, Tom, keep the "Now, 10m, Kep ust at this part, to give my voice." "Do you? , "whereabouts? for its , "whereabouts! I ald like to pick up. idow has invented a de-

ally praising her former thy praising her former begins to descant on his ous No. 2 merely says— I wish he hadn't died." nks of something else to

out to remove his shop, e reason, stating, at the estimated a very good stand men replied, with a shrug s, he's very good stand for tand all day, for nobody

patient husband, "reminds and his ass as two women borch and obstracting the everlasting talk." "But the wife, meekly, "that it ped the way, and Balaam ed of it."

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

quadrille and lancer as our great grand sires used to, and not move around as if only part of machinery, and not move around as if only part of machinery, with the source of the machinery of th

garnets; navy or even sapphire blue; or myrtie green may be used, but they must be lightened by neck te and gloves of a complimentary color. Pale blue is the proper tint to accompany seal brown, but pale blue gloves are neither pretty nor easy to find, and it is better to use reversible ribbons of pale blue and old gold, or pale blue and cream color of old gold gloves. Soft grey or cream white, or pale bace, looks well with garnet, and any of the pace yellows may accompany dark blue. Brilliant or deep reds hock well with myrtle green, but red gloves are worse than blue ones, and the dash of v. rid color which is required by a green costume is best added by setting one brilliant flower in the bonnet and another among the bows of cream white India muslin tied at the throat. Reversible rabbons of green and red maple may be used if more color seem desirable, but the wearer should remember that every dash of red in her costume renders it more unsuitable for wearing late in the season. It is probable that more dark colors will appear in the street the coming summer than there have been for some time, black being out of favor; grey not used for travelling costumes, and white pale pink and pale being affected by young girls. An the nor some time, black being out of layor; grey not used for travelling costumes, and white pale pink and pale plue being affected by young girls. An the new calleges are dark, and the manufacturers of these goods seldom err in guessing at the popular

The newest evening dresses are not made in the The newest evening dresses are not made in the princess shape, but have the skirt drawn back to slow a rich satin peticoat, and tucked up behind in the style of Louis XV. At present they have long trains but this style accords perfectly with short skirts. Ladies who adhere to the princess style or to any of the severe and elegant middle age patterns wear caps of satin edged with pearls of lace, or swan down and look as if they had just stepped out of the illustrations to a Waverley novel. Neckerchiefs of white blue or pink Indian muslin trimmed with Breton lace are made into caps by ladies whose cos-Breton lace are made into caps by ladies whose cos-

tumes are more modern.

The Bretton lace has quite driven out the Smyra The Bretton lace has quite driven out the Smyra from the shops, but as this is a time when no one fashion seems to expel all others from the streets, ladies who have gowns trimmed with Smyra will probably wear them out in perfect contentment. Those who dare not do so can use the discarded lace for underciothing or for trimming bed linex, for each of which purposes it is well adapted. The newest Breton lace has fine scallops on the edge and looks almost like old fashioned thread, but costs only about one sixth as much and wears as well. It and looks almost like old fashnoned thread, but costs only about one sixth as much and wears as well. It is used in such profusion that its adoption can hardly be called an economical measure but it is very pretty, and accords equally well with bright or soft colors. Vests made of it and fastened at the back of the neek by longlooped bows of satin ribbon are made to wear with high necked silk dresses which pead no other triuming on the weight. which need no other trimming on the waist.

HOUSEWIVES CORNER.

in thirty minutes.

Baked Fish —Stuff it with plain dressing; put in a pan with a little water; salt, pepper, and butter. Baste while baking. A fish weighing four pounds will bake in an hour. Garnish with hard-boiled eggs and parsley, and serve with drawn butter or eggs and parsley.

OYSTER CROQUETTES .- Take the hard end of the oyster, leaving the other end in nice shape for a soup or stew, seald them, then chop fine and add an soup or stew, scald them, then chop fine and and an equal weight of potatoes rubbed through a colander; to one pound of this add two ounces of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, half a teaspoonful of mace, and one-half gill of cream; make in small rolls, dip in egg and grated

bread, fry in deep lard. FRIED OYSTER.—Drain the oyster, and cover well with finest of cracker crumbs, seasoned with salt and p-pper. Let them stand half an hour, then dip and ain in the meal; fry brown in a good quantity

DRIED BEEF IN CREAM.—Shave your beef very fine; pour over it boiling water; let it stand for a few minutes; pour this off, and pour on good rich eream; let come to a boil. If you have not cream use milk and butter, and thicken with a very little flour; season with pepper, and serve on toast or

FRIZZLED BEEF,-Shave beef very fine; put into a frying pan when good and hot; put in the beef, and shake and stir until heated through; season with pepper; serve in this way, or just before serving beat one egg light and stir in.

CHICKEN PIE.—Stew chicken till tender, season with one-quarter of a pound of butter, salt and pepper; line the sides of a pie-dish with a rich cru-t, pour in the stewed chicken, and cover loosely with a crust, first cutting a hole in the center. Have read to a put of parties, beat, the linear thicken ready a can of oysters, heat the liquor, thicken with a little flour and water, and season with salt, pepper, and butter the size of an egg; when it pepper, and butter the size of an egg, when it comes to a boil, pour it over the oysters, and, about twenty minutes before the pie is done, lift the top crust and put them in.

CELERY SOUP .- One shank of beef, one large bunch of celery, one cap of rich cream. Make a good broth of a shank of beef, skim off the fat and good broth of a shank of beet, skim off the lat and thicken the broth with a little flour mixed with water. Cut into small pieces one large bunch of celery, or two small ones, boiling them in the sonp till tender. Add a cup of rich cream with pepper

and salt.

Chicken Sour,—Boil a pair of chickens with great care, skimming constantly and keeping them worred with water. When tender, take out the chicken and remove the boue. Put a large lump of butter into a spider, dredge the chicken-meat well with flour, and lay in the hot pan; fry a nice brown, and keep hot and dry. Take a pint of the chicken water, and stir in two large spoonfuls of the produced injunitable. The Abbey of Marolles expendiced in the control of the produced injunitable. The Abbey of Marolles expendiced in the control of the produced injunitable. brown, and keep not and dry, Take a pint of the chicken water, and stir in two large spoonfuls of curry powder, two of butter and one of flour, one onful of salt and a little cayenne; stir until smooth, then mix it with the broth in the pot.
When well mixed, simmer five minutes, then add
the browned chicken. Serve with rice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. J. J. Skeffuzton Editress.

Short dresses are now the recognized style for walking and we may say for all costumes. Ball dresses are henceforth to be made with short skirts. In future patrons of this pastime are to dance in the quadrille and lancer as our great grand sires used to and not move around as if only part of machinery.

Models will soon appear, and a wise woman will wait for them, employing herself meanwhile in the vocal chords on the right side.

A singular case of death was made known at Portsmouth on Wedneday at a coroner's inquisition. A lady at Southsea accidentally swallowed an orange pip on the afternoon of December 29, and in spite of constant medical attention, died on the following Thursday from inflammation and exhaustion after frequent attacks of violent retching, difficulty of examination showed that the pip had become embedded in the ventricle of the larynx, immediately beneath the vocal chords on the right side.

The Italian newspapers tell of a novel application

ded in the ventricle of the laryinx, immediately be; neath the vocal chords on the right side.

The Italian newspapers tell of a novel application of the microphone. This wonderful instrument is now used for the purpose of giving warning of volcanic eruptions. The discovery of this surprising property is due to Professor Michael Stephano de Rossi, who has organised an observatory near Rocca di Papea, in Albania. The learned gertheman went to the observatory established on Vesuvius to show his apparatus to M. Palmieri. The latter was so convinced by the explanations afforded him that he accompanied the inventor to the Solfatara of Pozzuoli, where the ground is in a state of continual trepidation. The noises heard by means of the microphone are said to be so formidable that none of the assistants are able at first to hear them without betraying visible signs of terror. After these curious trials have been gone through measures will doubtless be taken to place microphones inside the crater of Vesuvius.

eracer of Vesuvius.

Russian ladies smoke cigarettes, and do so in a way that is not unpleasant even of foreigners who are not accustomed to woman's use of the weed; one correspondent writes that they smoke at railway stations, on steamboats, and at hotels, dozens of cigaretts a day sometimes, scratching the necessary match on a pillar or post, just like a man. Sometimes a light goes out and they try again—as why shouldn't they? If they have no matches or wish to save themselves the trouble of lighting one, they ask the first gentleman smoking they meet to favor them with a light! Lenning forward to the eigar, pipe or cigarette which he extends, they ignite their little roll, bow silently and pass on. Sometimes a gentleman asks a lady to extend to him the same favor. Well, in Russia it may be all well enough to do as the Russians do; but we trust that in America do as the Russians do; but we trust that in America the male sex will enjoy and insist upon their mon-

opoly in the use of tobacco.

A TOUCHING SCENE IN A CHURCH.—A touching event recently occurred in the little Portuguese Church, North Rennett St., Boston, the zealous pastor of which is Father Hughes, Missionary Apostolic. Three Portuguese sailors approached Holy Communion at the 10 o'clock Mass, on Sunday week, clothed in their oil skin Cape Ann suits, after listening with devotion to a sermon in which their wonderful escape from shipwreck, through the interession of Our Blessed Lady of Montserrat, had been related. Twice had they escaped imminent danger of death, once in the Bay of Fundy, N.S., and the second time a week ago, in Long Island Sound. On both occasions they towed to Our Blessed Lady to go to Confession and Communion in her opoly in the use of tobacco. Sound. On both occasions they vowed to Our Blessed Lady to go to Confession and Communion in her honor at the first port where they could find a priest who could hear them, and on the second occasion, they also promised to have a sermon preached in her honor. On Saturday they went to Holy Communion, wearing the rough oil-skin in which they had weathered the storm. The pious and simple Portuguese congregation mingled their tears with those of the poor sailors, as they thus paid their vows to God and His Blessed Mother.

At the same Mass, two members of the congrega-

At the same Mass, two members of the congrega-tion, who had for years scandalized their brethren, voluntarily did public penance, and begged pardon voluntarily did public penance, and begged parton
of the congregation, coming up to the altar with
tapers in their hands during the singing of the
"Credo," and deposited the latter on the altar of
the Blessed Virgin Mary, the pastor taking the tapers from them and dismissing them with his blessing
after they had knelt a short time at the altar-rail.

Both these cases gave general edification. It is
hopeful and delightful to see these beautiful OldWorld practices restored.

London (with all its suburbs) covers within the 15

London (with all its suburbs) covers within the 15 miles radius of Charing Cross 700 square miles. It numbers within these boundaries over 4,000,000 in-9,000 sailors are in port every day. Its crime is also in proportion to its extent. Seventy-three thouand persons are annually taken into custody by the police, and more than one-third of all the crime in police, and more than one-third of all the crime in the country is committed within its borders. Thirty-eight thous and persons are annually committed for drunkennes by its magistrates. The metropolis comprises considerably upwards of 109,000 foreigners from every quarter of the globe. It contains more Catholies than Rome, more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Aberdeen, and more Welshmen than Cardiff. Its beershops and gin palaces are so numerous that their frontage, if placed side by side. numerous that their frontage, if placed side by side, numerous that their frontage, it placed size by side, would stretch from Charing Cross to Chichester, a distance of 62 miles. If all the dwellings in London could thus have their frontages placed side by side they would extend beyond the city of York. London don has sufficient paul ers to occupy every nouse in Brighton. The society which advocates the cessation labor will be astonished to learn that 60 of Sunday labor will be astonished to learn that 60 miles of shops are open every Sunday. With regard to churches and chapels, the Bishop of London, examined before a committee of the House of Lords in the year 1840, said:—"If you proceed a mile or two castward of St. Paul's you will find yourself in the midst of a population the most wretched and destinate of markind, consisting of of Sunday wretched and destitute of minkind, consisting of artificers, laborers, beggars and thieves, to the amount of 300,000 or 400,000 souls. Throughout this entire quarter there is not more than one church for every 10,000 inhabitants, and in two dis-tricts there is but one church for 45,000 souls."—

THE MOST WONDERFUL ENGRAVING IN THE WORLD. The Most wonderful engraving in the world.

—The Sudarium, which in Latin signifies a cloth for wiping off perspiration, has become familiar as the title of a masterpiece of art, representing the countenance of our Lord, impressed, according to tradition, on the towel which Veronica gave when He was overpowered with the weight of the Cross. The subject has been immortalized by the genius of Claude Mellan, a French artist of the seventeenth country when the savereigns of England and France. century, whom the sovereigns of England and France vied in honoring. The distinguishing characteristic of his great and wonderful work was engraving by of ms great and wanter a single line, that is, instead of crossing one set of lines by another when depth was required, he accomplished the same object by merely thickening the single line, thus producing skill of genius the agonized face of the Redeemer, with all the varieties of light and shade.

patient labor, Loughi says it was considered, when produced, inimitable. The Abbey of Marolles, exblaining the significance, says the words Formatur thicas una, made in one line—which are engraved in the picture—have reference to "the only Son of the Heavenly Father;" and non alter implies that no other resembles the Predestined One.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS IN AFGHAN-ISTAN.

Three Catholic chaplains accompany the my that has invaded Afghanistan. Father Michael Angelo, of Nowsherr, is with Brown; Father James, of Bareilly, is with Biddulph, and Father Callistus is with Roberts. According to the military editor of the Freeman, some pressure had to be brought to bear on the Indian authorities before they consented to this arrangement. So hard it is to make non-Catholics realize the importance to the women and widowers; while only 2 per cent wounded and dying Catholic soldier to have were between divorced men and divorced wothe priest at his side.

PRAYER

Prayer has its direct spiritual and providen-ial answers. It has also a reflex inducace which we cannot afford to despise or neglect It has a wonderful power to harmonize the moral faculties, to freshen and deepen the sensibilities, to put the mind in frame for its hese best processes of thought, to dispel illusions, will create ideals, and to stimulate to unselfish.

I notice in your issue of to-lay an article headed "Sisters of Charity in Paris," and read with sorrow the injustice to which they are to be subjected. I must say a word for them Sisters from that time has made me charitable towards them. Where can be found their equal? Who, like them, will sacrifice the standpoint he formerly occupied. In a postworld and its pleasures? Who will bend over the ward bed of a suffering stranger, and with tender soothing ways still the almost bursting head, and night and day minister to every want, and all this without reward except in the great hereafter?

God bless the Sisters, those sinless, beatiful women, types of what is truly good. Ask any frontier-man or miner of them; see how they revere them.

A YANKEE PROTESTANT. revere them.

BIGOTRY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

It was hoped sometime ago that religious intolerance had died, at least a legal death, in New Hamsphire. Such, however, is not the fact. Although the religious test was abolished, another amendment was adopted, the effect of which is that none but Protestant teachers can be employed in the public schools. Such intolerance in a state that professes enlightment in this enlightened age, is a foul stigma on many of the be teitizens of the State. We would wish to hear of any Catholic country where such foul aspersions are legally cast on any creed. And yet New Hampshire is a sovereign State that boasts of her liberty. To Bon. Fish.—Sew them in a cloth, and put in sold water, with plenty of salt. Most fish will boil attern thirty minutes.

Baked Fish—Stuff it with plain dressing: put in the metropolis of the content of the catholic proved himself as good a citizen three during the war as any of his co-religions taith; 2, That the Catholic proved himself as good a citizen during the war as any of his co-religions taith; 2, That the Catholic Proved himself as good a soldier and as true an American.

Baked Fish—Stuff it with plain dressing: put in the metropolis, and every six minutes a death. Within the circle named there are added to the capality, and, in her case, other such non-sense. The Catholic proved himself as good a citizen during the war as any of his co-religions taith; 2, That the Catholic Proved himself as good a soldier and as true an American. There were Catholic soldiers in the war as any of his co-religions taith; 2, That the Catholic Proved himself as good a soldier and as true an American. There were Catholic soldiers in the war as any of his co-religions taith; 2, That the Catholic Proved himself as good a soldier and as true an American. There were Catholic soldiers in the war as any of his co-religions taith; 2, That the Catholic Proved himself as good a soldier and as true an American. There were Catholic soldiers in the war as any of his co-religions taith; 2, That the Catholic Proved himself as good as content of the correligions taith; 2, That the Catholic Proved himself as good as content of the correligions taith; 2, That the Catholic Proved himself as good as content of the Catholic Proved himself as good as content of the Catholic Proved himself as good as content of the Catholic Proved himself as good a

THE CANADIAN INDIANS AND THEIR A NOBLE POLITICAL LESSON TAUGHT

land Weekly visitor.

See of Chicoutimi, during a visit which he latel paid to Loreto, by the Chief of the Huron tribe

Chief of Prayer, May the Great Master of Life bless each one of

the steps which have brought you to us, so that they may bring forth perfumed flowers. Since we saw you, you have been chosen the since we saw you, and not been brought nearer meaven, but abandoning us, your heart has, with yourself, grown great. If your tribes are more yourself, grown great. If your tribes are more numerous, your love has increased in proportion to their number. It resembles the loaves and the fishes with which one day Christ fed a multitude of people. When all were tilled, there remained more than there was before the repast.

The Huron warriors have known, as children, tw suchems of prayer. These two suchems have kept them in their hearts, and their regard refreshes them as the rain refreshes the parched earth. This is why these warriors have put on their festive garments, and smoke the calumet of peace; this is why all the tribe has intoned its sweetest chants. This day will sparkle as a dimond among the pearls of the e of the days of our setting, on which the sun

O Chief of Prayer! Our forests are burned, our hunting grounds are invaded and divided among strangers; but two beautiful trees cover, with their shade, a portion of

beautiful trees cover, with their shade, a portion of our lands; one at Chicoutimi, the other at Sherbrooke, and we are proud of this, that they have taken root in the Parish of St. Ambrose.

The bones most precious to you, the bones of your mother, rest among us. We have prayed and wept with you on her tomb. In the name of her tenderness, her goodness, of the numerous virtues of which she gave us an example, in the name of the benefit you have heaved on our brothers in the benefits you have heaped on our brothers in the mountains, at the same time in the name of the mountains, at the same time in the name of the memories, of our childhood—those flowers of the heart which as old men we water with our tears—we ask you to accept this little necklace which we offer you, and to bless the Huron tribe in the person of its chiefs and its warriors, now on our knees before

We pray you to accept and to bear this 1a ne, Harigagahi, which Mgr. de Laval formerly bore, and which, in our language, signifies "the mai of the great business."

LORETO, October 10, 1878.

When does a shepherd double up a sheep without hurting it? When he folds it,

DIVORCE IN ENGLAND.

The agitation which has been set on foot in England against the re-marriage of divorced persons in church gives some interest to the figures which follows. From the last annual eport of the Register-General, it appears that during the sixteen years ended in 1876 there were 696 marriages of divorced men and wo men. Of these marriages 77.5 per cent were between divorced men and spinsters, or divorced women and bachelors; 20.5 per cent between divorced men and widows, or divorced men. The number of these marriages appears to be rapidly increasing. During the eight years ended in 1858 they numbered 225, while in the succeeding eight years, ended in 1876, they had increased to 471.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL AND THE BIBLE

Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, was lately visited, and asked his opinion of Mr. Ingersoll and his attack on the authenticity of the Bible. He took a pen and paper, and in a few moments handed the recorter the following terse

heroic action.

How few Catholies, in their troubles, trials and grief, think of offering up certain devotions, such as rosaries, novenas and communions, that they be relieved or assiste 1 to bear these difficulties with patience! "Come to me all ye that are burdened and heavy-laden, and I will refresh you" is an invitation ever open for acceptance. The greater our troubles, the more fervent should be our prayer.

A PROTESTANT ON SISTERS OF CHARLITY.

New York, Jan. 27, 1879.

New York, Jan. 27, 1879. boon of heaven, as an enemy to the human race, and impiously ungrateful to its author—God."

A CONVERT'S REASONS.

Mr. Orby Shipley, a prominent ex-minister of God bless them!) I have lain under their the Anglican Establishment, who recently was care a stranger, sick nigh anto death, and the gentle, loving—care and tenderness of these—on "Principles of the Faith in Relation to Sin." This book was written before he became a Cascript to the Introduction, he promises another work, in which he will explain the motives of his conversion, but, "in the mean while, I desire to say, for the information of any who may care to know, that three main causes have forced me to take this momentous step. The first is, that whilst for many years I have held all Catholic doctrine not distinctly denied by the English Church I have held it upon a wrong principle, namely, upon private judgment, not upon the principle of authority. In the second place, I have been powerless to realize the authority upon which the Anglican Church presumably taught Catholic truth, or what truths she taught upon authority; what definite and external authority claimed my obidence, or how pratically I was enabled to render obidence to such authority. Lastly, I have always endeavored to believe in the one, holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church of the Nicene Creed, and have honestly striven to be made out of sawdust, and what do you think he'd accomodate evident facts of corporate disunion | do? with various carrent theories—whether under the similitude of a branch or a family—of the

invisible and essential unity of the mystical Body of Christ.

"After a gradual upward growth of years towards light and truth. I have been led, by Hampshire could dare complete. - Rhode Is- olic Church and by union with the centre of Christendom.

BY MARHSAL MACMAHON.

The Boston Herald says: When Mr. Mac-Mahon resigned the Presidency of the French Republic, he taught the world more than one notable lesson in politics. For the first and most impressive precept, he showed that there is something higher then the highest office. The Marshal-President sat, so to say, in the shadow of the. He was head of the he State over one of the greatest nations. He was housed in palaces. He was salaried like a king. He received \$180,000 per annum, \$120,000 as stipend, and an additional grant of \$60,000 for the expenses of his household. Search the world over, no man born out of the purple could compare positions with him for a moment. All this was his to have and to hold for nearly two years more. To keep it, he had but to close his hand—to close his hand and shut his teeth, and let the Republicans do and say their worst. Yet, immeasurable as was the temptation, he found strength to cast it behind him. We profess there is nothing in recent history that should stir sympathy more deeply than that Cabinet meeting, last Tues day, where the Marshal-President, after the failure of his clumsy attempt to detach the President of the Council from the side of the Minister of Finance, sat with flushed face and pashed back the decree which the Minister of War had laid before him. "I cannot do it, I cannot stay at uch cost. I blush at the thought. assure you, on my honor, I will not do it. My children would not forgive me for such an He thought of his children; not, after the fashion of the "father of the period," as an excuse for burying his conscience under a heap of gold, but as one who remembers th. t a stainless name is the best inheritance. No doubt he would have gone through fire and water to retain the Presidency; but he felt that there are moral Malakoffs which cannot be held. He walked by the rule, that Burns laid down so clearly,

"-where ye feel your honor grip Let that aye be your border.

The Marshal may be obstinate, he may be stupid, he may be, as Jules Simon described him, "absolutely devoid of all statesmanlike knowledge of politics," but he is a gentleman to the end of his fingers.

TRAPPING A WITNESS.

It is of Warren, the author of Ten Thousand a Year," that this sharp practice in the examination of a man accused of swearing falsely in a will case is related. It shows great dramatic power unconsciously exhibited in his daily business.

The prisoner being arraigned and the formalities gone through with, the prosecutor placing his thumb over the seal, held up the will and demanded

of the prisoner whether he had seen the testator sign that instrument, which he promptly answered he

"And did you sign it at his request as a subscrib-

Was it sealed with red or black wax?" "With red wax."
"Did you see him seal it with red wax!"
"I did."

"Where was the testator when he signed and seal-

"In his bed."
Pray, how long a piece of wax did he use?"
"About three or four inches."
"Who gave the testator this piece of wax?.
"Idid."
"Where did you get it?"
"From the drawer in his desk."
"How did he light it?"
"Where did you get the candle."

"Where did you get the candle?"
"I got it in the cupboard in his room,"
"How long was that piece of candle?"
"Perhaps four or five inches long."
"Who lit it?"

"I lit it." "What with?"

"With a match." "Where did you get the match?"
"On the mantel-shelf."

"I did."

Here Warren paused, and fixing his large blue eyes upon the prisoner, he held the paper above his head, his thumb still resting upon the seal, and in a solemn measured tone, said:—

"Now, sir, upon your solemn oath, you saw the testator sign that will; he signed it in his bed; at his request you signed it as a subscribing witness; you saw him seal it; it was with red wax that he sealed it; a piece of two, three or four inches long; he lit that wax with a piece of candle which you procured for him from a cupboard; you lit that candle by a match which you found on the martel shelf?"

"I did."

"My lord—it is a wafer."

The prisoner was convicted,

FACTS ABOUT SAM SNYDER.

We were all sitting out on the pizza in front of Blyler's store, and Abner Byng was there with his legs cocked up against a post, and his egair tilted back. Dr. Murray was running his eye down a column of the county paper when he suddenly

"Halloa! This is queer! Why, it says that an English chemist has succeeded in distilling whiskey from sawdust."

"That's nothing?" said Abner Byng, flipping his

"How do you mean, nothing!" asked the doc-"Oh, it's old, awful old. I knew that years ago.

Did you ever meet Sam Snyder?"
"Xo, never met him."
"Well, Sam was a hard drinker—must have rum by one means or another. He had no money and nobody would trust him or treat him. So Sam somehow ascertained that whiskey could

"He'd get so drunk off a fence rail and a cross-cut saw, that he couldn't tell a cow from a sugar-

ever tasted.

"Easily done, was it?"

"Easily! Why, one time his family tried to keep him sober by putting him out on the roof and keeping him there; and do you know what Sam did? Got a boy to tie a wash boiler and four feet of lead pipe

to a string, and Sam fished'em up, and in three days he had turned every shingle into cocktails, and he fell through into the garret in such a frightful con-dition of intoxica.ion that they had to give him elec-

nocks from a forty-two cell battery to bring him back to consciousness."
"You know this to be a fact, do you?" "You know this to be a lact, do you!"
"Certainly, I was there. Why, that man acquired a preference for liquor made from wood, and three times, to my certain knowledge, he got mania potu from consumption of distilled pie boards and potato mashers. He drank up four sets of chair-legs; and, one Fourth of July, when his wife stopped the destruction of furniture, he celebrated the day by allies in these or four friends to drink a new kind struction of turniture, he celebrated the day by calling in three or four friends to drink a new kind of energetic brandy that he had just made out of a window-sill and a clothes-prop. Drink! Why, sir, I pledge you my word Snyder in one winter drank up a smoke-house, three wash-tubs, and a front door. Nothing could stop him when he got a

Why did he prefer domestic utensils?" "Why did no prefer domestic utensits?"
He didn't. There was a wood out back of his house that belonged to his aunt. Sam'd go out there with a meat saw, or any kind of a saw he could get, and in two years he had stimulated his system with eight chestnut trees, four persimmons, our oak, and lifteen sandings of various kinds. one oak, and fifteen saplings of various kinds. Thinned that grove out so that his aunt couldn't rent it to picnic parties, Nearly broke the old

Did he kill himself drinking?" "Well, not exactly. I'll tell you how it was. It seems that he was haunted for a long time with the idea that if he could distill the presbyterian Church steeple he could turn out an article that 'd bear a resemblance, somehow, to old apple brandy. Queer, wasn't it! But the man was not exactly right; his mind was diseased. So one night he got on the roof of the church with a ladder to steal the steeple. When he got there—I dunno how it was, but the idea seemed to strike him to taste the thing, may be to see if he was right about the flavor, and—he must have been wild when he did it—he actually swal lowed the weathercock, and there he stuck, whirl-ing around all night as the wind struck him. Deadl was deader'n Martin Van Buren when they

ome to take him down. "He swallowed the weathercock, did he?"

"Well, that wasn't half so hard as to swallow your

"Wen, that wash than so had," yarn." sa d Blyler.
"You don't doubt my veracity, I hope," said Abner. "You do? Well, if you have a quarter about you it will soothe my wounded feelings. I only

want a—

Just at this juncture Blyler kicked Mr. Byng off the porch, and Abner walked away to the next tavern, with a faint hope that the bartender might give his credit one more chance.—Max Alder.

"I meant to have told you of that bucket of "I meant to have told you of that bucket of of coal I left at the bottom of the stairs for you to carry up, Harry," said his wife from the upper landing, when she heard a fall and some tall, wearing. "Never mind; I've found it," he replied,

THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

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

12) 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 remitances, or one free copy to the getter up of each club of time.

We solicit and shall at all times be pleased to receive contributions on subjects of interest to our readers and Catholies generally, which will be inserted when not in conflict with our own views as to their conformity in this respect.

All communications should be addressed to the undersigned accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, not necessa, ity for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. or, not necessarily good faith.

WALTER LOCKE,

PUBLISHER. 338 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1879.

TO THE GREATER GLORY

BLESSED SACRAMENT.

- LOVE'S PRISONER.
- "But is He lonely? Bend not here Adoring angels, as on high? Ah yes; but yet, when we appear, A softer glory floods His eye. "Tis earth's frail child he longs to see; And thus He is alone—for me

- "Then, best of lovers, I'll draw near Each day to minister relief. For the' the thoughts of year on year Of sin should make me dle of grief, Yet day by day, my God I see, 'Sick in prison'—all for me!"

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR CHURCHES.

Approbation of His Lordship Right Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Bishop of London.

The object of this Association is to furnish poor churches gratuitously with vestments, linen or other requisites for the service of the Altar, when the Pastors cannot otherwise procure them. No refusal being given in the case of absolute need, the only limit to a compliance with demands is an utter want of resources, as the work of making vestments, etc., will proceed as long as material can be obtained.

This charity is made direct to our Lord Iesus Christ, which is our motive in urging Christian souls to aid this good work in every possible manner, either by subscriptions or donations of goods, such as silk dresses, damask, velvet, linen, muslin, libning, ribbons, curtains, carpets, embroideries, flowers, vases, candlestick, etc.

Annual subscription, One dollar. Gentlemen can be admitted as members by becoming sub-scribers.

Donations in money or goods will be received by the Directress of the "Children of Mary," Convent of the Sacred Heart, 422 Dundas street, London, Ontario, where the good work will be carried on.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We hope that all our subscribers who have not yet paid their subscriptions will do so as soon as they conveniently can. Where we have a local agent all monies can be paid to him, thereby avoiding the trouble and risk of sending them by mail. Care should be taken when making payments to obtain a receipt. and subscribers are hereby cautioned against paying money to any person except our duly authorized agents. Our St. Thomas subscribers should pay money to no person except Mr. John Doyle, Merchant, or ourselves.

We are pleased to inform our patrons that we have secured the services of Mr. Patrick O'Reilly as permanent travelling agent for the RECORD. Any favors accorded to him will be duly appreciated by us.

The same remark applies to Mr. Daniel Fisher, who up to now has acted as agent for Stratford and vicinity.

Mr. Boone, 186 St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, is our authorized agent for St. Catha rines and district.

Blaine and Grant are the only Presidential candidates who, since Know-nothing days, have attempted to light their way to power by the torch of religious bitterness. The former never will reach the goal of his ambition. The latter enjoys distinction of being the only Amer of note for whom was reserved in a foreign land the lesson, however hastily given, that a bigot is contemptible and detestable, even when an ex-Preident of the United States.

THE ZULU WAR.

The news from the seat of war in Africa is very discouraging. A despatch from Cape Town reports that a British column was "utterly annihilated" near Tulga River, by 20,000 Zulus, who captured everything even to the colors of the 24th regiment. This terrible disaster though much to be deplored, will afford, no doubt, a certain amount of 'satisfaction to the peace-at-any-price party in England. We mean satisfaction only in so far as the calamity will tend to militate against the war policy of Earl Beaconsfield. When war was declared against Afghanistan it was said to be necessary for the integrity of the Empire, but the war ag inst the Zulus appears to be a necessity imposed upon England for the protection of her subjects in that part of Africa. Great fears were entertained for the safety of the Afghan expeditionary force on account of the great difficulties to be overcome before success could be achieved, whilst on the other hand there was no apprehension of danger expressed re- tion. garding the African forces. So far the troops in Afghanistan have pushed on without meet admiration of all Catholies. It is not long his protection,

ing with any serious obstacles to retard their since that city welcomed the restoration to progress, but this swooping down of 20,000 Scotland of the celebrated crosier of St. Fillan, Zulus upon a column of British troops and ut- better known to antiquaries as the Quigerich. terly routing them is a shock that will keep the This crosier, the only existing sacred relic African expedition in check for some time. of any antiquity that Scotland could claim RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. There has been evidently some bungling, if owes its restoration to the antiquarian zeal the cable informs us correctly, for it is re- of Dr. Daniel Wilson, now Professor of Hisported that the battle took place "during the tory at Toronto. Neither can the generosity noitering in Pongoland." Whether it was a long line of Dewars, or Doirs, the first of right for him to be reconnoitering in Pongo- whom received the guardianship of St. Filland with a strong force, while he left a weak lan's crook from King Robert Bruce on the force to guard the camp and be pounced upon field of Bannockburn, gave up the precious by the Zulu hordes without his being able to relic to the care of Dr. Wilson on condition render any assistance, remains to be seen. that it should be placed in the Museum of the We always thought that reconnoitering parties | Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and prewere sent out for purposes of discovery more served there as national property. At a fall than for actual fighting, and that in case they | meeting of the society, the Marquis of Lothian were attacked they always feil back upon in the chair, the guardianship of the Quigerich the main body of the army. It seems how- was accepted and Scotland repossessed of a ever that the commander of the African expedition has reversed this order of things. There are many instances of fearful slaughter having been committed through the bungling of English Generals and the red-tapeism of government officials, and we greatly suspect that this defeat by the Zulus is due either to the blundering, or incapacity of some person in authority

> The following description of the savages with whom the British have to balance accounts is given by an American paper:

"The Zulus. or Amazulus, are a portion of the Katir race inhabiting Natal and the region northeast of it. They are far more amiable than the Kafirs proper, less warlike and rapacious, more industrious, more inclined to the ways of peace and civilization. They are naturally social, cheerful, light-hearted, gentle affectionate, constant, but very passionate, if aroused, and extremely fierce in battle. As a rule, they are remarkably chaste, for sav ages being free from many concupiscent sins of the East, and even of Europe. Of inconsistency they have much, and they are so subject to the sway of their chiefs that their good impulses cannot be counted on. Chake, Dingaan, Moselikatze, and other of their feit tyrants devastated all Southeastern Africa until put down by the fatal riffes of the Datch boers, to whom, with thei naked bodies proteeted only by oxhide shields, they could offer no effective resistance. The principal Zulu tribes are the Amazula, Amatute, Amazwazi, and Amatabels. The last, under Moselikatze, eave emigrated far to the north, where they were found by Livingstone nine or ten years ago-and are variously estimated at from 500,000 to 2,000,000 or more, though they probably number at present over 1,000,00. Many efforts have been made to convert them to Christianity, and not without considerable apparent success but, like other untamed races, they seldom stay converted.

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

There appears to be much zeal and activity among the good Catholies of Scotland since the restoration of their ancient hierarchy. No better proof could be ; iven of their good will and ardent desire to advance the cause of eligion than the many costly offerings made to the recently-appointed bis hops. There could be no more auspicious way of inaugurating the new and brighter era that has dawned upon the northern land No fewer than three magnificent presentations have just been offered to the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. The first consisted of a rich and beautiful crosier, which was presented on the occasion of the Bishop's visitation in the District of Arisaig, on the west coast. The second was of a more utilitarian character, but no less calculated to show the good spirit that prevails. Lord Howard, of Glossop, who, as a proprietor of land in the Highlands, may be considered as a new Highland chief, had lately represented in a letter to the public how necessary it was that all good Catholics should contribute towards the support and efficiency of the new Diocese of Argyll and the Isles. The Highland Flock has been the first to act on this suggestion. Their contribution of \$2,600 was presented with all due ceremony on the 3rd of October. The ladies of the diocese have also shown their generosity by the offering of an elegantly-embroidered cope. It is an elaborate article and exquisite piece of work, and is highly creditable to the good sisters by whom it was executed-a German community of religious women, exiled from their native coun try in consequence of the Bismarckian persecution, and now resident at Southam, in

Warwickshire, England. The parishoners of the Northern Diocese of Aberdeen have adopted a no less effectual method of assisting their pastors. A peal of nine bells had been purchased for the cathedral at the cost of \$5,000, the half of which remained to be paid. With a view to make up the remaining half, a bazaar was held in the ancient city of Aberdeen. The sales lasted only two days, and the sum realized amounted to \$2,770, which sufficed for the liquidation of the debt.

The new Diocese of Dunkeld, in which is situated the rich and beautiful scaport city of Dundee, has also done itself honor and shown its thankfulness for the long desired restora-

absence of Lord Chelmsford, commander of and patriotic feeling of Mr. Dewar be forgot the expedition, with a strong force recon- ten. This gentleman, the representative of grand memorial of her ancient religion as well as of her time-honored history. Canada is, indeed, so much the poorer. But she is too honorable to regret so great an act of

> The restoration of St. Fillan's crosier to the country with the religion and history of which it is so intimately associated, has been of good augury for Scotland. Soon after came the restoration of the ancient hierarchy. and now we have to congratulate the most reverend head of that hierarchy on the possession of a relic more precious even, if we can distinguish between the memorials of the saints, than the crosier of St. Fillan. In the magnificent Cathedral Church of the Primatial See of Scotland, until the time of the reformation, was treasured with the utmost veneration, a portion of the remains of St. Andrew, the Apostle, who had long been looked to as the patron saint of the mother country. This sacred relic was swept away in the general wreck of churches and reliligious monuments of every kind which at tended that singularly retrograde and vandalic movement which, in the north, was chiefly instigated and wholly conducted by the redoutable John Knox, whom the great English moralist pronounced the "rufflan of "the reformation." The desires and designs of the wicked are not destined to enjoy final success. And it appears to have beer appointed that Scotland, which had so long honored the Apostle, St. Andrew, should not be long without the consolation to possess a cheering memorial of her martyred patron.

We are not surprised to learn from history that the first Christian Emperor, Constantine the Great, transferred the remains of St. Andrew from Patrae, where the Apostle suffered, to Constantinople, the favorite city tipsy and intoxicated, but even in a literal which bore his name. It was but natural t at he should wish that city to be the centre home they lose all, and the police pick up the of all spiritual as well as worldly glories. Ac- hat in one place, the cane is found in the cordingly in the year 357 the precious relic gutter, and the owner of both hat and cane was placed, with all honor, in the Church of in another street in the most deplorable conthe Apo tles at the great imperial city which dition. It also very frequently occurs now Constinuine had built. The glory of Con that a young teachers, 20 or 21 years' oldstantinople was, however, destined to decline, together with that of the empire of which it was the head. In 1210 the city was taken to marry such or such a one. And with all Cathedral of Amalfi, in Neapolitan Italy. His Grace the Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, made interest with the present Arc'sbishop of Amaifi. In answer to his petition he received a large portion of the scapular bone from the Apostle's remains. This inestimable relic His Grace encased in a rich and elegant reliquary, which was de posited with all due ceremony and devotion, as it was customary in the early Christian ages to deposit the relics and memorials of the saints within the altar of the church which, though comparatively small, is not unworthy to be used as the cathedral of Scotland's Metropolitan See. Gloria ejus ab latus. It is illustrated by the priceless treasure which it now possesses, even as that temple of old, which, though meaner in its dimensions than the magnificent edifice of King Solomon, was nevertheless more glorious from the presence that came to adorn it.

COMMENTS ON GERMAN PAPERS.

The old Catholic Pastor, Mahon, in Damphreux (Switzerland) has entered into a marriage engagement with a Protestant hotel waitress, Marie Gibri, in Berne,

ANOTHER MORTARA CASE.

From the Jewish World.

Four years ago a certain Jew in Constantinoble sent his daughter to Haskiei, there to be educated in a Protestant school which enjoys the patronage of the British Ambassador, A short time since, the course having expired, the father reclaimed his daughter, but the President of the institute, himself a converted Jew, declared that his request could not be granted, his child having become a convert to the Protestant religion. The President of the German Jewish congregation, however, has appealed against the procedure At Edinburgh a greater glory claims the to Sir Henry Layard, who has assured him of

CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

From Freiburg in Baden. By the instrumentality of Herder's Book Establishment there were collected for Catholic missions to Japan, to Dec. 1, 1878, the handsome sum of 210,000 marks. On Dec. 1st fourteen Jesuits set out for their mission in Central Africa. Among them are two German Fathers, Fr. Fuchs, from Cologne, and Father Teroerde, Dingden. Just as the discovery of America forms an epoch in the history of the world, so also will the explorations of the interior of that old continent prove an era of great moment, claiming not only the attention of science and art, but also eligion. Thus there is now opened a new field of labor, and the monks, not tolerated in many European countries, go out as messengers of our holy faith to the negroes in Africa, and the acquisition they will make there will by far surpass the loss experienced by the Church in Europe by infidelity and degeneration. This is sufficiently demonstrated by the steady increase and propagation of the Catholie Church. Witness the

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

From Stuttgart.

Wurtemburg is one of those countries where school education ranks highest. Among the 5,685 recruits of 1875-79 of the Kingdom of Wurtemburg there was none without school education. The " Magagin for Tedagogoi" makes the following remark: "The friends of a conservative school policy are fully justified in pointing to the fact that in Wurtemburg the school is not separated from the Church, and that in this happy country the Culturkampf and Church revolution has as yet found no abode. Those anti church declaimers, who denounce the influand impeding she development of the educational system, may turn their eyes towards Wurtemburg and be silenced! For there the members of the Superior School authority are the rectors of the seminaries, the county and local school inspectors—for the most part clergymen; and the school is flourishing.

SCHOOL WITHOUT THE CHURCH. A Government School Councillor, in ad-

From the Oder Prussia

dressing a meeting of teachers, declaims against the immorality of teachers thus: "It has been the painful duty of the school authority lately to censure several-for the most part the younger ones-of the teachers on account of idleness, dissolution, gambling and immorality. It is quite common now that teachers lose the earnings of a term in one evening at games, and, moreover, run in debt. No wonder that many do not only get sense totally drunk, so that on their way green from the seminary-is married, not from inclination, but because he was forced magne was, or where he lived and reigned. Another was not able to find the common denominator for three or four fractions. These and the like aberrations are the fruits of the infamous Culturkampf in Prussia. Under the former regime such croi di dolore were never raised by the spiritual school directors.

COUNT Henry Arnim, at present on exile in Austria, by reason of the enmity borne towards him by Bismarck, has recently issued a second pamphlet on the Falk Laws. Not himself a Catholic, and inclined to deal with the Church in a manner which would differ from the existing German legislation rather in its details than its proposed end, his criticisms on that legislation and his opinion concerning its futility have a certain value which does not attach to his own proposed expedients for dealing with the "new pretensions of Rome." He says:-"No one can be more convinced than I am that the Culturkampt must come to an end. It could never be doubted that Liberalism, on entering the combat sure of victory, had once more embarked in the well-known Ship of Fools of the time, which were driven by the winds and wanting a compass, must be wrecked on the rocks of the Church. We were to behold a conflict of heroes, and we merely see the scaffling and scratching of cats (Katzbalgerei), in which all authority and dignity have been lost. Instead of actionly and algority have been lost. Instead of securing the supremacy of the Emperor over the Church, theory, by the paper majesty of its laws, has sought to establish its governing presence (Kürrepierung) in the Church. I do not stand alone in this opinion. There is no European country whose soil I have not trod in late years, but I cannot remember anywhere having found a statesman, to whatever party belonging, who recognized the necessary fitness (Zwekmasskeit) of the Culturkampf. take only one example, Adolph Thiers, to wi I am quite willing to admit, said he, shortly before his fall, 'that M. de Bismarck is a remarkable man. But what I cannot comprehend from any point of view is his religious policy, He will smart for it; he will smart for it. Write him on my part—no, do not write, but tell him when you see him, that he is on the wrong track. And I may here tell you a story. Towards the end of the battle of Waterloo Napole Nasindespair. It was then that a great wag, M. Ouvrard, the contractor, went up to the Emperor and said—"Sire, the English have lost an enormous number of men.' 'Yes,' replied the Emperor, 'but I have lost the battle,' It is thus that M. Bismarek will have one day to exclaim. 'The Church has lost enormously, but I have lost the battle.' He will smart for it; he will indeed."

THE PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGA-TION.

The sub-committee appointed by Congress to investigate the alleged fraudulent transactions to which it was said Mr. Hayes owed his election, began its enquiries last week. Several witnesses were xamined on both sides, the testimony of each going to show that there had been fraudulent practice carried on all around The leading Democratic witnesses testified that the votes controlled by the Republican "Returning Boards" in the doubtful Southern States,-although lawfully belonging to the Democratic candidate were pat up for sale to the highest bidder; and that the disreputable and illegal scheme having been scouted by the Democrats, the votes were, in defiance of right and justice, cast for Hayes, for a "consideration." Smith M. Weed testified that a proposition had been made to him by Harvey Solomon, of South Carolina, on behalf of the Canvassing Board, to sell the electorial vote of the state to the Democrats for \$60,000 or \$50,000. Mr. Tilden had heard of the proceeding and ordered it to be stopped. Messrs. Pelton and Marble testified to the same affect. And Mr. Tilden himself appeared on the witness stand. and denied in the most positive manner that he knew anything about the cipher despatches. He flourishing condition of the Church in said that from the 7th of November 1876, and December 6th of the same year, under no circumstances did he enter into any competition to secure electoral certificates by venal inducements. There never was one hour nor one minute in which he entertained any such thought, and he declared before God and his country that "the votes of Louisiana and Florida were bought, (by the Republicans,) and he would scorn and condemn his righteous title if the Democratic party had secured his seat by fraud." It is certain that Mr. Tilden was not personally guilty of any fraudulent practices, but his over zealous agents fearing that the mandate ssued by Zach Chandler to the Returning Boards of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, directing them to "hold the fort" at all hazards, would be encouragement to the carpet bag rulers of these States to perpetrate any infamy in order to prolong ence of the Church as acting injuriously upon | their own reign in office, naturally listened to proposals for counteracting the plot of stealing the Presidency. Mr. Tilden having great confidence in his ow superior eleverness and sagacity, took his campaign virtually out of the hands of the National Democratic Committee, and trusted it to his own select agents. Prominent among these were Mr. Smith M. Weed, to whom was confided the task of saving South Carolina, and Mr. Wm. T. Pelton, a nephew of Mr. Tilden's. From the evidence of these gentlemen it is plain that the Republicans acted in the most scandalous manner, and that whatever attention Pelton and Weed gave to the propositions made them by the South Carolina Canvassing Board, Mr. Tilden can not be held in any way responsible. It is also certain that the Republicans actually did

WHAT ARE THEY AFRAID OF. Toronto is a very large, a very great, a very mag-

what Mr. Tilden's agents are accused of having at-

tempted to do; and the Democratic party, as an

organization, have not been proved quietly of any

complicity in the scandalous proceedings. It has

also been shown to the world that there is no limi-

tation to the corrupt inclinations of parties in the

United States, and that an amout of political rot-

teness exists sufficient to sap the foundations of the

nificent city-"the Queen city of the west." such a city with its large churches, its university, colleges, academies, seminaries, literary institutes, and every other facility for the moulding of true manhood, one would naturally suppose that a small minded soul could not be found within its precincts. One would also expect that in a city so thoroughly by the French, and Cardinal Peter, of Capua, this moral aberration, there reigns moreover Protestant there would be a host of erudite churchcontrived to convey the priceless relic to the a lamentable ignorance. At a late examina- men willing and able to defend the faith against tion one teacher did not know who Charle- any invader who would dare to set up the standard of Ritualism, without having recourse to the public press for the purpose of hounding him down and gagging his mouth. An openBible and free discussion has always been the motto of Protestantism but it seems Toronto does not subscribe to such old time Protestant principles. An English clergyman, Rev. W. J. Knox-Little, vicar of St. Albans, Manchester, one of the most eloquent of all the Ritualists, is about to pay a visit to Toronto for the purpose of giving something like a Protestant Mission; but his Ritualistic tendencies being known, the English church men of Toronto are up in arms against him. The Globe is flooded with letters warning the people against the invader and setting forth the terrible doctrines which he holds. One correspondent says he is director of a Society called the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, which is, in its form of government, similar to the order of the Jesuits. It has a Superior-general, and a Council, and superiors of wards. The Superior-general must be a bishop or Another correspondent says, he is a member of the Church Unions, the avowed object of which is, not ritual but the doctrine of the Real Presence, and as its consequence the offering of the "daily sacrifice"! He is also accused of believing in Extreme Unction, Penance, and auricular confession, prayers for the dead &c But worst of all he honors the Blessed Virgin and sings a beautiful little hymn to her of which the following verse is a sample:

"What mortal tongue may dare to raise, O Mother of our God, thy praise? Ye angels come, and lift your song, To you the office should belong."

After showing that the Rev. Mr. Knex-Little believes in several other dangerous doctrines one Protestant says:

"And while men are seeking thus to unprotestantise our Church, and to remove from her all that is worth preserving, they pretend to wonder that the Presbyterian and Methodist bodies and the Plymouth Brethren are being daily recruited from our members, and Reformed Episcopal Churches are springing up in our midst, and our mission and other funds are languishing. I think we should have an indignation meeting, and not let cent disclosures, which show a large body of these unscrupulous men to be in our midst, to be over without a trumpet-toned remonstrance at this secret army of priests and their associates invading our most sacred interests and sapping the founda-tions of our church."

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a sample:

An English clergyman, Rev.

had secured his seat by fraud.'

Now, in all seriousness we would ask what is the ppointed by Congress to infraudulent transactions to not calculated to give any person offence, it is an outrage upon the liberty of the British subiayes owed his election, beeek. Several witnesses were , the testimony of each going ject to try to gag him by raising the cry of Popery against him in the public press. If there are any l been fraudulent practice The leading Democratic who should feel aggrieved, it is the Catholics of Torthe votes controlled by the onto, for if he believes in all that is imputed to him Boards" in the doubtful and remains a Protestant, he insults and carricature ough lawfully belonging to their religion, and by performing certain ceremonies ate were pat up for sale to which he has neither warrant nor authority to perthat the disreputable and ilform, he is guilty of blasphemous assumptions, which Catholics abhor. Protestants have often taken en scouted by the Democrats; great delight in witnessing the low performances of nce of right and justice, cast The New York Sun wanted to know how the great German Catholic leader Herr Windhorst could rally his followers after the Encyclical of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., had been promulgated? The Catholic Review answers as full more pounds and promises that some of its correspondent, but its truth." sideration." Smith M. Weed ion had been made to him n, of South Carolina, on anvassing Board, to sell ie state to the Democrats for Mr. Tilden had heard of the l it to be stopped. Messrs. ified to the same affect. And

Catholic Review answers as follows:-

outspoken and peremptory mandate from the head of the Church?" The "mandate" is the last Encyclical, of which a telegraphic summary appeared a a week ago. The Sun mistakes the position of the German Centre party. When Herr Windhorst, in the debates on the anti-Socialist bill was accused of alliance with the Socialists, he retorted in the briefest possible manner. He characterized the accusa-tion as "a lie." "How," asks the Sun, in the face Leo XIII.'s new letter, can German Catholics consent to array themselves any longer, for any purpose, on the side of principles which the Pope has pointedly denounced as the most sinister agencies of social disintegration;" The answer is easy. German Catholics never did array themselves on the side of such principles, and scarcely contemplate doing so now. It is a surprise to us how so intelligent a jour-nal as the Sun can have so mistaken the position of nat as the Sun can have so instance the position of parties in Germany. The Catholic vote went against the anti-Socialists bill, not because of any alliance between Catholicity and Socialism as promulgated in Germany to-day, but on the grounds of common sense, common humanity, and Christianity. Indeed, the motives for their action may be found clearly enough laid down in the Encyclical which the Suntakes to be a "peremptory mandate" against such action. What is Socialism but an extravagant demand for real rights withheld, a distorted protest against tyramy and wrong! It is the solid truth against tyramy and wrong. It is the sond train at the bottom of these demands, in Germany as in Russia, that gives them their vitality and force. Honest men see this as well as dishonest men. Poverty, hunger, tyramy, enforced by military service, taxation out of proportion to the needs of the peo-ple at large, and quite beyond their means—these are the evils of Germany, and they form the basis on which the agents of evil work. The ill-disposed have seized on these grave causes of disaffection, and the way has been made easy for them by the very Government that at first petted, and now regard them as their deadly foes.

There are two methods of dealing with the disaf-

fected. One way is to throttle them into silence, or whip them into submission; the other, to remove the cause of disaffection. Prince Bismarck, in his the cause of disaffection. Prince Bismarck, in his anti-Socialist bill, adopted the first method; the Catholics maintained that the second was the right one; hence their vote against Prince Bismarck's bill. If the San sees in this action any alliance with Socialist principles, as expressed by Nobeling, or Hodel, or Lasalle, it sees very strangely What does the Popesay in this very Encyclical, as telegraphed? "When tyrmmy prevails the Church shields the oppressed." On which side are the oppressed and on which side the tyramy to-day in Germany? "When the tyram is too strong, she (the Church) enjoins resignation." is too strong, she (the Church) enjoins resignation." Here we have the whole political attitude of the German Catholics explained in a single line. What is the Pope trying to find! "A solution of the ecils for which Socialism seeks a revolutionary remedy; or, rather the Church alone can furnish the remedy or, rather the Church alone can furnish the remedy; or rather, the Church with the State. He offers his services and begs for the State's alliance; not on the petty ground of winning back the doubtful friendship of Prince Bismarck by the bribe of the Catholic vote, which he could not offer if he would —for it is free—but on grounds broader and deeper and stretching out under all the world. Your empires are tottering, says the Pope, because you have led your people in revolt against God. The revolt now turns against yourselves. If you would lead them back to obedience to yourselves, lead them back first The Church of God is and must be the great agent in such a movement. "Let, therefore, all the principalities and powers accept the Church— the safeguard of earthly, and the surety of heavenly

CANADIAN NEWS.

Michael Cunnigham, a messenger in the House of Commons, has been superanuated The private investigation in the Demers forgery

case was continued at Quebec yesterday. The Nova Scotia Gazette contains the appointment

of fifty justices of the peace in Pictou county.

The new building erected for the Old Ladie's Home, at St. John, N. B., has been formally open-

Petitions are circulating in Guysboro' county, N S., for a poll on the Canada Temperance Act.

The Northern Light left Georgetown, P. E. I., a seven o'clock yesterday morning, for Wallace, N. S.

The strike on the North Shore Railway at St Vincent de Paul was simply among teamsters, and

Three members of the Dominion police force at Ottawa, viz., Exhembach, Berichon and Morin, have

The roads leading from Brockville to the country | found on his person. are in a deplorable condition, the peculiar formation of pitch holes making it almost impossible to ge

Mr. John Miller has purchased Mr. Thos, Davidson's farm of 60 acres, situated in the township of Brantford, on the banks of the Grand River, for

The New Westminster Guardian says it is illegal to cut off Chinamen's queues, and that somebody will have to pay heavily for the doing of it in the

The Prince Edward Island papers are contending necessity for raising such a howl about this man?

If he holds those doctrines and is able to sustain them logically, and in a manuer of the man logically, and in a manuer of the manue

It is understood that the invitations to the floor of the House of Commons at the opening of Parlia-ment this year will be limited to 130, and that only a small number of tickets of admittance will be ssued for the galleries.

The representatives from the different electoral division agricultural societies in the vicinity of Ottawa met in that city vesterday, and elected Mr. Morgan delegate to the Board of Arts and Agriculture for the next three years.

The cattle stands and sheds at the Palais market, Quebec, are being removed to the old Government wood-yard, on the opposite side of the street, to make room for the North Shore railway depot, now being got ready for traffic.

Catholic Review answers as follows:—

'"On what pretext," asks the Sun which has the hab't of writing earnestly and respectfully on Catholic matters, "on what pretext can Herr Windhorst rally his followers, in or out of the Reichstag, to the defence of his quondam Socialist allies after such an entered of the result of the result and the sun the result and the sun the result and the result and

The death is announced of R. F. Nelles Internal Revenue officer, Tilsonburg. The deceased was the first Collecter of Inland Revenue for the county of Waterloo, and was in the excise department up to the time of his death, holding the same position at Windsor, Sincoe, and Tilsonburg, and literally "died in harness," as the cold which brought on the disease from which he died—inflammation of the lungs-was taken at Tilsonburg in the execution of

In conversation with a leading manufacturer of this section whose material is maple, we recently made the remark that he had some faith in the N.P. tariff, as he was securing an immense stock of raw material. "Yes," he replied, "I have faith in the policy, even before legislation is resorted to. Already it has made the farmers so poor that they are anxious to sell logs 25 per cent less than under the Mackenzie Administration."

The past season has been one of the most successful in the British Columbia salmon fishing business, which, increasing as it is year by year with the most rapid strides, bids fair to become ere long at once one of the most important, as it is now one of the most paying enterprises in the country. It is to be hoped that the Government will adopt some means of stopping the wanton waste and destruction of valuable fish, an evil to the existence of which can be traced the general failing in both the quality and quantity of the salmon in the Columbia and the California rivers.

In the earlier part of last spring and summer there was every promise of another big gold excitement at Cariboo. Every one had, for the time being quartz on the brain, and nothing but quartz eads could attract a moment's attention. Companies were got up, stock-boards formed, large ship-ments of machinery for crushing were ordered from ments of machinery for crushing were ordered from San Francisco, experts were engaged, and every available foot of ground that was supposed to be worth anything was eagerly bid for. But by degrees the fever has been gradually subsiding for some months past and the stock quotations indicate but few investments, while the general impression seems to be, that if the several campanies would only co-operate and undertake to work jointly the most promising of the claims for the present, a re-action would immediately follow on a firmer and surer basis, and quartz mining would yet be one of the most paying enterprises in British and extended their hands in mute appeal for charity. Many persons have conversed with the ocuple, and from all accounts the charitably inclined have here worthy objects on which to bestow their sympathy.

—Advertiser.

ACTIVE MILITIA CHANGES.—The Gazette of Saturday contains the following note:—"25th 'Elgin' Battalion of Infantry, No. 6 Company—The headvect of this Company are heady changed from yet be one of the most paying enterprises in British

The L'Original Advertiser believes there is at last between the Comany and America which the work was to be resumed within days from the signing of the contract, the Company in the meantime selling all outstanding claims, in respect to which, as our readers know, there has been heavy litigation for some years. This led to negotiations with creditors, but it was at once seen that the resumption of the works within sixty days was an impossibility as a rangements could not be made with the creditors in that time. Another cacuse also affected it, namely, the interest of the Coteau and Province Line Railway, at the south side of the St. Lawrence, by which it was contemplated to make direct communication between Ottawa and the Province Line at or near St. Johns, the progress of this company being stopped by the litigation in respect of the Coteau Line. Now an s been arrived at satisfactory to the agreement has been arrived at satisfactory to the creditors of the Coteau Company, and an analgam-ation of these companies is agreed on by which the continuous line it is hoped may be constructed, This arrangement must, however, be first sanctioned by the Lagislature, for which purpose applications will be made at the coming session of Parliament.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

MAN FOUND DEAD ON THE ROAD NEAR LAMBETH.

At an early hour yesterday, the body of a man was found on the road about one mile from Lambeth. It seems that Mr. Joseph Poole was proceeding along the road towards the Junction, and came upon the prostrate form of a man lying alongside the roadway. On examination he found that life was extinct. The body was removed to Lumbeth, and a messenger despatched to this city for a coroner. Subsequently deceased was recognized as Prof. Allsworth, a travelling music teacher, who has been in the locality for some time, but is known but little in the city. He has been given to intemperate habits, but has never been known to drink very excessively. No marks or evidences of violence were

INQUEST ON THE REMAINS.

In the afternoon a jury was empannelled by Dr. C. T. Campbell, of this city, when the evidence of a number of persons who were acquainted with the deceased was taken. It seems from the statements made by the witnesses, that deceased was an old man made by the witnesses, may deceased many peculiar traits of about 70 years of age, who had many peculiar traits for homeoner and was a good musician. He had been of about 70 years of age, who had many peeding date of character, and was a good musician. He had beer staying in the neighborhood for a number of years will have to pay heavily for the doing of it in the gaol in that city.

Mr. Thomas Lloyd Jones has purchesed an excellent farm from the estate of the late Colonel Perley, in the township of Burford, containing 160 acres, for which he paid \$9,000.

In the liquor trials at Yarmouth, N. S., there was one conviction, and two cases were dismissed. The excitement is on the increase, and may yet result in disturbance and bloodshed.

he was never again seen alive. Yesterday moraing, a son of Mr. Joseph Poole, while proceeding towards Lambeth, found the body of the old gentleman in his father's field. The supposition is that, under the influence of the liquor he had taken, he wandered from the road, and being in an enfeebled condition, became exhausted and unable to retrace his steps. A nost mortem examination was made by Dr. steps. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Morden, of this city, and Dr. Routledge, of Lambeth, when it was shown that the deceased's mental organs were in a bad state. The brain also showed slight apoplectic symptoms. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of "died from exposure while under the influence of intoxicating iquor."—Free Press Feb. 12th.

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

FOR TORONTO.—His Worship Mayor Lewis, Ald. Canadian enterprise. Campbell, Messrs. R. Sulley and S. Peters left by the early morning train on Wednesday for Toronto to Local Legislature.

is progressing as favorably as possible.

RUN OVER AND KILLED .- A despatch from Chicago says:-"Hugh Reddy, a night watchman in Chicago, whose relatives live in London, Ont., was run over and killed by an engine on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road last week.

FOR OTTAWA.—Hon. John Carling M.P., London and Messrs. Arkell and Casey, of the east and west ridings of *Elgin, left for Ottawa on Tuesday to attend to their Parliamentary duties. Their respective constituencies "expect that every man will do place, lost his barns, outbuildings and three horses

False Pretences.—A man named Lewis Ling ing 100 acres of land in Yarmouth. He was remanded yesterday morning, at the request of Chief Fewings, until Friday.

The Salaries Committee of the London Council propose the following reductions in the salaries of civic officials :- Street commissioner, from \$700 to \$450; relief officer, from \$500 to \$400; weigh clerk, from \$800 to \$700; assessors, each, from \$500 to \$400—thereby saving \$650 a year.

A STREET SCENE.-A pitiable sight has been oberved on our principal streets for the past few weeks. An aged couple, neither of whom can speak a word of English, have stood at the corners

on, gentleman, vice A. McKay, left limits.

- ----BURGLARY AND ARREST .- One day last week the tore of a Mr. Shea, in Chatham, was burglarized, and goods to the amount of about \$200 taken. That gentleman paid a visit to this city on Friday, intending to stay till Monday, but on Saturday he received a telegram requesting his attendance in Chatham immediately, and stating that some parties were arrested who had in their possession a large quantity of goods similar to what he had lost. He went to Chatham on Saturday to view the goods, and see if they belonged to him.

BAZAAR.-A bazaar will be held in the Town Hall, St. Thomas, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th inst., in aid of the building fund of the new convent and schools. Some valuable articles have been contributed and a grand drawing of prizes will take place on the last evening. There will also be a special grand prize awarded to the most popular man in the county. We hope there will be a grand rally of the supporters of good government.

. *** "SCANDAL AND ITS EFFECTS ON SOCIETY."-Mr. W. E. Johnson, editor of the Alvinston News, delivered a leature on the above subject, en Thursday evening last, in the Alvinston Music Hall. A goodly number of the townspeople turned out to hear the editor's first speech on a public platform. The speech, though short, was replete in well directed satire and reproof; and many found out, like Macbeth, that their characters were "made of penetrable stuff." Mr. Johnson has given good proof that he will yet become as popular in the lecture field as he is popular at the pencil-driving machine.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning at the Central School a young lad named Aston met with a serious accident. It appears that he and a number of other boys were amusing themselves sliding on a stretch ported that the victim's back was broken, but an ex- escaped ignition. amination by a physician revealed the fact that this was not the case, although he was severely hurt.

BEET ROOT SUGAR .- The manufacture of sugar from beets is receiving careful and serious attention in Hamilton, where the citizens have had a public

residence of Mr. Joseph Poole. After leaving there the prospects for making sugar from beets a profit able investment are decidedly in favor of Ontario, over any other portion of the globe where experiments have been made. Farmer would do well to watch closely all matters connected with this proposed New industry.

> A NEW INVENTION .- Mr. R. W. Soper, of this city has procured a patent for his portable foot-power hand saw." The machine consists principally of a top wheel, with a vertical adjustment to allow a variation in the length of blades, the saw blade of which runs against adjustable, hardened steel rollers passing through lignum vita guides. The object is to supply a simple and effective foot-power saw. The Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies invention is a credit to Mr. Soper's genius and to

look after the interests of the city in reference to convinces a man of the progress of education in our the L. & P. S. R. Bill before the committee of the common schools, and the sound, practical instruction Accident.—Mr. Thomas Gleeson, an employe of this :-If 8 oxen consume 121 times the amount of Messrs Plummer & Son's Ridout street, sustained food in 5 days required by 1-6 of the square root of very severe injuries to his knee while working with 16 sheep at a cost of 29.78 cents, how many oxen a drawing-knife on Saturday afternoon. The will be required to consume the amount required by wound was promptly dressed by a physician, and he | 4 of the cube root of an equal number of sheep in

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN WINGHAM.

A NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK BURNED-A BRAVE GIRL

Wingham, February 11.—A very serious fire oc cured here last night, by which Mr. Griffin, of this also a number of sheep, cattle and pigs, farm implements, wagons, and a large amount of grain and produce. Mr. Griffin, while attempting to lead the was arrested at St.Thomas the other day for obtaining goods under false pretences from a number of stores. He represented himself to be a farmer owning 100 acres of land in Yarmouth. He was re-

AWFUL CALAMITY IN LONDON TOWN-

...

ONE MAN BURNED TO DEATH AND AN-OTHER SERIOUSLY INJURED.

About 4 o'clock Wednesday morning a fire broke out at Mr. Robert Geary's homstead, on the 5th concession of London township, about three mile from the city. It appears that two hired men named Charles Cooper and John Everiss, occupied the back bed-room over the kitchen, and that the man Cooper, who is a light sleeper, was awoke by a crackling sound, and upon getting out of bed proceeded to the back window, which looks out over a small shed used for a summer kitchen and saw the flames bursting out of the shed and raising nearly up to the level of the window. He immediately ran to the other bed that was occupied by Everiss, who is a very sound sleeper, and shook him by the shoulders and cried "get up! the house is on quarters of this Company are hereby changed from fire!" and being somewhat alarmed immediately Fingal to St. Thomas. To be lieutenant provision- ran down stairs into the kitchen beneath his bedally: James William Cheswright, gentleman, vice room, which was then all in a blaze and full of some prospects of the Coteau Railway being completed. It understands that in the mouth of November last a contract for the purpose was signed to command No. 1 Company. To be lieutenant provisionally: Francis Hincks Ferguside of the room from the other. The poor fellow, and Appears mad with dispair frantically rushed hither and thither in search of the door, frequently attempting to cry for help, but every time he opened his mouth he was nearly suffocated by the dense volumns of s. oke, which now rolled all around him. To add to his terror the scorching flames ever and anon burst forth, and licked his face and head with their fiery tongue. After what seemed to him an hour, but which was doubtless but for the field with their seemed to him an hour, but 82 O. R. Co.'s trans. wa can, P. b. which was doubtless but a few minutes, the door leading into the hall was opened by Mr. Geary, who had been awakened by his widowed sister, Mrs. Sutherland, who with her three children were stay ing with him, and the poor fellov was enabled to escape. Although seriously burnt about the head escape. Although seriously burnt about the nead and face, he immediately ran to a frame cottage about 150 yards away and called for assistance, which was promptly rendered. So rapid had been the progress of the flames that the members of Mr. Geary's family had barely time to save their lives, and had to rush out of the burning building with and had to rush out of the burning building with nothing but their night-dresses on. In this sad plight the aged mother of Mr. Geary, her widowed daughter and three chidren and the hired girl had to traverse about five hundred yards in the face of a blinding and freezing snowstorm for shelter at a blinding and freezing snowstorm for shelter at a children heavy all of them being severely frostneighbor's house, all of them being severely frost-bitten. Whether the deceased man attempted to escape, or whether he was even awakened or not, will never be known; but when his temains, which were reduced to a cinder, were recovered from the debris, which was not until between nine and ten o'clock, they were in the opposite corner to which his bed was situated, but probably his body was thrown there when the building fell. At the time the fire broke out the inmates of the house were Mrt Robert Geary, his mother, widowed sister and her three children, a hired girl and the two hired men, one of whom, as before stated, came to such a horrible end. How the fire broke out is a mystery, as Mrs. Geary went all around the house as usual at half-past ten o'clock the night before, and the fire in the kitchen stoy lead than her ent a wread of the kitchen stoy lead than her ent a wread of the highest control of the state of the sta kitchen stove had then been out upwards of an hour, and in the summer kitchen. where the flames were first discovered, there was no stove at the building, which was a frame one, was stally destroyed; also all of the furniture, nothing having been saved. We cannot say whether the building was insured or not. Had there been a of ice, when the unfortunate lad fell, and a number of his comrades tumbled over him. He complained of being hurt in his back, and before long he had to be conveyed home in a back. It was currently remaining the large barns, containing about a hundred head of fat cattle and a large number of sheep, must inevitably been destroyed. Luckily, a strong west wind was blowing at the time, and these buildings, although in close proximity, The Peru (Ind.) Republican has a startling sugge

tive story to tell. A physician was called to attend a sick child in that city, but before be arrived the child was to all appearances, dead. However, in moving the body about, some signs of life were dis-Inquiries were at once made by a doctor

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 p repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253. Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assortment 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 and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly at-If there is any one thing more than another that tended to. Pocock Bros., No. 133 Dundas street, London, Out.

common schools, and the sound, practical instruction communicated to the rising generation, it is to have his daughter bring him a problem something like this:—If 8 oxen consume 12½ times the amount of food in 5 days required by 1-6 of the square root of 16 sheep at a cost of 29.78 cents, how many oxen will be required to consume the amount required by ½ of the cube root of an equal number of sheep in 42 days' time at a cost of 4.16 of that amount ½ and triumphantly point to the answer at the foot of a whole slateful of figures as being 32,187,369 oxen—x.

[EXTENSIVE FIRE IN WINGHAM.]

MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

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Barley	3	0	3	0	- 8	0	2	0	. 9	0	- 5	2
Oats	5	6	- 5	6	5	6		6	7	6		
Peas	6	- 5	6		6	- 5	6	7	6	0	9	0
Pork	11	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0		0
Lard	23	0	33	0	20	3	33	0	83	100	90	
Beef	70	0	70	0	70	0	70	0	70	6	08	9
Bacon		0	26	6	26	6	20	8	96	0	70	0

Toronto Street Market.

Toronto, Feb. II. Barley, 50c. to 75c. Wheat—Spring 75c. to 82c.; red winter, 80c. to 85c.; Treadwell, 80c. to 85c; Deihl, 80c. to 91c. Oats, 28c. to 31c, Pens, 55c. to 60c. Hogs, 85 50. Flour—Superfine, 83 10; Spring extra, 83 60; extra, 83 60; superior, 8400. Butter, 6c. to 12c.

Brantford Market.

Brantford, Feb. 11. Brantford, Feb. 11.

Flour—No. 1, \$4 60 to \$4 50. Wheat—Fall, 89c. to 88c; Spring, 65c. Barley, 49c. to 69c. Peas, 52c. to 69c. Corn, 49c. to 41c. Oats, 28c. to 29c. Beef, \$4.00 to \$5.00. Mutton, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Dressed Hogs, \$4. Wool, 21c. to 22c Butter, file, to 18c. Eggs, 22c. to 24c. Cheese, 19c. to 11c Potators 75c. to 69c.

"I say, Jack, which would you rather that a lion tore you to pieces or a tiger?" "Why, you goose, of course I'd rather a lion tore a tiger in pieces."

Heads and hands are useful to earn money with, Heads and hands are useful to earn money with, and so, nowadays, are feet. O'Leary is said to have cleared \$12,000 by his last walk in New York, and Mrs. Anderson, who accomplished the extraordinary task of walking 2,700 quarter miles in 2,000 consecutive quarter hours, in Brocklyn, had \$8,000 to her credit when the task was done. But, after all, there is nothing new about making money by walking. Just count up all the defaulters who have walked away with millions in the past few years.

What a thrill of comparative virtue would aniwhat a tinil of comparative virtue would animate an old-fashioned sugar-sanding deacon, if he could read how his descendants adulterated sugar with tin, and tin with lead, and poisoned every article of food we eat; tea coffee, fleur, butter, meeting and formed a Committee to test the practicability of forming a joint stock company to prosecute this new branch of industry. From the remarks made at thh meeting by Mr. H. F. Gardiner, who seems to have thoroughly studied the question was entirely well.

everea. Inquiries were at once made by a doctor, and the fact drawn out that as a treatment for a cold the child had been dosed repeatedly with a patent cough syrup. The dostor then administered strong coffee as an antidete for the opium which the syrup contained, and in a few hours the child had been dosed repeatedly with a patent cough syrup. The dostor then administered strong coffee as an antidete for the opium which was entirely well.

re seeking thus to unprotestd to remove from her all that they pretend to wonder that Methodist bodies and the Plyeing daily recruited from our med Episcopal Churches are midst, and our mission and our mission and guishing. I think we should neeting, and not let these reh show a large body of these be in our midst, to be pass et-toned remonstrance at this

s and their associates invading rests and sapping the founda-

"Baby Patrick."

BY ESCHARD OURAHAN.

"So they've christened the baby, 'Patrick P—What a name to give their boy!—
To be laughed at on the playground,
And wither their rosebud's Joy;
It sounds so all over Irisk.
That I'd rather have called him! Ike,'
or Jonathan, Seth, or Nathan—
But! Patrick! I dislike!"

Thus, flippantly, spoke a maiden, of the upstart, shoddy style, Who had never read the story of her father's peerless isle; Nor had heard of Patrick Sarsfield, Hibernia's lightning "lance!" Nor of Duke Magenta, Patrick MacMahon, chief of France;

Nor of Patrick Cleburne,—"rebel" We call'd him in the war,— We call'd him in the war,—
Whose charging cheer was music
Away on the "front," afar,
Nor of countless other soldlers,
And of statesmen, great and good,
Who deem'd it a badge of honor,
The name she would have taboo'd.

Ah, simple and weakly maiden!
Afraid of the thoughtless icer,
And the harmless fling at folly—
At the mask of shame you wear:
For shame on the child of Err,
Who fancies it not polite
To speak of the land of Grattan,
Or mentions it—but to slight.

I love the old name of Patrick; And none, in adopted land, Would wear it, to-day, more proudly, If stamp'd by the sogart's hand-For the true American honors The man not the name, I ween; And he values not less the collect Who sings of the Shamrock green,

So maiden tell "baby Patrick" To hold up his head at school; That they're not of the genuine Irish Who, cowardly, piay the fooi; Let him do but his duty, bravely, To God and his country dear; To God and his country uses.
And his beautiful patronymie
Shall always sound pleasant here.

—Irish Assection

APOSTOLIC LETTER OF HIS HOLI-NESS, LEO XIII.

BY WHICH THE EPISCOPAL HEIRARCHY IN SCOTLAND IS RESTORED.

From the highest summit of the Apostleship, to which without any merit of ours but by disposition of the divine goodness we have recently been raised, the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors, never ceased to watch as from a mountaintop the various portions of the Lord's field, in order that they might perceive what, as years rolled on, would be most conducive to the estate, beauty, and stability most conducive to the estate, beauty, and stability of all the churches. Hence, as far as was given them from on high, they were exceedingly solicit-ous, not only to creet and plant episcopal sees in every land, but also to recall to new life such as had through evil times ceased to exist. For, inas-much as the Holy Ghost has placed bishops to rule the Church of God, whensoever the state of most holy religion in any region is such as to admit of the ordinary episcopal government to be either established or restored therein, it certainly is not be-seeming to deprive it of those benefits which naturally flow from this divinely-established institu-

tion.

Wherefore, our immediate predecessor, Pius IX.,
of sacred memory, so littly called away to our sorrow and the regret of all, even from the beginning of his Pontificate, when it was apparent that the missions in the most noble and flourishing kingdom of England had made such progress that the form of Church government which exists in other Catholic nafions could be restored therein, restored to the English their ordinary bishops by an Apostolic let-ter, dated 1st October, 1850, and beginning Unirersalis exclesiae ; and as, not long after, he perceived that the illustrious countries of Holland and Brabant could enjoy the same salutary arrangement, he there also, without delay, restored the episcopal hierarchy by another Apostolic letter, dated 4th March, 1853, beginning *Exqua die*. The wisdom of these measures—to say nothing of the restoration of the Patriarchate of Jerusalem—has been amply proved by the result, which, through the divine grace has fully realised the hopes of this Holy See;

since it is known and evident to all how great an increase the Catholic Church has received in both these places through the restoration of the episcopal The loving heart of the Pontiff could ill brook that Scotland could not as yet have the same good fortune. And this grief of his paternal heart was the more keen, inasmuch as the great progress made by the Catholic Church in scotland in days gone by was well known. And, indeed, whoever is ven slightly conversant with Church history must known that the light of the Gospel sho the Scots at an early date; for, to say nothing of what tradition has handed down of more ancient Apostolic missions to the said kingdom, it is recount ed that towards the end of the fourth century. St Kinian—who, as Venerable Bede attests, had been taught the faith and the mysteries of the truth at Rome—and in the fifth century, St. Palladius, a deacon of the Roman Church, having been both invested with the sacred mitre, preached the faith of Christ therein; and that St. Columba, abbot, who landed there in the sixth century, built a monastery. from which many others sprang. And, although eleventh, historical documents concerning the ec clesiastical state of Scotland are almost entirely wanting, still it has been handed down that there wanting, still it has been handed down that there were many bishops in the country, although some of them had no fixed sees. But after Malcolm III. came into possession of the sovereign power in the year 1507, through his exertions at the exhortation of his sainted spouse, Margaret, the Christian religion which, either through various political vicissitudes had suffered heavy loses, began to be restored and spread; and the still existing remains of churches, monasteries, and other religious buildings churches, monasteries, and other religio hear a brilliant witness to the picty of the ancient Scots. But, to come more directly to our subject, it is known that, in the fifteenth century, the epis copal sees had so increased as to number thirteen, to wit, St. Andrews, Glasgow, Dunkeld, Aberdeen, Moray, Brechin, Dunblane, Ross, Caithness, Whit-horn, Lismore, Sodor or the Isles, and Orkney—all which were immediately subject to the Apostolic Sec. It is also known—and the Scots are justly proud of the fact—that the Roman Pontiffs, taking the Kiugdom of Scotland under their special protection, regarded the above-named churches with special favour; hence whilst they themselves acted as metropolitans of Scotland, they more the as metropolitans of Scotland, they more than once as metropolitans of Scotland, they more than once decreed that their priveleges and immunities, granted them in past times by the Roman Church, mother and teacher of all the churches, should be preserved intact; so that, as was decreed by Honorius III. of holy memory, the Scottish Church should be like a favourite daughter, immediately subject the Acceptals Sea without any intermediary

to the Apostolic See without any intermediary. But whereas up to his time, Scotland was without a metropolitun, Sixtus IV. reflecting on the expense and difficulties which the Scots had to undergo in

and difficulties which the Scots had to undergo in coming to the Roman metropolis, by an Apostolic letter of the 17th August, 1472, beginning Triumph-ens Paster Eleraus, raised the See of St. Andrews, which, owing to its remote origin and the veneration

in a flourishing condition, it was reduced to a plurable state of utter ruin by the outbreak of heresy in the sixteenth century. Yet never did the anxious care, solicitude, and watchfulness of the Supreme Pontiffs, our predecessors, fail the Scots to keep them strong in faith, as is clearly seen from many evidences. For, moved with compassion for that people, and seeing the wide havoc wrought by the storm, now by repeatedly sending missionaries from various families of religious, again by Apostolic legations and by every kind of assistance, they laboured strenuously to succour religion thus laid low. By their means, in this citadel of the Catholic world, besides the Urban College, a special college was opened for chosen vouths of the Scottish nation, in which they should be trained in sacred knowledge, and prepared for the priesthood, in order, thereafter, to exercise its sacred functions in their native land, and to bring spiritual aid to their fellow-countrymen. And as that beloved portion of the Lord's flock was bereft of its pastors, Gregory XV., of happy memory, as soon as he had it in his XV., of happy memory, as soon as he had it in his power, sent William, ordained Bishop of Chalcedon, and furnished with ample faculties, even those which by proper rights belong to ordinaries, to both England and Scotland, in order to assume the pastoral charge of those scattered sheep; as may be seen in the Apostolic letter, beginning Ecclesia Romana, dated 23rd March, 1623. To restore the orthodox faith in the said regions, and to procure the salvation of the English and Scots, Urban VIII salvation of the English and Scots, Crean VIII.
granted ample faculties to Francis Barberini, Cardinal of Holy Roman Church, as is shown by his letter, Inter gravissmus, in form of a brief, dated 18th May, 1630. To the same intent also is another letter of the same Pontiff, beginning Multa Sant, written to the Queen of France on the 12th day of February 1633, for the purpose of recommending to her good offices the faithful and the said church reduced to a most sad state.

Again, in order to provide in the best manner possible for the spiritual government of the Scots, in 1694 Pope Innocent XII. deputed, as his vicar-apostolic, Thomas Nicholson, who was created and nsecrated Bishop of Peristachium, committing to his care all the kingdom and the islands adjacent. And not long thereafter, when one vicar-apostolic was no longer sufficient for the caltivation of the whole of the said vineyard of the Lord, Benedict XIII. hastened to give the aforesaid bishop a col-AIII. hastened to give the aforesaid bishop a col-league, which he was able to effect in the year 1727. Thus it came to pass that the whole of the kingdom of Scotland was divided into two apostlic-vicariates, one of which embraced the Lowland, the other the Highland portion. But the division which had appeared sufficient for the government of the number of Catholics then existing, when through the Lord's blessing their numbers daily increased, was no longer suitable. Hence this Apostolic See perceived the necessity of providing additional help for watching over and spreading religion in Scotland by the institution of a third vicariate. Wherefore, Leo the institution of a third vicariate. Wherefore, Leo XII. of happy memory, by an Apostolic letter of 13th February, 1827, beginning: Quanta lectitia affecti sinus divided Scotland into three districts or apostolic vicariates, namely, the Eastern, Western, and Nothern. It is known to all what a rich harvest, through the zeal of the new bishops and the anxions care of our Congregation de Propaganda Fide, has been gathered in by the Catholic Church in the said kingdom. Whence it is sufficiently clear that this Holy See, through that solicitude which it bears for all the churches, has used every endeavour bears for all the churches, has used every endeavour to recruit and strengthen day by day the Scottish nation suffering from the sad calamities of bygone

But Pius IX., of happy memory, had exceedingly at heart the restoration of the illustrious Scottish Church to its pristine beauty and comeliness. For on, they having, as it were, smoothed the way for the advancement of the work. And in truth, having on the one hand considered attentively the whole state of the Catholic religion in Scotland, and the daily increase of the number of the faithful the daily increase of the number of the faithful, of sacred workers, churches, missions, and religious houses, and like institutions, as well as the sufficiency of temporal means; on the other hand, being the said congregation concerning whatever they aware that owing to the liberty which the renowned British Government grants to Catholics, any impediment there might be in the way of giving back to iment there might be in the way of giving back to the Scots the ordinary rule of bishops was lessening day by day, the said Pontiff was persuaded that the restoration of the episcopal hierarchy should be no longer deferred. Meanwhile the vicars apostolic themselves, and very many of the elergy and laity, men conspicuous by noble birth and virtue, bethemselves, and very man, men conspicuous by noble birth and virtue, be-sought him carnestly to delay no longer to satisfy wishes in this matter. This humble their earnest wishes in this matter. This humble request was again laid before him when a chosen band from every rank in the said country, having at their head our venerable brother, John Strain, Bishop of Abila, in partibus Infidetium and Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District, came to this city congratulate him on the fiftieth anniversary of his episcopal consecration. When the matter was in this position, the said Pius IX, entrusted it, as its importance demanded, for full discussion to our venerable brethren Cardinals of Holy Roman Church of the Congregation Propagandae Fidei, and their opinion confirmed him more and more in the resolution he had formed. But whilst he rejoiced that he had come to the completion of a work long and greatly wished for, he was called by a just Judge to

ceive the crown of justice. What, therefore, our predecessor was hindered by death from bringing to a conclusion, God, who is plentiful in mercy and glorious in all his works has granted us to effect, so that we might, as it were, mangurate with a happy omen our Pontificate, which in these calamitous times we have received mangurate with a happy onen our Politheate, which in these calamitous times we have received with trembling. Wherefore, after having acquired a full knowledge of the entire matter, we have willingly deemed that what had been decreed by the lately-deceased Pius 1X, should be put in exethe latery-deceased Pius 1A. should be put in exe-cution. Therefore, raising up our eyes to the Father of hight, from whom cometh every best gift and every perfect gift, we have invoked the aid of divine grace, praying also for the help of the Blessed Virgin Mary, conceived without stain; of Blessed Joseph her spouse and Patron of the Universal Church; of the Blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, of Andrew and of the other saints whom the Scots venerate as patrons, in order that they by their suffrages before God might aid us to bring the

aid matter to a prosperous issue. Having therefore premised these things, by an act of our own will, with certain knowledge, and Having therefore premised these things, by an act of our own will, with certain knowledge, and acting in virtue of the Apostelic authority which we possess over the whole Church, to the greater glory of Almighty God, and the exaltation of the Catholic faith, we ordain and decree that in the kingdom of Scotland, according to what is prescribed by the canon laws, the hierarchy, of ordinary ed by the canon laws, the hierarchy or ordinary bishops, who shall be named from the sees which by this our constitution we erect, shall be revived and shall constitute an ecclesiastical province. More over, we ordain that, for the present, six sees shall be erected and these we will to be founded; to wit, St. Andrews, with the addition of the title of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dunkeld, Whithorn or

Galloway; likewise Argyll and the Isles.

Recalling to mind the illustrious past in the history of the Church of St. Andrews, and taking into due to the Apostle, patron of the kingdom, had naturally obtained the first place—to be the metropolitan and archiepiscopal see of the whole kingdom, the other sees being subjected to it as suffradom, the other sees being subjected to it as subjected to it

gans. This also was done in the case of the see of Glasgow in the year 1491, which, being withdrawn from the Ecclesiastical province of St. Andrews, was, by Innocent VIII., raised to the dignity of a metropolitan see, and had some of the above sees assigned to it as suffragans.

Whilst the Scottish Church thus constituted was in a flourishing condition, it was reduced to a pitiable state of utter ruin by the outbreak of heresy in the sixteenth century. Yet never did the anxious care, solicitude, and watchfulness of the Supreme Pontiffs, our predecessors, fail the Scotts to keep them strong in faith, as is clearly seen from many evidences. For, moved with compassion for that people, and seeing the wide havoe wrought by the storm, now by repeatedly sending missionaries from various families of religious, again by Apostolic legations and by every kind of assistance, they laboured strentously to succour religion thus laid low. By their means, in this citadel of the Catholic world, besides the Urban College, a special college was opened for chosen youths of the Scottish nation, in which they should be trained in sacred knowled the state of the scott be deep the state of the scott is the project that the Archbishop of Glasgow, as long as he shall be without sufference to give to the state of the scott is the project to a true archbishop and pretropolitan. We will also and ordain that the Archbishop of Glasgow, as long as he shall be without sufference to give to the political college was opened for chosen youths of the Scottish nation, in which they should be trained in sacred knowled the properties of the state of the scott between the scott by the scott between the scott between the scott by the scott between the scott by the scott between the scott by the scott between the scott betwe hop of Glasgow, as long as he shall be without suf-fragans, shall be present with the other bishops in the provincial synod of Scotland.

Now in the aforesaid arciepiscopal or metropolitan see of St. Andrews and Edinburgh shall be included the counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, Berwick, Selkirk, Peebles, Boxburgh, and the southern part of Fife, which lies to the right of the river Eden; also the county of Stirling, saving the territories of Baldernock and East Kilpatrick. In the archdiocese of Glasgow shall be included the counties of Lanark Renfrew, Dumbarton, the territories of Baldernock and East Kilpatrick, sit-uated in the county of Ayr, which is separated from the southern portion of the same by the Lugton

the southern portion of the same by the Lagton Water flowing into the River Garnock; also the islands of Great and Little Cumbrae.

In the diocese of Aberdeen shall be contained the counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine, Banff, Elgin or Moray, Nairu, Ross (except Lewis in the Hebrides), Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, the Orkney and Sheiland Islands; finally that portion of the county of Inveness which lies to the roath of a stagict of Inverness which lies to the north of a straight line drawn from the most northerly point of Loch Luing to the eastern boundary of the said county of Inverness, where the counties of Aberdeen and

In the diocese of Dunkeld shall be included the In the diocese of Dunkeld shall be included the counties of Perth, Forfar, Clackmannan, Kinross, and the northern portion of the county of Fife lying to the left of the River Eden; also those portions of the county of Stirling which are disjoined from it and are surrounded by the counties of Perth and Clackmannan.

The diocese of Whithorn or Galloway shall contain the county of the counties of Perth and Clackmannan.

tain the counties of Lumfries, Kirkudbright, Wig-town, and that portion of Ayr which stretches south-wards to the left of the Lugton Water flowing into

the River Garnock.

Finally, the diocese of Argyll and the Isles shall Finally, the diocese of Argyll and the Isles shall embrace the county of Argyll, the Islands of Bute and Arran the Hebrides, and the southern portion of the county of Inverness which stretches from Loch Luing to the eastern boundary of the said county, according to the line above described.

Thus, therefore, in the kingdom of Scotland, besides the honorary arch-bishopric of Glasgow there shall be one only ecclesiastical province, consisting of one arch-bishop or metropolitan and four suffragan bishops.

gan bishops.

We doubt not but what the new prelates, following in the footsteps of their predecessors who by their virtues rendered the Church of Scotland illustrious, will use every endeavour to make the name of the Catholic religion in their country shine with still greater brightness, and to promote the salvation still greater brightness, and to promote the salvation of souls and the increase of the Divine worship in the best manner possible. Wherefore, we from now declare that we reserve to ourselves and to our successors in the Apostolic See, to divide when needful the aforesaid dioceses into others, to increase their number, to change their boundaries, and to freely execute whatever else may seem to us in the Lord

may deem it necessary or useful to decree in fulfil-ment of their pastoral duty, and for the increase of their churches. Let them remember, moreover that they are bound to send in this report, as wel is to visit the tombs of the Holy Apostles, every four years, as is enacted in the constitution of Sixtus V., of sacred memory, dated 20th December, tus V., of sacred memory, dated 20th December, 1584, beginning Romanus Pontifex. In all other matters, thewise, which belong to the same pastoral office, the above-named archbishops and bishops shall enjoy all the rights and faculties which the Catholic bishops of other nations by virtue of the common law of the canons and Apostolic constitutions do enjoy or can now or hereafter enjoy; and shall be bound by the same obligations which, through the same common and general discipline of the Catholic Church, bind other bishops, What-ever, therefore, either owing to the ancient state of the churches of Scotland, or in the subsequent con dition of the missions by special constitutions or privileges or particular customs may have been in force, now that the circumstances are changed, shall not hence forward have any power to convey any right or to impose any obligation. And for this end in order that no doubt may arise in future on this head, we, by the plentitude of our Apostolic authority deprive the said special statues, ordinances, and privileges of whatever kind, and customs, at have been introduced, and are now in force, of all power of inducing any obligation or conveying any

Wherefore it shall be in the power of the Scottish prelates to decree whatever is requisite for the execution of thr common law, and whatever is competent to the episcopal authority according to the common discipline of the Church. Let them fee ssured that we shall willingly lend them the aid of our Apostolic authority in whatever may seem con-ducive towards increasing the glory of God's name and helping on the spiritual welfare of souls. And as an earnest of this our good-will towards the be-loved daughter of the Holy See, the Church of Sectional, we will aim technic that the issueps when they have been invested with the name and rights of ordinary bishops, must by no means be deprived of those advantages and more ample faculwhich they formerly enjoyed along with the it is not right that they should suffer any loss from what, in compliance with the wishes of the Scottish Catholics, has been decreed by us for the greater good of religion in their country. And whereas the condition of Scotland is such that adequate means for the support of the clergy and the various needs each church are wanting, we have a certain hope that our beloved sons in Christ, to whose carnest wish for the restoration of the episcopal hierarchy we have acceded, will continue to aid those Pastors whom we shall place over them with still more ample alms and offerings, whereby they may be able to provide for the restoration of the episcopal splendour of the churches and of the

sees, the splendour of the churches and of the Divine worship, the support of the clergy and the poor, and the other needs of the Church.

But now we turn with most humble prayer to Him in whom it hath pleased God the Father in the dispensation of the fulness of time to restore all things, besecching Him who has begun the good.

work to perfect it, confirm it, and strengthen it. and to give, to all those whose duty it is to execut the things which we have decreed, the light and strength of heavenly grace, so that the episcopal hierarchy restored by us in the kingdom of Scotland may be for the greater good of Catholic religion For this end, also, we invoke as intercessors with our Savious Jesus Christ, His most blessed Mother, essed Joseph, his reputed Father, the blessed Apos-es, Peter and Paul; likewise St. Andrew, whom Scotland venerates with special devotion, and the rest of the Saints, and especially St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, the glory and pillar of the king-dom, that they may benignantly favour that Church

now rising again from its ashes.

Finally we decree this our letter can never any time be charged with the fault termed subreptio or obreptio, (These are legal terms for which there are no adequate words to give their for which there are no adequate words to give their exact meaning, which is taking away craftly, little by little, or adding anything in the same way.) or with any defect of our intention or with any other defect, but shall always be held valid and firm, and shall obtain effect in all things, and shall be inviolably observed. Notwithstanding Apostolic edicts and general or special sanctions published in synodal provincial and Universal contents and neighbor their contents. al, provincial, and Universal councils, and notwith-standing the rights and privileges of the ancient sees of Scotland, and of the missions and apostolic vicar iates afterwards constituted therein, and notwith-standing the rights and privileges of all churches or pious institutes whatsoever, even although ratified by oath, or by Apostolic or any other confirmation, and all things to the contrary notwithstanding, we expressly abrogate all these things in so far as they contradict the foregoing, although for their abrogation they would require special mention or any other formality, however particular. We decree, moreover, that whatever be done to the contrary knowingly or ignorantly by any person in the name of any authority whatsoever, shall be null and void. We will also that copies, even printed, of this letter, when subscribed by a public notary, and stamped with the seal of an ecclesiastical dignitary, shall have the same credit as would be given to the expression of our will by the exhibition of this diploma itself

Let no man therefore dare to infringe or rashly gainsay this page of our erection, constitution, restoration, institution, assignation, addition, attribution, decree, mandate, and will. If any one should presume to attempt this, let him know that he shall neur indignation of Almighty God, and of His Blessed Apostles Peter and Paul. Given at Rome at St. Peter's in the year of the

Lord's Incarnation one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, the fourth of the nones of March (4th March, 1878), in the first year of our Pontifi-

F. CARDINAL ASSUINL C. CARDINAL SACCONI, Pro-Datarius.

Visa de Curia J. de Aquila e Vicecomitibus. Reg

RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

Why is a beggar like a barrister? Because he pleads for his daily bread.

Tellus; somebody, why our law makers are never

crested for passing worthless bills. When does rain become too familiar with a lady?

When it begins to patter on her back. No one need get discouraged if he remembers that he will always be worth \$25 anyway—to medi-

A Connecticut man has invented yellow spectacles for boarding house keepers who want their lard to

ook like butter. "How greedy you are said one little girl to another who had taken the biggest apple on the dish; "I was just going to take that."

A western editor says that water has tasted strong f sinners ever since the deluge, and that's the reason why he takes whiskey in his n.

A doctor's mistakes are buried six feet under the round, said a lawyer. And the lawyer's are angsix feet above, said the doctor.

A Vermonter has invented a bottle that will always turn right side up, thus failing to spill the contents no matter how drunk the owner is. His idea and Hers.—Customer:—"Mother wants a nice plump chicken please. Poulterer:—"Trussed miss?" Customer:—"Oh, dear no! I am going to

It is said that few orators know when to sit down. Some of them won't take a hint except when it comes in the shape of an egg that has seen its best

He was twitted of his baldness and retorted quite sharply, "well, there are two things you never saw in this world, a red headed negro or a bald headed

Why is a thief your only true philosopher? Be-cause he regards everything from an abstract point of view, is opposed to all notions of protection, and

is open to conviction. Well," said an impudent fellow to Tallevrand. as he came out of the council chamber one day, "what has passed in council to-day?" "Four hours," replied the Prince gravely.

The natives of Lord Howe's Island, in the South

neific, petitioned for four good schoolmasters and me iron pots. The gentle aborignies very evidently contemplate giving a party "John," said a rich Quaker to his extravagant

son, "I am afraid thou art getting a rake" "Nay father," returned the youth, drily, "It is thee that has raked, and I am spreading it for thee." "What tunnel is that?" asked a stranger in our

ity who was driving round in a sleigh taking in the ights, yesterday. "Tunnel? Why that's no tunnel; sights, yesterday. "Tunner why that's no tunner; that's a livery man smiling.
"What makes dogs mad!" asks an exchange.
Boys, It makes a dog as mad as a wet hen the minute he sees a boy with a tin can in one hand

and a string in the other looking for something to tie them to. The Hawkeys man writes from Boston:-"The old

people have all the good eyes. Young men here weat eye glasses as young men in Montana wear evolvers, and young men in Chicago carry sample of cordwood for canes. A stingy husband threw all the blame of the law-

lessness of his children in company by saying his wife always "gives them their own way." "Poor things," was her prompt reply, "it's all I have to Mamma says it is not polite to ask for cake,

said a little boy. "No," was the reply, "it does not look well in little boys to do so." "But," said the urchin, "she didn't say I must not eat a piece if you gave it to me." Swell .- "Well, yes, I was thinking of joining a

Swell.—"Well, yes, I was thinking of Johning a volunteer corps myself, but it seems to me there is such a lot of fools among 'em." Volunteer.—"An' you have no desire to increase the number. I shouldn't in your place."—Judy.

Charles Lavender .- "Now, my dear Jane, how do you think these spectacles become me? They are my own invention." Affectionate Wife.—"Oh, any invention that hides so much of your face must

A man passing through a gateway in the dark ran against a post. "I wish that post was in the lower regions!" was his angry remark. "Better wish it somewaere else," said a bystander, "you might run against it again."

PUZZLER'S CORNER.



We cordially invite contributions to this corner with the name and address of each contributor Answers will appear two weeks after each set of

Solutions must reach us by the "Monday' previous-

"PUZZLER,"

"Catholic Record" Office, 388 Richmond Street. London Ont

PRIZES TO PUZZLERS.

To be awarded on St. Patrick's Day, 1879.

1st. Prize, a handsome Bible; value 810.

2nd. The Life of the Blessed Virgin; value, \$5.

3rd. The Carmothe Rigorip for one year, and any book from Sadlier's list of value \$2.

4th. The Carmothe Rigorip for one year, value \$2.

1f preferred, any book of the same value from Sadlier's list will be sent instead of prizes, 1, 2 and 4.

To encourage our young friends, we allow them to compete for all the prizes, while not more than two will be awarded to competitors over 18 years of age.

We hope our youthful readers will, for their own improvement, take a special interest in the "Cornes."

THE CHRISTMAS PUZZLER'S CORNER

will be open for solutions till 1st March, 1879. Take notice of the special prizes offered for it. 108. Poetical Amgram.

Fi wdom's si yaws du'oy iselwy kees,

Evfi hit ngs robe ves tiwh race; Fow moh ouy peaks, otwmoh, ouy peaks, Dan who, hendawn, dawn here. 109. Hidden Cities.

(a) Frank, Bill, Pat, Dick, swore at Ed.-3-

(b.) Tom ate a pie near U .- 3 cities in Swedan. 110. Hour. Glass.

No. 1. To confide in.

2. A correspondence.3. Expectations.

4. A Chariot of war.

5. A plant.6. Metal unrefined.

7. Annual exhibitions

8. A period of the night.
9. An opprobrius appellation.
The central letters spell the name of great mis-

111. Geographical Square Word.

A city of Spain. A county of Michigan.

A cape of Australia. A city of Birmah.

A town in the eastern part of Prussia. A city of Ireland. - Annica.

112.

Three watches hang side by side and all show 12 o'clock at the time of observation; the first is known to gain 10 minutes, and the second to lose 10 minutes in 12 hours, while the third keeps accur-ate time. In what time will all the hands first be at 12 together?-Ry Arithmatic. 113.

 $x^{3} = \sqrt{(x^{2} - 1)} + \sqrt{(x^{4} - 1)}$, find value of x.

SOLUTIONS. 95. Necessity is the mother of invention.

96. Poynings' Laws.

97. I am at the head of twenty-five, and with-

ut me Paris is captured.—The letter a 98. Vancouver Island; in the Pacific Ocean, aruted from British Columbia by Gulf of Geor gia and Queen Charlotte's Sound; discovered by Vancouver, a Dutch Navigator, in 1792, and in 1858 Act of Imperial Parliament made a British

Hong-Kong, on Chinese coast 75 miles southeast of Canton. It was ceded to Great Britain as part indemnity for the expenses of the war in

Labuan; northwest of Borneo. It became a British

Colony in 1846, under Sir James Brooke. Secychelles, discovered by the French in 1743, are 850 miles directly north of Mauritius east of Africa; annexed to Great Britain in 1814.

The capital of each of those four places is Vic-

99. $(1+x)^{10} = 3$, $\therefore 1+r = \sqrt{3}$, and 1+r = 1.116137, r = .116137; r is the rate per unit, hence rate per cent. =11.6147.

100. Interest = discount + interest on discount, \therefore the interest on discount = 220 - 180 = 40. If \$40 interest comes from $\frac{220}{3}$ \$180 principal, \$220 interest would come from-

×180=8990 principal. 101. From 1st. eq. $(x^2+y^2) = -\frac{a}{-}$, from 2nd eq.

 $(x_1^3 + y_1^2) = \frac{b}{y_1^3}, \dots \frac{a}{x_n^4} = \frac{b}{y_n^4}, \text{ and } x_n^4 = \frac{a}{b}y_n^4; \text{ and } y_n^4 = \frac{a}{b}x_n^4; \text{ substitute these values, and we get } x_n^2 + \frac{b}{\sqrt{a}}$ $\checkmark \frac{b}{a} x^2) = a \therefore x = \frac{\checkmark a}{1 + \checkmark b} \text{ and } y = \frac{\checkmark b}{1 + \checkmark a}$

Correct solutions received as follows:—"Amica," 85, 96, 97, 98. "Cora," 95, 96, 97, 98. "Kate O," 95, 96, 96, 98.

We request all who sent solutions to the Christmas puzzles to send us their solutions again before the 1st of March.

London, Jan. 23.-The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says:—"It is understood that the five Cabinet meetings held within the past few days were chiefly devoted to the preparation of the programme for the coming of Parliament, and the chief work related to the Irish University question. There is no doubt that negotiations have passed tween the Government and the heads of the Catholic Church upon that subject. Mr. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament for Limerick, has been the medium of communication. Outside of official cir-cles a strong impression prevails that au understanding has been arrived at, and that the proposed legismoney to be provided out of the balance of the Irish Church Fund. My own information does not go so far. Up to the present time the exchange of views between the Government and the heads of the Catholic Hierarchy has led to no arrangement and the prospect for a settlement is not so favorable as was recently deemed likely.



ntributions to this corner of each contributor wo weeks after each set of by the "Monday ' previous-

Record " Office, Richmond Street.

London Ont. PUZZLERS, PUZZLERS, trick's Day, 1879.
Bible; value 810.
Sed Virgin; value, 85.
SonD for one year, and any alue \$2. Total value 84.
SonD for one year, value 82.
of the same value from Sadd of prizes, 1.2 and 4.
Ing friends, we allow them to, while not more than two stors over 18 years of age, caders will, for their own immerest in the "Corner."

PUZZLER'S CORNER till 1st March, 1879. Take

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cal Square Word.

rn part of Prussia. Annica.

12. de by side and all show observation; the first is es, and the second to lose while the third keeps accurwill all the hands first be at latic.

(x'-1), find value of x. UTIONS.

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 $(x^{2}+y^{3}) = -$, from 2nd eq.

= -, and $x^1 = -y^1$; and y^1 these values, and we get x2+ $\frac{\sqrt{a}}{1+\sqrt{b}} \text{ and } y = \frac{\sqrt{b}}{1+\sqrt{a}}.$

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RIBAY ERBUANYS.

In connection with the recent charge against the licebast crow in Queenstown, a meeting of the local constitution was held yesteding, and expert reference of the proposed state of the constitution of the licebast crow in Queenstown, a meeting of the local constitution was held yesteding, and expert reference of the proposed state of the constitution of the proposed constitution was held by extending on the proposed constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the proposed cons

out, would provide for nothing more than the establishment of another London University or examining board, which would examine for money prizes and degrees all students wherever educated. Such a measure whenever it has been proposed—and this is by no means the first occasion on which it has been mooted—has been scouted by the Irish Catholic bishops. In pastoral letters, in communications to the Government, and in public speeches, they have mentioned it only to denounce it. Some of the declarations of their lordships on this point have been lately brought prominently before the public in the memorial of the Catholic University students which we published in our issue of the 21st of last month. But, perhaps, the most remarkable pronouncement is contained in an article which appeared in the Irish Ecclesiastical Record for May, 1872. The Irish Ecclesiastical Record, we need hardly inform our readers, professed to be "conducted by a socievantages to the sum of which is given the name of mental culture. He plainly tells us that "enough of harm lurks in the system to make the scheme of of harm lurks in the system to make the scheme of separate education and combined examination, at least as reperesented by the London University, undesirable for this country, and objectionable per se, though in a less degree than united education itself." Finally, he says that though there is a charm for some in the impartiality of which the London University makes profession, yet to consider such an institution applicable to Ireland is to make a very imperfect estimate of the wants of the country. "We want education and not degrees. We want a sentenary for the retreat of learning; a centre for sanctuary for the retreat of learning; a centre for sanctuary for the retreat of tearning; a centre for the diffusion of life, intellectual, political, and re-ligious; of wholesome literature brought home to the humblest in the land; of high and honorable principles to percolate every stratum of society; and we do not want any machine for the rapid manufacture of graduates, or the speedy spread of socialism." Wise and noble words, by which, we

feel confident, the bishops will ever faithfully abide.

But if the opinions of the heirarchy are clearly and unequivocally hostile to the contemptible makeand unequivocally hostile to the contemptible make-shift of an examining board, not less so, assuredly, are those of the Catholic laity of Ireland. The lat-ter, too, want-education and not degrees; they want a centre for the diffusion of life—intellectual, political, and religious—and not a machine for the rapid manufacture of graduates, or the speedy spread of socialism; and with nothing less will they be satisfied as long as Trinity College and the spread of socialism; and with nothing less will they be satisfied as long as Trinity College and the Queen's Colleges—the educational centres of Irish Protestants and Irish secularists respectively—en-joy their present ample endowments and their large university privileges. After having so long, and at such cost to their worldly interests, struggled for equality in educational matters, they certainly and as such cost to their distributions are such as the distribution of marked inferiority. The students memorial already referred to is evidence of the truth of this assertion, and further evidence will not be wanting, should the occasion for its production ever arise.—Nation.

the ill-fated brig *Princess Royal* perished with the breaking up of the vessel on Tuesday week, as on a

liament and the Government, with the result that every year sylendid promises were made, not one of which has been fulfilled. Patient pleading for rights which nobody ventured to speak against has been met by downright humbugging on the part of those in power, and last session the trekery was more barefaced than ever before. What occurred last session? In May, Mr. Meldon "finding it hopeless to have anything effected without pressure introduced to the Honse of Commons as hostile a resolution as he could frame upon the conduct of the introduced to the Honse of Commons as lostile a resolution as he could frame upon the conduct of the Government." This terrible resolution, our readers may be interested to learn, declared that "in the opinion of the House the position of the Irish National teachers called for the immediate attention of the Government with a view to a satisfactory settlement of their claims." The Government pretended to be greatly in dread, and asked Mr. Meldon to leave out the word "immediate." The honorable member refused compliance, the resolution was carried without a division, and then the Government sindents which we published in our issue of the 21st of last month. But, perhaps, the most remarkable pronoungement is contained in an article which appeared in the Irish Ecclesiostical Record for May, 1572. The Irish Ecclesiostical Record was carried without a division, and then Government or the inequivacture of his eminence the late illustrious Cardinal-Archischop of Dublin, and the article to which we refer was headed "The University of London." To make a long story short, the writer unqualifiedly condemned, not only on the grounds of religious interests but on those of literary culture, the system represented by that institution. "It is chartered," he wrote, "not to teach, but to examine and conditions, are an absolute terror to the Gomes and Shows that the government of the day had peculiar though the Pay of 'Hamlet' with the part of Heavilla Record the Record of the Archive and Mr. Redolon cannot be considered to the action taken last session in reference in London degree in arts certifies not that the person who possesses eits is an educated man, but merely that does not teach." He proceeds to point out that the London degree in arts certifies not that the person who possesses it is an educated man, but merely that does not teach." He proceeds to point out that the London degree in arts certifies not that the person who possesses it is an educated man, but merely that does not teach." He proceeds to point out that the London degree in arts certifies not that the person who possesses errain amount of book-learning in certain prescribed subjects, while on the other land, the Oxford or Cambridge degree though it is matter from the Government "without pressure must be something to retain prescribed subjects, while on the other land, the Oxford or Cambridge degree though it is made to the pressure must be something to the programme, and who possesses a certain amount of has been in the name of training and organization by a debate renewed as frequently as the rules of Parliament wil permit until the Government cry, "Hold, enough!" Ministers do not care "two rows of pins," as Sir Robert Peel would say, for what ntlemen do who thunder away only for one night gentiemen as who intact a unitary and the have recourse to any more embarrassing tactics. But the experience of recent years and especially of last session, proves, if it proves anything whatever, that those tricky peronages do care for the action of men who so far from being willing to promise for per-formance or to be beguiled by oily phrases are de-termined to allow as little as possible Government business to be done while their complaints are left unheeded. Two or three score of amendments to the English education estimates for example, or the votes for the Irish Model Schools, would quickly bring the whole controversy to a satisfactory termi nation. In one word, obstruction is the weapon henceforth to be used by the champions of the teach-ers, if the object aimed at issuccess. Is Mr. Meldon nenectorum or discussions. Is Mr. Meldon prepared to wield it? We commend this question to the earnest consideration of the teachers themselves, and we have no hesitation in adding that Mr. Meldon's answer will be his measure at once of his

zeal in their cause and his capacity to champion it.

—Nation.

QUEEN VICTORIA OBJECTS TO AN IMPERIAL VISITOR. A curious story about the Empress of Austria and her intended visit to Ireland is going the rounds of the press. As our readers know, Summer-hill House, county Meath, the residence of Lord Langford, was taken some short time since by order of her Majesty as a hunting-lodge for the season. The imposed hunting stud was sent across a few of her Majesty as a hunting-lodge for the season. The imperial hunting-stud was sent across a few weeks ago, and we believe that next Wednesday had been fixed for the starting of the imperial suite from Goedoello, where the imperial family passed Christmas. Her Majesty was to follow on the 2nd of Jan. Now, if we are to believe the gossip, a hitch has occurred to mar all the arrangements and put a stop to the projected trip. It is said that during her hunting sojourns in England the Empress received neither that attention from the Queen, northat respect from The wreck in cork harbor.

There is no doubt remaining now but the crew of ill-fated brig Princess Royal perished with the aristociacy, which she might expect, and, indeed, courtesy demanded. Her Majesty carried away with the princess received neither that attention from the Queen, nor that respect from the aristociacy, which she might expect, and, indeed, courtesy demanded. Her Majesty carried away with the princess received neither that attention from the Queen, nor that respect from the aristociacy, which she might expect, and, indeed, courtesy demanded. Her Majesty carried away with the princess received neither that attention from the Queen, nor that respect from the aristociacy, which she might expect, and, indeed, courtesy demanded. breaking up of the vessel on Tuesday week, as on a visit to the spot this morning there was no account of the crew. A portion of the vessel remains on the rocks. The masts and spars, together with the upper works of the vessel, have been washed away and are strewn around the strand in the vicinity. The boat belonging to her was also washed ashore, and was stove to pieces. The lower part of the vessel remains intact and invisible at low water. She was evidently laden with cement, as seven bags containing that commodity were washed ashore, a washboard with the name Princess Royal was picked up on shore, and it appears that a vessel of that name was expected at Crosshaven with cement. In the darkness she mistook her position, being under the impression she was running for Crosshaven Roads. with her, in consequence, an unfavorable impression

colonies of religious to America, Australia, and New Zealand. Dean Kenny, besides this it should be re-membered, established schools of the Christian Brothers,-R.I P.

THE REPRESENTATION OF NEWRY.

Some days since at a meeting of the united Conservative Associations of Newry it was unanimously resolved to request Viscount Newry to allow himself to be nominated as the Conservative candidate at the coming general election. Last night at a meeting of the same association a letter was read from his lordship thanking the Conservative electors

We regret to announce the death of this gentle-man, which occurred on Monday, the 23rd December, in his eighty-first year. Mr. Sullivan occupied a leading position for a lengthened period in our city, which he represented for two-and-twenty years in Parliament, his principles being independent opposi-tion, and he was never known to give a wrong vote on Irish questions. Mr. Sullivan was also high sheriff of the county, mayor of the city, and, as an extensive employer, he displayed energy and thor-oneh business capacity, in conjunction with his ough business capacity, in conjunction with hi brother, the late Richard Sullivan, Esq., M.P., which contributed materially of the promotion of the trad and prosperity of the city —Kilkenny Journat.

THR VERY REV. THOMAS BURKE O. P.

Catholic Ireland will hear with profound regret that Father Burke is suffering from severe indisposi-tion. The illustrious Dominican's medical advisers have positively interdicted him from all intellectual labor, and some time must clapse—before—the great orator is again heard in our pulpits.

A ROMANEIC STORY OF A CENTENARIAN JUST DE-CEASED.

A woman named Anne Kelly, who shared in the fortunes of the Peninsular Waterloo wars, died on January 8th. Anne Kelly was born at Coryaghy, near Clones, in the year 1779, and wanted, therefore, only a few months of her 100th birthday. She fore, only a few months of her footh birthday. She married a private of the 12th Lancers, named William Cochrane, and followed his fortunes under Moore and Wellington from the commencement to the closing scene of the exciting campaign. Cochrane was orderly to Colonel Barton, and on the morning of Waterloo Mrs. Cochrane besought the Colonel to exempt Cochrane from duty that day, but the orderly, fearing the stain of coward, rejected the kind offer. As the bugle sounded the charge Cochrane sprang into his saddle, but was no sooner scated than a cannon ball carried off his head. The same ball carried off the busby of a neighboring trooper, and this man, whose name was Kelly, was afterwards married to the widow during the occupation of Paris. Many people in the district remember Paddy Kelly, and people speak in high terms of the female veteran who had just died.

The appointment of Sheriffs under municipal Privileges Act has this year developed one or two note-worthy features. In Waterford the three persons

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We have received the first number of this beautiful serial, together with a splendid steel engraving of the Resurrection, which is given as a premium to each subscriber. The work will be completed in 38 parts at 25 cents each. As to the merits of the work, we cannot do better justice than by quoting from the letter do better justice than by quoting from the letter of approbation given to it by his Lordship Bishop Walsh, who says: "Judging of it by what I have read, I am confident that this work will not fail to edify and instruct its readers and to inspire then with the love of Christ and of His Blessed Mother. I believe that it is eminently suited to the age and country in which we live. Modern Society is sick unto death, and there is no other name is sick unto death, and there is no other name under heaven that can save it except the holy name of Jesus; there is no other name to remedy its deadly disease than by eating of the tree of life, whose leaves are for the healing of the nations.' Your work will also promote the knowledge of the ever Blessed Virgin and of the place she holds in the economy of man's salvation; and for this reason, too, it is most commendable. The doctrine of the Church in regard to the Blessed Virgin is the shield of the fundamental doctrine of the incarnation of Christ and of the whole scheme of man's redemption." We hope the work will receive as liberal a patronage as it really

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

-Rev. Father Alphonsus Pelletier, S. J., attached to St. Francis Xavier's College, W. Fifteenth St., New York, died suddenly on the 29th ult., while marrying a couple. R. I. P.

-The death is announced by cable of His Eminence Cardinal Antonucci, Bishop of Ancona, which occured on the 58th ult. He was born at Subiaco, Sept. 17th. 1798. His elevation to the Cardinalate was dated March 15, 1858.

—The Government of Madrid, Spain, has authorized the Capitular Vicar (Administrator) of the diocese of Barcelona to introduce the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine into his diocese. The Brothers are at liberty to live according to the rules of their institute, and to devote themselves to the instruction of youth, on condition that no tuition fee be required from the Government, the Brother being left dependent on their own private resources and industry.

 $-\Lambda$ short time ago it was proposed in the Hungarian Congress that all the Jews of Europe should return to Palestine. The proposal met with a deserved and derisive rebuke. There is now, however, a movement on foot to have a settlement of German Catholics established in the Holy Land. The chief promoter of the latter movement is Rev. Ladislaus Schneider, who has already purchased a tract of land near Emmaus. It is said that there is room in Palestine for millions of colonists.

-Mr. Girard, the famous Indian scout, re lates that on one occasion the Berthold Indians, who had suffered from a drought, went to Father De Smet and entreated him to say a Mass for rain. The Father promised to do so if they would cease trafficking in liquor, and devote their hearts the whole of one day to the Great Spirit. The promise was given; the Mass was said, and before night it commenced to rain, and continued raining for four After that, up to the time of his death, Father De Smet's word was law with the tribe.

-Progress of the Faith in England and SCOTLAND.—The advance of Christianity in these countries during the past year is clearly indicated by the "Catholic Directory" for 1879, just published by Messrs. Burns & Oates, of London. The number of priests in England, which a year ago was 1,874, is now 1,903, an addition of twenty-nine. The number of churches and chapels in England, which a year ago was 1,095, is, now 1,122, showing an ad dition of twenty-seven. Scotland has, once more, a Catholic Hierarchy, numbering six Prelates. The number of her priests a year ago was 262! it is now 272, an addition of ten. A year ago there were 253 churches, chapels and stations in Scotland; there are now 264,an increase of eleven.

-The day appointed by the Holy Father to give audience to the representatives of the Catholic Press from all parts of the globe is the 20th of February, the first anniversary of his election. On this election nearly all the Catholic journals and periodicals throughout 229 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT. the world will be represented. Mgr. Tripepi the editor of Il Papato, has stated that he would publish a list of the journals and, periodicals represented, adding that the directors of such journals and periodicals should inform him who are the representatives chosen by them for the Pontifical audience. The numerous articles and letters received by him are an admirable testimony of the veneration and love cherished by Catholic journalists for the Holy See.

-ITALIAN PRIESTS REWARDED FOR SCIENTI-FIG LABOR.—A number of priests in Italy have received rewards or premiums at the Paris Exposition. The following are amongst those rewarden: The Abbe Zanotti, Director of the Glass Museum of Murano, near Venice, a silver medal for a collection of the best classical type Abbe Francisco Faa di Bruno, honorable men tion for his writing instrument for the blind the Abbey of Monte Cassino, a gold medal to: their publication, the Bibliotheca Cassinensis, etc.: the Mechtarists Brimenians, of Venice, silver medal for works published by them: the Abbey of Monte Cassino a bronze medal for artistic paleographic works; Faa di Brune for a new style of barometer; and Father Embriaco, of the Dominican Convent of the Minerva, Rome, honorable mention for a regulator, pendulum, etc., etc. The latter has a great reputation for his admirable invention of water-clocks, one of which adorns the Gardens of the Pineie.

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D. C. MACDONALD, Sec.-Manage

London, Jan 21, 1879.

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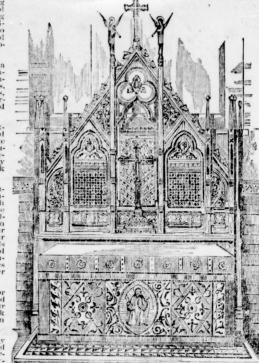
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