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Catholic Record.

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

VOL 4.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1882.

NO. 175

CLERICAL

every wind. It can not be expected that the Independent can comprehend that the books of "history," science and light liter-ature given out with so much complacency by the managers of free libraries, fill the mind of every well-instructed Catholic with horror. The managers of free libraries would be condemned as narrow-minded if they excluded Froude's "histories" from their shelves. Yet no books could be more instrumental in perverting young persons' ideas of the drift of past events than these. The late Dr. Draper's "Conflict of Science and Religion" would, of course, have a prominent place on the shelves of any New York free library. The rising generation would be invited to read it, and the Independent would consider any man a bigot who objected to this "scientific" work being scattered through the homes of the city, and yet this "standard" book is a tissue of blunders and calumnies. Protestantism gained such a hold on English literature that many wellmeaning Americans seem to think litera-ture came in with the Reformation. As ture came in with the Reformation. As Protestantism gradually ceased to be a religion, literature grew more infidel. To-day most books issued from the press in the English language either ignore religion or openly oppose it. A free library, then, where youth may poison itself at its own sweet will, is not coveted in any community by the thoughtful. A library which will give the mechanic or the inhausted, has a clearer and sounder head now than the boy of to-day will have, running and reading newspapers and the crude works which a ceaseless printing-press stamps with the name of "literature."
Old books are old friends, and good books are good friends. There is no worse enemy than a superficial or bad book.

Our esteemed contemporaries, the Protestant weeklies, are full of the Mormon testant weeklies, are full of the Mormon problem. They do not consider the divorce problem worth attention, though it is nearer to them. A good Protestant, it seems, may indulge in two or three wives in succession, and put them away in succession; but the Mormon, who prefers to have them all at once, is loudly condemned. Even Zion's Herald forgets its amusing stories about Indians and Papists who learned to love their Bible, and turns to smite the Mormons. While the Protestant sects show such a tender-ness towards absolute divorce, they would hese towards assorted envorce, they would be consistent in letting the Mormon problem alone. A man with a living wife and a wife-in-law is not more moral than the Mormon who keeps a harem.

Catholic Universe.
A CATHOLIC, then, ought to know that he must occasionally find something in the Catholic press that condemns cherished designs, just as he must occasionally find an obstacle in the pulpits, and the weak man who refuses for such a reason to take a Catholic paper is precisely of the same character as those who refuse to go to Mass because something displeasing to them has been said by the pastor. It would be amusing to observe the inconsistency of such folk if it were not so lamentable in the officer. They are willing to retable in its effects. They are willing to receive the weekly and daily visits of papers that attack their Faith, but they will not

Catholic Review

Catholic Review.

Waiting of Mgr. Comboni, recalls our attention to a charming story he related in Missions Catholiques, and which we find again in the Annals of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. It is the history of the slower of Nigritia, the white pearl of a black race. It is a marvellous narrative, not more wonderful for its wonderful physiological than for its spiritual phenomena. "For the last four years," wrote Mgr. Comboni, "the missionaries of El Obeid have had among their neophytes, a young girl about 15 years of age, whose has is a blessing whose value cannot be over estimated, even though a Catholic paper of this city, the Freeman's Journal, speaking of the effort made by a number of the leading citizens of this city to secure such a library, says:—

The truth is that the spirits of unrest, dissatisfaction, discontent and envy do most harm in a community given up to indiscriminate reading. The reading disease is an evil which promises, with Rev. John Hall and the rest to help 1t, to become a plague."

The Independent conviction and censure such a library, says:—

The truth is that the spirits of unrest, dissatisfaction, discontent and envy do most harm in a community given up to indice, are jet black. Ninghina is a feroious slave trader who has enriched himself by kidnapping helpless creatures for burpose of selling them. During one of his barbarous incursions, a rival slave elaeler robbed him of his favorite child. After a protracted journey through form present the proper supervision and censure should be a proper supervi on different occasions, when urged to eat some of the bread baked for the Sisters, which is coarse food at the best, but more of a dainty than the fare prepared for the Orphans, Blanche would persistently re-Orphans, Blanche would persistently refuse the proffered luxury. "It is not proper," she was wont to say, "that a poor slave should taste of the Sister's bread, for they are free." "But, my child, you have been baptized, and you also are free!" "Assuredly I am free because I have the happiness to be a Christian; but I was born a pagan, and it would not be right for me to partake of the same food as the Sisters, who have always been Christians. The bread of the negro is good enough and I would only be too well pleased to be a servant to these good Sisters." Now and then, when struggling to overcome an obstacle or when a commanion destroys anything that she has in ion destroys anything that she has in charge, her former uncivilized nature be-trays itself, but these outbursts are of rare occurrence, and are speedily quelled by the thought of God. The pious teachings infused in her soul soon restore meekness and patience to her angered spirit. Towards the sick and the little negroes, religion, literature grew more infidel. To-day most books issued from the press, in the English language either ignore religion or openly oppose it. A free library, then, where youth may poison itself at its own sweet will, is not coveted in any community by the thoughtful. A library which will give the mechanic or the inventor textbooks of the arts might well be established, but a library which will merely encourage desultory reading is not, in spite of Dr. John Hall and the Independent, a thing to be desired. The Independent, a thing to be desired. The man who masters a few good books, and Lermina, was consigned to Gordon Pacha, man who masters a few good books, and combines his conclusions with the fruit of his own observations, is best equipped. The boy who, twenty years ago, read and re-read the few good and precious books he could borrow when the three or four volumns of his father's library were expected by the good and precious and the product of the few good and precious books have a local borrow when the three or four volumns of his father's library were expected by Down Level a wijeley were said to be a clearly and a complex books. young countryman. Another party was presented by Dom Leon Losi, a missionary of wide experience, and met with no better success; the firm determination of Blanche being, evidently, prompted by an earnest motive. She clearly stated her resolution to consecrate herself to Leave

earnest motive. She clearly stated her resolution to consecrate herself to Jesus Christ alone, and said that she longed to pass the rest of her life with the Sisters, and to be the humble servant of these holy women. For our own edification, and for the propagation of the faith in Central Africa, we hope that Divine Providence will grant a long life to this sacrificing virgin. It would appear that the malediction which has pursued the children of Ham has not touched this pure lily. The sweetest, the most fragrant flower grown in the mission of Nigritis!"

Buffalo Union. It is no ascetic priest in the confessional or pulpit that speaks as follows, but a Rochester man of the world who in a cor-respondence to the Sunday News of this

respondence to the Sunday News of this city sounds this note of warning:
"I warn all mothers and fathers to keep their daughters from the public dance and balls which are in abundance this winter. Ninety-nine out of every hundred girls who go to wreck to-day are ruined by dances or balls. Only two weeks ago a young fellow tried to chloroform, a young lady at a dance. A girl weeks ago a young fellow tried to chloroform a young lady at a dance. A girl
goes to a dance and meets one of these
handsome young men who are good
dancers, and is attracted by him. He
dances with her, and the dancing makes
both warm, and he invites her to the wineroom to have refreshments, to which she
goes with the intention of drinking a
glass of ginger ale. But when reaching
the wine-room she sees other girls drinking beer and she thinks she will take a
drink of lager, which she does and two or
three more during the evening, and when

Boston Pilot.

Italy has saved so much by confiscating Church property and robbing the Pope that she can now support an army of two hundred and fifty thousand men, with thrice that number of reserves, and pay the interest on her debt besides; and we suppose nobody doubts that a standing army is worth far more to a country than a lot of churches and schools.

The 12th of Lawrence was always and have a lot of the property of the standing army is the standing army is worth far more to a country than a lot of the standing army is the standing army is worth far more to a country than a lot of the standing army is the standing army is worth far more to a country than a lot of the standing army is the standing army in the standing army is the standing army in the standing army is the standing army in the standing army in the standing army is the standing army in the standing army in the standing army is the standing army in the standing army in the standing army is the standing army in the standing army in the standing army is the standing army in the standing army in the standing army is the standing army in the standing army in the standing army is the standing army in the standing army in the standing army is the standing army in th

The 13th of January was observed by the Protestant landlords of Ireland as "a day of humiliation." The sermons of the ministers were remarkable for a tone of ministers were remarkable for a tone of leniency toward the tenant farmers. At least one sermon was remarkable for its plain speech to the landlords. The Archdeacon of Kildare, Rev. M. F. de Burgh, delivered a special address in St. David's Church, Naas, in which he said:—

"A struggle lies before us; a conflict which is likely to be long and difficult. And who, as he looks back on his past life, or as he recalls the times of his forefathers, can confidently say—'I am clean.

life, or as he recalls the times of his fore-fathers, can confidently say—'I am clean, without transgression, I am innocent, neither is there iniquity in me?' Not one! Let us confess to-day, that in the former days of our ascendancy we bore ourselves too proudly and too harshly. We leaned more on the strong arm of physical force than on the powerful and enduring influence of forbearance, gentleness, and sympathy towards those over whom we had obtained the mastery. Our religion had too much of a political cast. We were obtained the mastery. Our religion had too much of a political cast. We were not mindful of the saying of our Blessed Lord and Savieur—'My kingdom is not of this world,' and of His apostle—'The weapons of warfare are not carnal.' There was throughout the land a love of pleasure, of which we have for some time been reaning the hitter fruits. Perhaus this reaping the bitter fruits. Perhaps this fault, more than anything else, was the seed sown broadcast through the land, which is now yielding the largest harvest of sorrow. It was and it is still the bane of our country—a lack of seriousness in estimating the work and duties which lie estimating the work and duties which he before us—a yielding to present ease or enjoyment—a neglect of provident but unwelcome duties. This, I firmly believe, has been the chief source of discontent in

It is hopeful when evil-doers repent and make public confession. But confession without reparation is not enough for absolution.

solution.

That was a capital reply of John Dillon's to Secretary Forster. Every word had the ring of a man. He offered to release Mr. Dillon from Kilmainham if he would go to the Continent,—that is, leave Ireland. "I do not know why the message was sent to me," replied Dillon, "as I have made no communication to year. have made no communication to you.

. . . I must request that you will not address to me any further communications." If Forster did not know before what a true man is, he has some idea of it

THE lack among out-siders of an abiding conviction that Christ is very God is illustrated in the case of the Rev. W. R. Cowl, a Methodist clergyman at Sharps-burg, Pa., who has resigned his post there to take charge of a Unitarian congregation

the note of alarm against the infidel and materialistic tendencies of the times, and against the many erroneous theories of the -called scientists which find so many adnerents in the world. But still this poison does not infect the masses, or at most to a very limited extent. In fact these theorvery limited extent. In fact these theories and doctrines are not popular except amongst a certain class who lay claim to more than ordinary intellectual culture.

The Church has found noble champions of her cause in her philosophers, theologians and scientists, who have time and time again refused all these false theories, and have shown that the Christian relig-ion stands upon a foundation which the weak mind of man in vain attempts to

When a woman parts with her modesty, she loses her most beautiful quality. When a woman, having put away her modesty, throws off the other restraints of the Christian spirit, she becomes very wicked. She seeks notoriety. She is vindictive for the slightest grievance, real or fancied. She goes about tempting others. She circulates falsehoods. She halts at nothing in the way of her revenge. The pure maiden, the virtuous wife, the true mother-these are the noblest of God's creatures. But the woman who is untrue to the high vocation of her sex, is an object of profound pity. Poor

FATHER MCKEON'S REPLY TO ARMSTRONG.

Continued from last week.

Therefore God conferred on Peter Therefore God conferred on Peter a nature and privileges corresponding to Peter's name. Now, what does Peter's name signify? The word "Peter" in all languages signifies "rock." In the Syriac language the word for "Peter" is "Chipha;" in Syrochaldaic (the language that Christ spoke) is "Kepha;" in Arabic, it is "Blsachra;" in French it is "Pierre;" and every language "Peter" in all language "Peter" is "Chipha; "In Every language "Peter" is "Peter" is "Chipha; "In Every language "Peter" is "Peter" i

so in every language "Peter" and rock" have one and the same meaning.

But why did Christ give Peter the name "rock?" Because Christ—"a wise man"—intended to build His Church upon Peter

name seven pretty girls, of good families, who would grace any young man's house as wives, ruined by such men.

Boston Pilot.

Italy has saved so much by confiscation. the other Apostles also aid in supporting

it, but in a different degree.

But let us reason still more closely. 1st. Christ promised Peter the Primacy of his Church.

2dly. Christ actually conferred the primacy on Peter; 3dly, Peter acted as visible primate over Christ's Church.

visible primate over Christ's Church.

1st. Christ promised the supremacy of his church to Peter.

This proposition is proved from the 16th Chapter of Matthew's Gospel, 13 and following verses: "And Jesus asked his disciples, saying 'Whom do men say that the son of man is? But they said, some John the Baptist, and others some Elias.

* * Jesus saith to them: "But whom do ye say that I am?" Peter, as usual, is the leader and spokesman. "Simon Peter answering saith: Thou art Christ, the son of the living God. And Jesus answering said to him: Blessed art thou Simon Barjona * * * And I say to thee: That thou art Peter (or rock), and upon this rock (or Peter) I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to the the keys of the kingdom of heaven." This promise of Christ was made to Peter, but, mark well, it was never made to any of the other disciples not even to "Jene". mark well, it was never made to any of the other disciples, not even to "James" or "Paul." If all the apostles were of equal authority, how is it that Christ built his church only on Peter. If all the apostles were of equal jurisdiction, how is it that Peter was the only disciple that received "the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven?" (The "Kingdom of Heaven" in Holy Scripture signifies the Church. See Math. XIII, 11, 24, 31, 33, 41, 44, 45, 51.)

Now the very fact that Christ gave Peter the keys of His Clurch or Kingdom signifies that He gave him the government of His Church. When a man ernment of His Church. When a man gives or sells his house to another, he presents the receiver with the keys of the house, and by that very fact he transfers to him the government and management of the entire building. So, too, when Christ built His Church on Peter, and then gave him the keys of that Church, by that very fact he conferred the government and management of his entire Church on Peter. Now Peter was the only Apostle that received the keys of Christ's Church, therefore Peter was the only Apostle that therefore Peter was the only Apostle that received the government of Christ's

All this clearly shews that Christ promised Peter the government of his Church, and Christ being God, must necessarily fulfil His promise. Now we will presently see that Christ did fulfil his promise after his resurrection.

In this connection I may remark that, between Christ's promise and its fulfil.

In this connection I may remark that, between Christ's promise and its fulfilment Peter did not actually possess the government of Christ's Church; he only had a promise of it. Hence if we find Peter rebuking or denying his Lord, we should remember that Peter was not then governor of the Church, he was only a divinely-chosen candidate for that office; it was only after the resurrection when he

Ezekiel 34; Isaiah 44, 28.)

The whole sheep-fold (or Church, John X) is thus confided to Peter alone. Christ here constituted Peter universal Pastor over his entire flock—not only the "lambs"—that is the people or faithful, but also the "sheep" that is the pastors of the Church. Peter is the universal Pasment of Christ's entire Uniren (Jno. 21. 16.) Therefore Christ fulfilled his promise of the government or primacy of his

Church to Peter.

3. Peter acted as visible Primate of 3. Peter acted as visible Primate of the Church. Whenever all the Apostles' names are mentioned Peter always stands first (Math. XI 2; Mark III, 16; Luke VI, 14; Acts I, 14) Peter alone had his name changed by Christ (Jen. I. 42) Who presided over the election of an Apostle to fill the place of Judas? It was Peter (Acts I. 15.) Peter is the first Apostle to perform a minacle (Acts III. 6.) Peter is the first to address the Jews in Jerusalem, while the other Apostles were to have successors in the ministry, as how here among the condition of the Apostles were to have successors in the ministry, as how here among the condition of the Apostles were to have successors in the ministry, as how here among the condition of the Apostles were to have successors in the ministry, as how here among the condition of the Apostles were to have successors in the ministry, as how here among the condition of the Apostles were to have successors in the ministry, as how here among the condition of the Apostles were to have successors in the ministry, as how here among the condition of the Apostles were to have successors in the ministry, as how here among the condition of the Apostles were to have successors in the ministry, as how here among the condition of the Apostles were to have successors in the ministry, as how here among the condition of the Apostles were to have successors in the ministry, as how here among the condition of the Apostles were to have successors in the ministry, as how here among the condition of the Apostles were to have successors till the end of the world, then certainly Peter the chief of the Apostles were to have successors in the ministry, as how here among the Church. It in grand the Church. It is in the Church. It is the Church of the Apostles were to have successors till the end of the world, then certainly Peter the chief of the Apostles were to have successors till the end of the Apostles were to have successors till the end of the Apostles were to have successors in the ministry, as how here amo

the same texts actually prove that Peter was Governor of the Church.

But let us analyse his argument.

Here is the next text he argues from:

"Paul withstood Peter to the face because

other hand, fearing an exodus of Gentiles "withstood or reproved Peter for the want of tact." Did Paul ever contradict Peter's doctrine? No, never; on this occasion he merely disapproved of Peter's timidity or conduct. Now if Mr. Armstrong disapproved of Hon. E. Blake's conduct in politics, would it follow that Mr. Armstrong is Blake's superior? I think not. Did not St. Bernard (De consideratione) "withstand" Pope Eugenius? Yet Bernard never dreamed of denying that Pope's supremacy. Therefore Paul's "withstanding" Peter is no argument against Peter's supremacy. Paul menagainst Peter's supremacy paul menagainst Peter's suprem Pope's supremacy. Therefore Paul's "withstanding" Peter is no argument against Peter's supremacy. Paul mentions it as a fact worthy of record that "he actually withstood Peter." Does Paul ever tell us that he rebuked John or James or Andrew? No, because when an equal rebukes an equal the matter excites no special attention. But when an infersior rebukes a superior the fact is worthy of note, and that is the reason Paul tells us he withstood Peter. This is an "argumentum adhominem" where in Armstrong's text actually prove Peter's supremacy over Faul.

Mr. Armstrong quotes the Revised Service and The Revised Lord's Prayer yet, it differs from the one his mother taught him.) In that yery same chapter (Gal. 1. 18) Paul says: "I went to Jerusalem to see Peter, and I tarried with him 15 days." Why I "Lest I (Paul) should run or had run in vain." (Gal. 2. 2.) See, even Paul couldn't get along without Peter.

(Gal. 2. 2.) See, even Paul couldn't get along without Peter. Let us knock the bottom out of Arm-

strong's second argument.

He calls our attention to 15 chap, of the
Acts and 5 following verses, From this
text he wishes to infer that James presided over the counsel at Jerusalem. But here the tables are turned on him again. Let us read the Chapter: (V. 6.) again. Let us read the Chapter: (V. 6.)
"And the Apostles and Ancients assem-"And the Apostles and Ancients assembled to consider this matter. And when there had been much disputing (V. 7.) Peter rising up said to them; "Men, brethren etc., 7, 8, 9, 10," and after Peter laid down the doctrine what happened? "All the multitude held their peace." Peter spoke and the "much disputing" ceased. Seeing that there was not a single dissenting voice, James seconded the motion, and accepted Peter's doctrine which he judged or considered doctrine which he judged or considered in accordance with the Prophet's (V. 15.) Therefore Peter presided over the Jerusa-

lem Council.

Herod arrests James-- (Acts 11, 1.)—yet the faithful made no extraordinary efforts

Herod arrests Peter, (Acts 12, 2) and Prayer was made without ceasing unto the Church of God for him" Peter, and the Angel of God came and rescued Peter.

It was in the 21st chapter of St. John's Gospel that Christ fulfilled his promise; in the 16th and 17th verses Christ said to Peter alone, "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep." The Greek word "Poimaine" signified to feed or to govern (Ps. II. 9. Ezekiel 34: Isaiah 44, 28.)

the Christian Church, as already proven in my first proposition. So long, therefore, as the Church lasts, so long the last lasts and last last lasts and last last lasts and last

world.

2. From the Holy Scripture it is evident that all the Apostles were to have lawful successors, (11 Tim. 2, 2; Mark 15, 16; Math 28, 519) Thus almost the last words that Christ said to His Disciples were: "Preach the Gospel to every creative of the world is a heretic and cannot be and the world is a heretic and cannot be and

Peter is the first to address the Jews in Jerusalem, while the other Apostles stand around (Acts II.) Peter was the first to convert the Gentiles (Acts X.) Christ prayed in a special manner for Peter (Luke 22, 23.) Peter alone received the keys of Christ's Church, (Matthew 16.) Therefore Peter was the only Apostle that received the government of Christ's entire Church.

Now I have cited more they 40 total.

Wherefore the only logical conclusion that can be drawn from these solid promises is, that there is, at the present day, a Supreme Visible Primate ruling the entire Christian Church. Who is this privileged person? There is only one whose authority is so great—it is Leo XIII, the present Pope of Rome. No other may one earth present bis being the control of the cont that attack their Faith, but they will talk have one that disapproves, say, their way of freeing Ireland. Earth before Heaven!

Papers that have no conscientious guidance may be suspected of corrupt motives in attack. A Catholic journal can have no charter but Catholic conscience, and, at whatever cost, much teach the lesson of Catholic Truth.

The young man grasps his opporting the evening, and when it is time to go home her brain is in a whirl. The young man grasps his opporting the evening, and when it is time to go home her brain is in a whirl. The young man grasps his opporting the evening, and when it is time to go home her brain is in a whirl. The young man grasps his opporting that Primacy, because no other man on earth asserts his claim to he was to be blamed. (Gal. 2. 11.) Why did Paul withstand Peter? Because Peter did not wish "to eat with" the Gentiles. Levery Bible reader knows that it was customary for the Jews not to eat with the Gentiles; hence, fearing lest "his eating with the Gentiles, house, (Christis Church) and the winds blew, and they bead upon the winds blew, and they bead upon the winds blew, and they bead upon the winds blew, and they

body of the Church in so far as it is a visible society.

Now, to "the body" of the Church belongs all Roman Catholics, whether saints or sinners; if they die in sanctity they will be saved—if they die in mortal sin they will be lost. Who are they who belong to "the soul" of the Catholic Church? All Christians who are in a state of cancifying areas, viz. The just who sanctifying grace, viz.: The just who strictly follow the real dictates of concience and firmly believe their own Church to be the True Church. All these really belong to "the soul" of the Roman Catholic Church, (who knows that Armstrong is included,) and if they die in that state they will be saved. I have said they must "firmly believe" because if they have any doubt that their Church is not the true Church of Christ then they are "with-out the way of salvation;" because where there is doubt there is no faith, and without faith it is impossible to please God. (Heb. II, 6) If, therefore, any Christian doubts positively, whether his be the true Church or not, he is bound to remove his

doubts, by seeking out the true church. This is not merely my private opinion
it is the belief of two hundred and

fifty millions of Roman Catholics.

Hence, Armstrong's objections are easily refuted: 1st. Boniface 8th believed the Roman Church to be identical with the true Church of Christ, and whatever he said of one he said of the other; so do I. Boniface (Unam Sanctam) says that submission to the Roman Pontiff (that is (Verses 6, 7, and 8.)

Now if Peter and James were of equal importance, why did not the Angel rescue is a matter of faith. I say the same thing. Now it Peter and James were of equal importance, why did not the Angel rescue James as well as Peter?

Therefore Armstrong's own arguments prove that Peter was visible head of the Apostles and visible Governor of Christ's Chemal. Church.

Our second proposition is easily proved:
Christ willed that this primacy or visible government should be perpetuated in his church to the end of the world.

Ist. A supreme visible primate or Government should be perpetuated in his church to the end of the world. divinely-chosen candidate for that office; it was only after the resurrection when he became fully instructed and sanctified, that Christ fulfilled His promise and conferred the government of his Church on Peter. It was in the 21st chapter of St. John's Gospel that Christ fulfilled his promise; of the conservation of the government of his church to the end of the world.

1st. A supreme visible primate or Government should be perpetuated in his church to the end of the world.

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1st. A supreme visible primate or Government should the world.

1st. A supreme visible primate or Government s be a visible primate ruling the whole Christian Church, until the end of the predestinated to be lost. hogue never said that all Protestants are

the Church. Feter is the universal Pastor. If all the apostles had equal care over Christ's flock how is it that to Peter alone were said the words of Christ, "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep?" Therefore Peter alone received the care or government of Christ's entire Church (Jno. 21. 16) Therefore Christ fulfilled his promise nations are to be "taught" and "preached to." Now, one of two things, either Christ commanded his apostles an impossibility, which would be blasphemy to say, or else Christ willed that the Apostles were to have successors in the ministry, as long as "every creature" and "all nations" would last. But if all the other apostles were to have successors till the end of the a home-made appearance. Perhaps it is charged with dynamite! I should think it dangerous for A.r. Armstrong to trifle with such a canon (or cannon) as his, it might expladed

Now I have cited more than 40 texts of Scripture, all of which prove that (hrist gave the government of his entire Church to Peter. Yet Mr. Armstrong says this fact is not "supported by Scripture." Mr. Armstrong quotes only two texts (Revised Edition) to show that Peter was not Supreme Governor of the Church. But the same texts actually prove that Peter was Governor of the Church. But the same texts actually prove that Peter was Governor of the Church. But the same texts actually prove that Peter was Governor of the Church. But the same texts actually prove that Peter was Governor of the Church. But the same texts actually prove that Peter was Governor of the Church. But the same texts actually prove that Peter was Governor of the Church. But the same texts actually prove that Peter was Governor of the Church. But the same texts actually prove that Peter was Governor of the Church. But the same texts actually prove that Peter was Governor of the Church. But the same texts actually prove that Peter was Governor of the Church. But the same texts actually prove that Peter was Governor of the Church. But the same texts actually prove that Peter was Governor of the Church. But the same texts actually prove that Peter was Governor of the Church. But the same texts actually prove that Peter was Governor of the Church. But the same texts actually prove that Peter was Governor of the Church. But the same texts actually prove that Peter was Governor of the Church world.

This is Armstrong's finale: "It is evident that the Rev. gentleman with his brogue and blarney.)

Well, now, this is an important discovery! No doubt it will be recorded in history. If this character was actually prove that the rev. gentleman with his brogue and blarney.)

This is Armstrong's finale: "It is evident that the Rev. gentleman with his brogue and blarney.)

Well, now, this is an important discovery! No doubt it will be recorded in history. If the condition of the church when the condition of the church is a condition of the church was actuall in a few weeks the good people of Park-hill would have been "confidenced" out of all their wealth!

But enough! My opponent appears to have nothing to defend. His theological status (if he has any) is not defined, his religious tenets belong, no doubt, to the genus mongrel.

Hence, in future, I will look upon Mr. Armstrong's moribund effusions of obsolete theology as utterly unworthy of

ALBERT McKeon, L. T. Parkhill, Jan. 16, 1881.

Star-Gulded. KATHEBINE E. CONWAY.

We have seen His Star in the East, and have come to adore Him— King of the kings of the earth, and none is helper Him. im. ere He abideth-love without show us where He abideth—10ve measure We would lay at His holy feet, with the wealth we would not reasure.

Long have we followed the Star-at last it is O'er His abode. We are slow, for all of our sting. move leaden-winged as the quest is Minutes move leaden-winged as the ending. ending.
And the mists melt slow that show faith and the literature blending.

Is it for this we've left power and place and The clinging wives and the little ones, the patts of our kingly pleasure!

O, the changing and losing and dying, 'gainst our returning.

Naught to be ours as of old for all of our yearning.

King?-a shivering babe! Queen-Mother?-maiden lowly! King?—a shivering base: Queen-shotter:

palace?—a cave in the rock!—yet, Lord, Almighty, All-holy.

We see through the vells—Thou art; God and
none is before Thee,
And we've seen Thy Star in the East, and
we've come to adore Thee!

What shall we have, O King, for our thrones forsaken?— Sudden their lips are mute and their spirits shake. Is it the Christ-Child's answer?—Are they divining, divining, Aught of a coming woe in His eyes' clear

Ah, beyond the hearts of roca, love's patient Ab, beyond the hearts of rock, love's pattern labor defying.
Beyond the sword and the block, and the pangs of the martyrs' dying.
The Christ-Child waited again—King, Victor, and who is before Him?—
Steadfast they followed His Star, and now in Heaven they adore Him!

—Cathelic Union and Times.

A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER VIIII.

A PLEASURE-PARTY.

A plain, old-fashioned, solid brick building on the northern outskirts of the city was the re-idence of Mrs. Strachan, a lady whose name has recently been mentioned in connection with a toboggan-party. She was a Scotch lady of good family, a brisk, angular, but matronly the practical good sense and shrewdness of her race developed to a high degree, pos-sessing the rarest spirit of fun, and being an ardent promoter of every species of innocent, vigorous, loud recreation. Hence her snow-shoe expedition to a distant hollovers of tobogganning might find, amid remote and picturesque scenery, a hill sufficiently steep and long to ensure a thorough enjoyment of their

A party of ladies and gentlemen, all in the first, or at least the second, flush of youth, was assembled on the snow-covered Jawn of Mrs. Strachan's residence at an early hour on Thursday morning, and among them, conspicuous by the bloom of her cheeks, and the shimmer of her hair, and the quiet abandon of her manner, was our pretty Olivia, the impulsive bit of sweetness which had drawn the greatest catch of the season, the Irish baronet, from the gilded and artificial toys hanging round within easy reach of his hand. She was full of life and vivacity this morn she was tul of the and vivacity this morn-ing. Her eyes were sparkling, and her lips were saucily curved into a real Cupid's bow, as she ordered or commanded ar scolded her meek baroret, to the other damsels, or brow beat the meeker vonth whom she had honored with the posi-tion of assistant. The ladies were having their ungainly shoes put on, and the length of time which the gentlemen were allowing themselves for the operation had driven Mrs. Strachan, a most punctual and exacting woman, into a state of high

indignation Ten o'clock," she shouted from the veranda, "and not ready yet, gentlemen! Sir Stanley, you have a most obstinate buckle there, and I command you to pass it over to Mr. Crawford and lose no time in putting on your own. Miss Fullerton, how can you tolerate such awkwardness!"

"It is very cold," said Olivia, with a side-glance at the lady. "They can't work very well with cold fingers."
"But they couldn't go more slowly if they had no fingers and were working in

they had no ingers and were working in silk," answered Mrs. Strachan, "It is silk," said the baronet, very red in the face with much stooping.
"Or illusion," put in Mr. Crawford, sighing, driven secretly by his own despair to make a pun which nobody understood.

"The cold has no effect on your flattery

gentlemen," said Mrs. Strachan. "I give you every one just five minutes to get to the front gate. The toboggans have gone

the front gate. The toboggans have gone ahead by wagon an hour ago."

The lady's flat was respected, and with a great deal of laughing, and running hither and thither, and entanglement of straps and dresses, the whole party, thirty in number, assembled at the front gate. in number, assembled at the front gate.

Mrs. Strachan was there in a short dress
and snow-shoes. Though forty or over,
she was not the slowest of foot nor the
least skilled in a walk of this kind, and
the four miles to be travelled within the
next two hours, up hill and down dale,
had no work tervors for her than, for the had no more terrors for her than for the youngest of her friends. They started at once, after the hostess, who had constituted herself general of the expedition, had given out the information that there was to be a moon that night, that they were to start for home at seven o'clock, and that the first gentleman who allowed his lady to fall—a most ignominious event—or fell himself—the very height of disgrace would be subject to a heavy fine.

The day was a delightful one, there being no wind, any amount of sun and blue heaven, and crusted snow which lay so deep that only the fences were in sight along the road. The road itself would have been lost but for the track which the advance-sleigh had made, and they could follow the trail as it wound down the valley and entered the woods on the hill be-yond. Walking on snow-shoes is not the most graceful movement in the world, although skilled and practised walkers go through the performance with an enviable case and repose of manner. The legs are spread out and the toes turned in, and the forward movement is an insinuating, gliding process after the fashion of skating, but without a particle of its poverty. Mrs. Strachan's party were perfectly at home on the shoes. The members were thinking more of one another than of the cial unloveliness of their manner of The jest and laugh passed walking. The jest and laugh passed through the merry crowd, and an occa-

sional chorus from the gentlemen gave food for an usement and criticism to the ladies. The country along their line of march was thinly inhabited. A log-hut in a clearing, out of sight but for the smoke curling from the chimney, an occasmoke curling from the chimney, an occa-ional chopper with his axes wung over his shoulder, or the first traveller moving city-ward laboriously through the great drifts, were the only living objects that crossed their path. They were under no restraint, and felt all the better for it. They laughed and ret all the better for it. They haughed to the full extent of their lungs, singly, doubly, and in chorus. They talked very loud and all together, and the general, a very model of etiquette at home, was

remost in discarding rules here. Olivia walked with a cavalier on each side to guard against accidents—Sir Stan-ley autocratical and indifferent in his bearing, and Mr. Crawford meeker than the proverbial lamb. As a matter of course she petted the latter as he grew meeker, and snubbed on every occasion the proud baronet, who never would un-derstand the drift of such performances

from one whom he loved.
"There's something hurting my foot,"
said she when the first half-mile had been passed. "It is the very shoe which you put on, Sir. Stanley.'

on, Sir. Stantey."
"Then we must stop and arrange it," said he in a matter-of-fact way and not with the air of one who had committed an unpardonable blunder. "Here is a itable spot."
An old tree, with a gnarled and obstin-

an old tree, with a gnaried and obstinate root thrust upward, lay in their path. She sat down in a pet, and called Mr. Crawford to make the required changes. "You did the other one so well, Mr. Clawford. I couldn't trust it to Sir Stan-

ley, for I would be sure to sit down at the end of the next mile." The baronet was in no way disturbed, and presently the general's commanding eye had caught sight of them, and her commanding voice was heard from a distance expressing loud disgust at their

sluggishness.
"Gentlemen," said she, "you seem two too many for that young lady. I shall condemn her to a post beside myself if you

break ranks again."
"Not I," Sir Stanley shouted back gravely. "Crawford it was that did the mischief"; and "Crawford did it!" creamed the crowd, until the meek youth was overwhelmed with shame. Olivia did not know with whom to be angry

most.
"The old ogre!" whispered she to her cavaliers; "she seems determined to have this journey without incident. Mr. Craw-ford, but that I do not wish to expose you to a fine, I would fall at the first opportun-"I am extremely grateful," murmured

Mr. Crawford. "Mrs Strachan is not to blame," said the baronet. "She does not wish to have her rules upset to suit the whims of every one. What a pretty sight is that old farm-house half buried in the snow near the

No one responded. "I feel humbled," Olivia thought, "at "I feel numbled," Onvia thought, "at this calm fashion of waiking over me. Doesn't he know that he shall be pun-ished for every one of his idle words?" He might have known, but it was quite

evident he didn't care. They walked on in silence until an accident took place and the party was brought to a stand still. A lady in the front rank had stumbled and fallen, and three or four gentlemen were establishing the unfortunate on her feet. her cavalier guilty and shame faced the

"It's the general herself," cried enthusiastic Crawford. "She'll not have a word for the rest of the day, if most of us do not suffer the same accident."

Olivia looked up at the baronet.
"You might begin, Sir Stanley," she

"If I were sure," answered he, pulling

Twould tumble over a precipice. Otherwise, it would be too absurd. Perhaps Crawford would be more obliging."
"Would you, sir?" she asked.
"I wonder that you ask," replied the gentleman reproachfully.
"I wonder, too," said Olivia. "You are both very tiresome. How far is it to the hollow yet?" the hollow yet?"
"Two miles more."

There was another long silence, until a second commotion in the laughing crowd ahead brought the whole party to a halt. A gentleman had lost his footing and gone headlong into a drift. His ornamented feet were sticking in the air, and every one was laughing, even the indignant general, who had not yet recovered from the chagrin of her own unexpected and ludicrous fall.

"Four accidents in two and a half miles," said Crawford. At that rate there is a fair chance of an upset for every one between this and our return." But we are going to have a moon," said

"That will add to the number of catas trophes," said the baronet. "By the light of the moon is the most forgetful, if the mest entrancing, time for the everage young man. He never looks for obstruc-

"I shall dismiss you both if that is the case," Olivia replied. "I wish to be taken care of. Pardon me, Mr. Craw-ford, for having to turn you away. Perhaps you are an exception to the average

oung man."
"I am afraid not, Miss Fullerton. The noon does affect me, even in daylight oc-"What a pity! But here are the

The party had left the road, and striding fairy-like over buried fences and hol-lows filled with snew, was entering the winter silence of a forest. Olivia did wish to grow sentimental over the loveliness of the scene. The branches above their heads bent low under the weight of the snow-mantle, upon which the sun at times dropped a ray of his brilliancy. The old trunks, straight as savages are we rose from a wondrously smooth but hellowed floor, and like pillars, seemed to support the interlaced roof above. There vas no apparent outlet, and they seeme ing in and out through the tree-labyrinth

with laughter and song, under the guid-ance of the general.
"It wouldn't be much of a surprise to meet an old Druid wandering here some day," said Crawford, venturing, after

much reflection, upon a remark which he had heard made under similar circum-

stances.
"With long, white hair," said Olivia, brightening, "and the most secret and ter-

"There's a more practical and useful inhabitant," said the baronet, flinging a pine cone at a squirrel and hiting Mrs. Strachan instead. Olivia laughed at the general's surprise when the missi e lighted on her own hood.

on her own hood.

"You were more prosaic than you intended, Sir Stanley," said she. "Now be good enough to say something poetical and appropriate. Aren't you really touched by all this winter loveliness?"

"Of course," cried the bold nobleman, with a direct and unmistakable glance into his lady's eyes. "It is a temple with something of the heretical about it, for the worshippers take things comfortably and worshippers take things comfortably and there is neither altar nor priest. If there

she will be so kindly foolish," he thought, "to ask what may be the rash things."

But she was too wary, and, alti ough her upward look was very innocent and engaging, she could not resist making some fun out of his words." some fun out of his words.'

"There isn't an organ, and the choir is

"The real choir have gone south for sake of their voices. But haven't we the musical silence. And sufficient wind will "Ah! that will do," said she. "There's

something too realistic in your poe-try; so stick to plain prose."

They would have gone on wordless for the rest of the journey had not the fifth accident occurred. Crawford, finding himself at a loss to take part in the connumser at a loss to take part in the con-versation, and perceiving its drift in des-pair, had wandered aside to enjoy his own-glocmy thoughts alone. A hidden twig caused him to turn a somersault in the air, and he disappeared in a drift so deep that he went out of sight altogether. The evident astonishment and nervousness of the gentlemen at this mishap filled the ladies with alarm. Some lost their footing in consequence of the excitement. emoralization seized upon the party, and for a few minutes the general's powers and the general's temper were severely tried. Olivia sat on a convenient stump and laughed in her sleeve. The appearance of the inverted ones was too comical for the gravest to resist laughing, and in spite of young Crawford's danger and the general's severe countenance, and the tears of some of the more impression able ladies, Miss Olivia laughed quietly

Mr. Crawford was more unfortunate eneath the snow than he had been above it, for his shoes had slipped under a pile of brushwood and would not release them-selves until a bitter jack-knife battle had been begun and ended, while the gentle-men tugged at his body. The good humor of the party received from this event too violent a shock to permit of chaffing the unfortunate Crawford. Each endeavored to calm his own disturbed soul, and to check the rising anger against the author of so many misfortunes via would have not been daunted if she could have restrained her desire to laugh,

ut she dared not open her mouth. When they left the woods Staring Hollow was before them. A stout log-house with three apartments had been hired for their accomodation at the foot of the long hill, and its puffing chimney in the vale below carried the gayest and cheeriest of messages to the tired and disgusted snow There was a general rush for the toboggans. The ladies whipped off their own shees with great agility, and were ready and eager to take their places with-out assistance. The gentlemen fought hilariously at the wagon, and the general, half angry, yet compelled to laugh at the boyishness of old boys, shouted and ordered in vain. Sir Stanley was wicked "If I were sure," answered be, pulling enough to seize upon a toboggan of the his moustache with ca'm indifference, "that the ladies would take upon themselves the task of placing me upright again." I would tumble over a precipice. Other rear, and she sat in front of him, and Crawford in front of her; and, unheard of this meek cavalier, the baronet whispered various pleasant things over her shoulder. The rush down the hill was brief but full of intensest pleasure. There is little time given even on the longest hill to analyze the sensations of a tobeggan-ride. A feeling of airiness comes over you; you seem for an instant to be disembodied; an exquisitely, painfully sweet dizziness forces you to close your eyes momentarily, and then all is over. You are at the foot of the hill. Having come down, it becomes necessary to walk up again, which is not the most prosaic part of the sport, if you have been properly favored

in your partners.

The general with two of her lieutenants led the way, followed by six others two abreast. There was a cheer from the gentlemen, and a gasp from the ladies, whose fascinating tongues found the occasion too much for them. At the foot of the hill there was an upset and a few collisions which amounted only to a laugh, and all withdrew to the secluded retirement of the cabin. A lunch of the hottest kind was spread in the main apartment. The general in her short dress did the honors, and was livelier though more ironical, than a girl of sixteen. She had not quite recovered from her mortification at her fall in the snow, it was still a sore point, and she collected her fines from the cavaliers with a great display of actimony. Sir Stanley sat deside her, with Olivia opposite on her left hand; "for next to the baronet," Mrs. Strachan observed to a lady who usually occupied the post of honer, "the baronet's future wife is our most distinguished

"People have a rather conclusive and annoying way of settling these things be-forehand," thought Olivia as she marked her position and the glances telegraphed around the table. "It would be serving

them right to disappoint them."
But the prospect of such a disappointment, it must be confessed, made her heart beat faster. Sir Stanley was looking anywhere save in her direction, but was saying in secret:
"She must understand this move of the

general's, at all events. There is a moon to-night, and by the light of the moon—" He went off into a reverie of so moon shiny a character as to pass the salt to the general for sweetening her coffee. Mr. Crawford was lost to sight at the remotest corner of the room. He was in disgrace with Mrs. Strachan since his unlucky dis-

appearance in the snow; but this did not grieve him one-half so much as the uncon-cealed merriment in Olivia's face when she looked at him and thought of his vanishing heels. There was an unusual smount of appetite among the party, and no attempt to conceal or stint it. In a short time the table was cheerfully bare, and the gentlemen, rising, left the ladies in the main room, while they retired to smoke and chat unrestrainedly in the

apartment set aside for them.
"We had better stuff the crevices," says "We had better stuff the crevices," says the teneral, with her Scotch nose in the air, when they were gone, "or the odious moke will stifle us right away."

"Dear Mrs. Strachan, don't," says a

ove the smell of tobacco!"

"You'll recover from that attack of mannishness, Miss Buttonhole, when you have arrived at the years and dignity of a

"The foolish old thing!" thought Olivia;

"she smiles as if Mrs. Strachan were com-plimenting her."

This was the strain of the ladies' conversation, and trivial as it was, they man-aged to sustain it for an hour with a success that would be marvellous to any but ladies with a great amount of time on their hands. Not one succeeded in escap-ing a thrust, or failed to give one; and hence, when the gentlemen appeared to claim their partners, all were in high claim their partners, all were in high good-humor. Mr. Crawford lingered mournfully in the distance, and would not have approached Olivia had she not codded encouragingly to his inquiring glances; and as the matter stood Mrs. Strachan could not forbear from some scathing remarks on his ability to take care of a lady when he could so poorly manage himself. It was now two o'clock in the afternoon. The day had preserved its early beauty unimpaired, and the sun ran downward through a steely-blue sky, its rays turning Staring Hollow into a fairy dell for brightness and

enchanting colors.

"It pleases me," said Olivia to her attendants, as they were walking up the hill with the others, "that we have no literary people in our vicinity. You would hear so much of the chiaro-oscuro cant on these sun-glories in the valley, and the mythologies of Persia would be ransacked for picturesque adjectives."
"Perhaps it would be as well, Miss Fullerton," answered the baronet, "to hear that sort of talk rather than to hear

nothing at all."
"Well, give me time and a chance to wen, give me time and a chance to breathe," said she, stopping; "and I shall get enthusiastic after a sensible fashion. But you, Sir Stanley, take the sentiment out of one by your astonishing love for the practical."

"Then I won't say another word."
"I think," said she, looking back, and
onscious that the baronet and Mr. Craword was looking at her with interest-" think that the Hollow looks much like lake just now, a fairy one, I mean, where the trees and houses and people are under the water, and the water itself is sun liquid.

'And we are the mermaids and mer Mr. Crawford ventured to remark. "The general now would take the su perstition out of a sailor on that point fancy her with golden hair and a com'

and—"
"Don't be personal," Olivia went on "See how the sun lies against the snow on the opposite hill. Doesn't it look like water up as far as where the shadow breaks the line of light, just as the bank of a river breaks the line of water?" "That is chiaro os uro," said Sir Stan-

You are ungenerous, you are envicus, Sir Stanley, and I shall not say anothe word. Hurry up the hill."

At the summit a surprise awaited them. Fullerton was just assisting Nano out of his cutter. Olivia gave a few gasps of astonishment, and then rushed to greet her friend, who was icier this afternoon than the air itself, and received her em-brace chilily. "The doctors insisted that I should ride

out," she explained, "and your brother was kind enough to offer me his cutter and his company."
"And you found both just splendid, dear, I know you did. Isu't he a young dear, I know you did. En't he a young—a young—Centaur? There, don't laugh at my similes. I wanted you to fill up the remark, and you wouldn't, so that I had to say something."

But Nano was reserved in the present of a mixed company, and talked little. They did not remain a long time An hour's sport with the toboggans, a short chat in the cabin with the general and those of the company there assembled, and they were ready to return to the city.

"A very handsome pair," said the general to the ladies. "I wouldn't be surprised if—" "But he's only a doctor, and is not very distinguished," cried the elderly young thing in alarm. "And he has no money

and no connections."

"She has enough for both," replied the general: "and the brother in-law of a baro net will never want for patronage."

"That isn't settled yet, you dear match

making Mrs. Strachan!" "A foregone conclusion. I prophesied it from the first, and if it doesn't come to

pass put me down a false prophet."
Outside Olivia was gushing over her brother, and, as he did not seem to take it as well as he ought, she drew him aside and lectured him secretly.
"You are too indifferent, Harry," she was saying. Why, she is beautiful, rich,

and you are an icicle.'

and you are an tetele."
"So is she, Olivia."
"And is it going to improve matters by freezing as hard as she? Become a sun, and melt her into dripping, overflowing love. Ha! what is this? A photo-Her hand had for an instant rested on

hard, square substance over his heart.
"There," said he, breaking away hastily,
"Miss McDonell is looking towards me impatiently. I'll explain to-morrow. You have enough to do to manage your barowithout scheming to marry me to

and the sleigh was soon ringing its musical way to the city.

"Supper immediately; music and conversation till half-past six; then preparations for return, which takes place at eight o'clock," were the orders which the gen-

He was off without finishing the word.

eral trumpeted from the cabin door. sun was just gone down behind the hills, and the fading glow in the west warned of

rapid approach of darkness. The moon had already made her appearance swinging round and high in the eternal

"By the light of the moon," sang the baronet, emerging from the kitchen din-ing-room with a skillet in bis hand, "we

are going home."
"I would that it were by daylight," said she, "for I am so tired that all poetry has been knocked out of me. I am more tired when I think of a four-mile walk "Say the word," cried the baronet, with an eager flourish of his skillet, as if he were

about to fling it into space—"say the word, and my sleigh shall be here at your service."
"You are dangerously kind. But I have

a reputation as a snow shoer, and I must sustain it. Thank you."
"As you please." And he sought once

"As you please." And he sought once more the regions of the kitchen to assist in

more the regions of the kitchen to assist in preparing supper.

Enthusiasm was not yet wanting in the party, even after the laborious amusements of the day. Cold punch and hot punch were the mainspring of the gentlemen's good spirits towards the close of the evening, and the ladies found all thir excitement in looking at the gentlemen. The meal was slightly convivial, and the songs sung afterwards were weighed down with voelferous choruses. But the preparations for departure in the icy air neutralized the effects of the punch, and it was the most reserved of parties that started homeward by the light of the moen. The same order by the light of the moen. The same order was preserved in the line of march, and Olivia found herself in the rear with her usual attendants. Mr. Crawford, who had confessed to the softening influence of the moon on his disposition, seemed to find an opposing force in the paronet, and re-mained as hard and unimpressionable as a rock. Sir Stanley, after having made several attempts to shake him off, settled

down into a ponderous gloom and resisted all the seductions of conversation. The prosaic snow of the day had been onverted into silver dust. threw showers of shining metal into the air, which itself seemed like a blue garment shot with silver thread. line stood up from the earth, grim and pugnacious, cherishing the shadow, but pugnacious, cherishing the shadow, but bathed unresisting in the glow and carrying the stars on its head. From the nills the lights of the distant city were seen, and a broad strip of brightness, measured and defined along the horizon, indicated and defined along the horizon, indicated the presence of the lake. Olivia went over these beauties one by one. She di-lated on them and said the most provoking things about them, yet neither gentle-man could or would respond what good breeding required. "By the light of the moon" turned out a farce, and when they had reached the city, and were waiting for their respective carriages, Olivia's good-

to her cavaliers was Gentlemen, never walk on moonlight nights. So much softheadedness I never dreamed that the innocent moon could transmit to man.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Letter From Cardinal De Bonnechose

Cardinal de Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen, who, originally a Protestant, was 30 years of age when he relinquished the law for the priesthood, has issued on his return om Rome a letter addressed to laity as ell as the clergy. It is not to be read in well as the clergy. It is not to be read in churches. After some eloquent remarks on ancient Rome, his Eminence says: We see the Supreme Pontiff despoiled of his temporal power, confined within the walls of the Vatican, and consequently a cap-

walls of the Vatican, and consequently a cap-tive. Alive, he cannot issue from his palace to preside over the august ceremonies of re-ligion, or to visit his churches and people without exposing himself to the insuits of the sectaries who have mingled with the Rom or population. Dead, his selves are in-suited and threatened with being thrown iato the Tiber. The outrage of July 15, which made the civilized world shudder, is the most significant and sinister of lessons No security for the Pope outside the bounds in which he keeps himself. As supreme pastor of Jesus Christ's Church we see him deprived of the means of freely exerting his influence on the world. Erected under his eyes we see temples and schools, in which error and falsehood are taught. In the streets and squares are exhibited drawings and pictures, in which the dogmas and practices of Catholic worship are turned to derision and the ministers of religion depicted in shameful caricatures before the eyes of the public and of childhood. A hostile press daily pours insults on the Church, and even on its venerated head. Lastly, there is being formed in this infected atmosphere a rising generation, which, a stranger to faith, will probably be so to morality, and threatens probably be so to morality, and threatens the future of Rome with deplorable social degradation. How can this sad picture be considered without anguish of heart? And if the Bis..ops, recently assembled at Rome, could have spoken out freely, if prudence in the very interest of the Holy See had not imthe very interest of the Holy See had not imposed on them a painful reserve, their utterance would have been one longery of pain... There can be no other king in Rome than the Pope. This was understood by the nations when, by common consent, they reserved a territory known as the States of the Church, in which the Pontiff alons reigned, governing both epiritual and temporal society... How would not the re-establishment of the constitution of the Church, he ment of the constitution of the Church, b ment of the constitution of the Church, be inconsistent with the greatness of Italy, Would not the retrenchment of this small part of her territory be more than compenpart of ner territory be more than compen-sated by peace of enactence and reconcilia-tion with the Catholics of Italy and the whole world?... It is evident to all that the head of Christendom cannot remain as at present situated. What would you gain, we ask the Italiaus, by the Supreme Pontiff being reduced to leave Rome! Would the Chils tian power long tolerate such a spectacle? reduced to leave Rome? Weald the Christian powers long tolerate such a spectacle? And do you think 200,000,000 Catholics would remain apathetic witnesses? Why not yourselves make, with generosity and dignity, the sacrifice asked of you in the very name of your beautiful country's honour and internal peace? . . Yield, like the great Constantine, to God's providential orders. Leave Rome to the Pontiff, Christ's representative, and remove elsewhere the capital of the new empire. All Europe will applied you, and, so far from thinking it an act of weakness, will admire your strength and wisdom.

Fees and Doctors.

The fees of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of daily visits, over \$1,000 a year for medical at-tendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness.— Post.

AMERICA AND ROME.

AN INTERESTING RUMOR CONCERNING A POSS

AN INTERESTING RUMOR CONCERNING A POSS-IBLE SPECIAL CONGREGATION.

It is reported that in consequence of the growing importance of the work of the Catholic Church in the United States, a special Propaganda Congregation for American Affairs will be created by Lee XIII., just as a special Congregation for Oriental Affairs was created with such happy results by Pius IX. In fact, the American business at the Propaganda yearly assumes vaster proportions, and taxes to the utmost capabilities of the present staff of officials. Some say that the American Department will be entrusted to the supervision of American bilities of the present staff of officials. Some say that the American Department will be entrusted to the supervision of American officials resident in Rome, but this is hardly possible, for no simple ecclesiastics could be placed in a position to override the decisiou of American prelates. It seems more feasible that a separate Congregation of Propaganda for American Affairs should be appointed, with an American Cardinal of Prefect, and an American Monsignor as Secretary. If Cardinal McCloskey could not be summoned to reside in Rome there are Dr. Corrigan, Cosdjutor Archbishop of New York, and Dr. Elder, Coadjutor Archbishop of Cincinnati; both of them well-known in Rome, and of recognized fitness for the purple, whose advice in American matters would carry weight in the United States. Monsignor Hostlet, the Rector of the North American College in Rome, and Monsignor Chatard, the late tector, are also well known in Rome, and would doubtless be called on to assist in all deliberations on American Church Affairs, It was unfortunate that the death of Dr. deliberations on American Church Affairs, deliberations on American Church Affairs, It was unfortunate that the death of Dr. Conroy, the learned and beloved Bishop of Ardagb, prevented the fulfilment of the inten-tions of the Holy See, which were to send him as Apostolic Delegate to the United States,—London Tablet's Roman Corres-rendences

Catholic Young Men's Associations an Integral Part in Catholic

The Right Rev. Bishop Keane has issued

an address to the members, in which he says
of Catholic associations: Permit me also to ask your attention to of Catholic young men are a necessary element in the system of Catholic education. Education is not limited to School-days; it lasts as long as the mind and heart are moulded by external influences, and that is ordinarily during the whole life. School-days lay the foundation of education, a most important part of the work, and one that important part of the work, and one that needs to be well done, but not the whole work: the building up of the edifice of knowledge and character goes on during life. Now I need scarcely remind you how important a period in life are the years of youth which follow school days. On the one hand then begins the difficult and critical task of rightly applying right principles to the practical concerns of life; and, on the other hand, then the influences of passion and of worldliness are strongest to bias the judgment and to warp the will. Just then other hand, then the influences of passion and of worldliness are strongest to bias the judgment and to warp the will. Just then when the career of life is in greatest danger of starting wrong and the need of salutary influences is most urgent, the Catholic society takes by the hand the young man, associates him with others of his age who associates him with others of his age who are pressing on in the right way in which their early education started them, trains his mind to a sound appreciation of living questions and to a right application of principles to the avocations and surroundings of a young man's life, and employs his energies in those pursuits of self-improvement and beneficence to others which mould him into a noble man, a true Christian and a good citizen.

An Adventurous Irishman

Mr. Elmund O'Donovan, the now famous newspaper correspondent, though still a young man, has had a remarkably adventur-ous life. Episodes of imprisonment have not been the least striking of its varied incidents. The first occurred in 1866, when a propen-sity for helping Ireland led him to work with the Fenians, and also to his incarceration in Richmond Prison. Soon after his release he again found himself in jail, this time in Limerick, where he was held for ten months on a charge of possessing arms in a proclaimed district. The outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war attracted him to France where he entered the Army of the Loire. He fell into the hands of the Germans as a prisoner and passed some time in a German fortress. His passed some time in a German fortress. His next appearance was in the North of England, where he took part in organizing his countrymen for the Nationalist movement which has given the Land League a strong backing in Eagland. Heescaped imprisonment then, but only for a while, for on going to Spain, not long after, he was thrown into jail by the Carlists. His release on that occasion was due, it is said, to the intercession of Cardinal Cullen. He was next heard of in Russia. nal Cullen. He was next heard of in Russia whither he went as a correspondent of the London Daily News. His passion for adven-ture led him to accompany the great expedi-tion towards Merve. When the column had tion towards Merve. When the column had reached a point about a hundred miles from that city it halted, and O'Donovan's request to be allowed to go forward, to the city was refused. He found a way to reach Merve, however, and on his arrival there he was however, and on his arrival there he was immediately made a prisoner on suspicion of being a spy. His subsequent experience at Merve, where he became the head of the government is now well known. His sixth imprisonment occured a few weeks ago at Cors antinople, where he spoke too freely about certain Turkish matters to please the authorities. A sentence to jail for six months promptly followed his arrest, but the influence of Lord Dufferin got him out next day. His acquaintance with the inside of prisons has certainly been extensive inside of prisons has certainly been extensive and varied for a man still young. It has been proposed in Ireland to elect him to Parliament. Should the suggestion be carried out, and Mr. C'Donovan take the active course to which his justincts seem to lead, he may find himself a prisoner again. But he is pretty well used to it row, and it probably would not worry him very much.

"Live For Something."

Thousands of men breathe, move, and Thousands of men breathe, move, and live; pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? They did not a particle of good in the world, and none were bleat by them; none could point to them as the instruments of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke, could be recalled, and so they perished—their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die? Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm of time

monument of virtue that the storm of time can never destroy.

Write your name by kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of the thousands you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind as the true at the story. you leave behind as the stars on the brow o evening. Goed deeds will shine as bright on the earth as the stars of heaven.—Chalmers.

17, 1882.

re Dr. Corrigan, ew York, and Dr. op of Cincinnati; in Rome, and of ourple, whose ad-ould carry weight onsignor Hostlet, merican College in hatard, the late n in Rome, and on to assist in all church Affairs. he death of Dr. lment of the inten-tich were to send te to the United

Associations an Catholie

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the need of salutary, the Catholic so-l the young man, are of his age who ight way in which arted them, trains president on of living are president on of living and the salutant of living are salutant on of living are salutant. preciation of living application of pri and surroundings of imploys his energies t-improvement and ch mould him into ristian and a good

Irishman. an, the now famous an, the now famous at, though still a markatly adventur-risonment have not its varied incidents. 66, when a propen-ed him to work with his incarceration in after his release he rms in a proclaimed of the Franco-Prus o France where he Loire. He fell into ne North of England, anizing his country t movement which atizing his country t movement which use a strong backing imprisonment then, on going to Spain, hrown into jail by see on that occasion intercession of Cardi t heard of in Russia.

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Ninety-Eight. BY, DR. CAMPION.

In the old marble town of Kilkenny,
With its abbeys, cathedrals and hails,
Where the Norman bell rings out at nightfall,
And the relies of gray crumbling walls
Show traces of Celt and of Saxon,
In bastions, and towers, and keeps,
And grave-yards and tombs tell the living
Where glory or hollness sleeps;
Where the Nuncio brought the Pope's blessing.

Where the Nuncio brought the Pope's Ing.
And money and weapons to boot.
Whilst Owen was wild to be plucking The English clan up by the root;
Where regicide Oliver revelled
With his Puritan, ironside horde.
And cut down both marble and monal
Grimly and graye- with the sword;
There, in that old town of history,
England, in famed Ninety-eight.
Was busy with gallows and yeomen,
Propounding the laws of the State.

Ti ey were hanging a young lad—a rebel—
On a gibbet before the old jail,
And they marked his weak spirit to falter,
And his white face to quiver and quail;
And he spoke of his mother, whose dwellin
Was but a short distance away—
A poor, lorn, heart-broken widow—
And he her sole solace and stay
"Bring her here," cried the chief of the ye
men—

men—
"A lingering chance let us give
To this spawn of a rebel to babble
And by her sage counsel to live."

And quick a red trooper went trotting From the town to the poor cabin-do-And he found the old lone woman sitt And spinning upon the bare floor. "Your son is in trouble, old damse!" They have him within in the town.

The old woman stopped from the spinning.
With a frown on her deep-wrinkled brow:
"I know how his-cursed yeoman!
I am ready—I'll go with you now."
He seized her, enraged, by the shoulder,
And, lifting her up on his steed,
Stuck the spurs, and they rode to the city,
Itight ahead, and with clattering speed.

Right ahead, and with clattering speed.

They stopped at the foot of the gallows, And the mother confronted the son—And she hugged his young heart to her bosom,
And she hugged his young heart to her bosom,
And kissed his face, pailid and wan.
And, as the rope dangied before her,
She heid the loop fast in her hand—For, though her proud soul was unblenching,
Her frail limbs were falling to stand;
And whits the raw yeomen came crowding.
To witness the harrowing scene,
The brave mother flushed to the forehead,
And spoke with the air of a queen;
"My son, they are going to hang you,
For loving your faith and your home,
And they called me to urge you, and save
you,
And, in God's name. Eve sustrand and

And, in God's name, I've answered and come.

They murdered your father before you,
And I knelt on the red, recking sod,
And I watched his hot blood steaming up ward
To call down the vengeance of God.
No traitor was he to his country—

No traitor was he to his country—
No blot did he leave on his name—
And I always could pray at his cold grave—
Oh! the priest could kneel there, without
have?!

To hell with your priests and your rebels!" The captain cried out with a yell, Whilst, from the tall tower in the temple, Rang out the sweet Angelus bell.

"Blessed Mother!" appealed the poor widow, "Look down on my child, and on me!" "Blessed Mother!" sneered out the vile yeo "Tell your son to confess, and be free."

"Never! never!—he'll die like his father. My boy! give your life to the Lord; But of treason to Ireland. ma vaurneen! Never breathe one dishonoring word:"

His white cheek flushed up at her speaking— His heart bounded up at her call— And his hushed spirit seemed, at awaking, To scorn death, yeomen and all.

"I'll die, and I'll be no *informer*— My kin I will never disgrace; And when God lets me see my poor father, I can lovingly look in his face."

'You'll see him in hell!" cried the yeoman, As he flung the sad widow away— And the youth in a moment was strangling In the broad eye of shuddering day. "Give the gallows a passenger outside". A tail Hessian spluttered aloud, A she drove a huge nail in the timber. Mid the curses and cries of the crowd. Then, seizing the poor bereaved mother. He passed his broad belt round her throat Whilst her groaning was lost in the drum beat.

beat,
And her shricks in the shrill bugle note And mother and son were left choking, And struggling and writining in death, Whilst angels looked down on the murd And devils were wrangling beneath.

For this," cries the Exile defiant—"For this," cries the Patriot brave; 'For this," cries the lonely Survivor, O'er many a horror-marked grave:

"For this" ery the Priest and the Peasant—
"The student, the lover, the lost;
The student, the lover, the lost;
The stalworth, who pride in their vigor,
The frail, as they give up the ghost;
For this we curse Saxon dominion.
And Join it: the world-wide cry
That wails up to heaven for vengeance
That wails up to heaven for vengeance
Thro' every blue gate of the sky!

—From the Dublin Irish People.

SUNSET COX. The Famous Congressman's bold Speech on American Citizens in Eng-lish Gools,

Committee on Foreign Affairs:
"Resolved, That the President be requested to obtain a list of American citquested to obtain a list of American citizens, naturalized or native-born, under arrest by authority of the British Government, with a statement of the cause or causes of such arrest and imprisonment, and especially such of said citizens as may have been thus arrested and imprisoned. causes of such arrest and imprisonment, and especially such of said citizens as may have been thus arrested and imprisoned under the suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland; and, if not incompatible with the public interest, that he communicate such information, when received, to this House, together with all correspondence now on file in the Department of State relating to any existing arrest and imprisonment.

Mr. Speaker, I approve the resolution

tions. Some have been mentioned. The Koszta case was that of an intended citizen. But it is not the less illustrious.

persons and property which is accorded to

native born citizens."
Section 1001, which follows, makes it the daty of the Chief Executive to pursue that law with no stinted measure of relief. It makes it the executive duty

to make reclamation of our citizens, to demand their enlargement from foreign prisons. It is international habaus corpus.

By resolutions heretofore Congress has exercised the magic or miracle of calling forth from the prisons in Ireland our citizens. It has taken from the society of felon soldiers and officers who were compelled to a servitude more degrading than that of burglars and homiides. It has rescued men who in our civil war bore themselves gallantly under our Union banner. These men I know. I have happily been instrumental in their rescue. They are now here, pursuing peaceful avocations. They are honored as American citizens in private life and public service. Their only reproach was, as some one has said, that they loved Ireland not wisely, but too well. Some were arrested upon suspicion, tried with-out the forms of the English jury system, condemned upon false testimony, and after years of humiliation and contumely, led into the light of home and liberty by the courageous action of Congress and

the Executive. One case, among many of record in the reports and debates of this House, I may

The House may remember the case of Captain Condon. In his case was proven the horrible treatment, causeless insuit, and deliberate injustice which was only atoned for after years of pitiless incarcera tion. Our resolution opened the prison door for him and for others who were seized in Ireland, where then, as now, law was suspended and imprisonment was the rule, freedom the exception, and trial -well, sir, there was none. It is not without pride that we can look back upon the staunch diplomacy of 1867, when

the staunch diplomacy of 1867, when Secretary Seward, in directing Mr. Adams to intervene in behalf of Warran and Nagle, stated the issue with distinctness. It was simply this:
"Her Majesty's Government had arbitrarily seized and detained, without trial or process of law, in the British realm, unsuspecting citizens of the United States sejourning or travelling there; not for breaches of the peace or for offences of any kind committed within the realm, but for matters of speech or conduct on of any kind committed within the reahin, but for matters of speech or conduct occurring exclusively within the United States, and which are not forbidden by treaty or by local or international law. —Diplomatic Correspondence (Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, September 20, 1867).

The discharge of these men was asked by telegram. We did not await the dilatory process of duplomatic

the dilatory process of diplomatic

epistles.

It will be remembered that in the fall of 1867 the authorities in Ireland held other Americans, Kelly, Costello, Lawler, Rooney, Leonard and Burke. Did the administration then fire a fue de joie over the English flag? They fired paper pellets many affective.

more effective.
"A time has arrived," exclaimed the Secretary of State, "when some explanations seem to the people of the United States necessary. The habeas corpus has been suspended in Ireland for the long period of twenty months. Frequent arrests and long detentions of citizens of the United States have occurred, who earnestly insist that they have committed no offense and attempted no proceeding ous, accorded.

It becomes in of Great Britian. The arbitrary and in-definite imprisonment of these citizens naturally, I may also say justly, excites profound concern and sympathy in the United States. That sympathy is not effectually relieved by such general effectually relieved by such general assurance, on the part of the lord lieutenaut of Ireland, as we are favored with that he has evidence sufficient to justify their arrest under suspension of the habeas corpus, while this evidence is neither produced nor described. Even though an insurrection or rebellion may still continue a subject of the support of the support of the subject of the support of the suppor tinue a subject of apprehension in Ire-land, that would seem insufficient to

He thereupon directed the minister to insist on the restoration of the great writ of liberty, or of the adoption of such dison American Citizens in Eng-lish Grols.

Washington, Jan. 26.—In the House of Representatives to—day, this resolution was brought before Congress from the Committee on Foreign Affairs: not transfer his allegiance from sovereign to another at pleasure. This is now on file in the Department of State relating to any existing arrest and imprisonment of citizens as aforesaid."

Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, delivered the following speech:

S. Cox, of New York, delivered the following speech:

The desired to be netted out to our citizens a different practice from that which had then obtained of an indefinite Mr. Speaker, I approve the resolution which comes from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I wish we could have specifically all the names of American citizens who are, or at least supposed to be, incorcerated within English prisons in This question of reaching out our hands to adopted citizens, including Irishmen who have been naturalized, has many valuable precedents and brilliant illustrations. Against one class of citizens of the United States when sojourning abroad under the protection of a mutual treaty, that class being one that, though discriminated against in Great Britain, has received

members of Patliament were arrested and kept in prison. It is for this that even after Parliament meets it is threatened that these leaders shall still remain in durance. Representatives in prison, and remote from their seats, representatives!

What a mockery!

What a mockery ! I do not propose on this occasion, Mr. Speaker, to weaken the influence of the pending resolution by discussing or invok-ing any indefinite or abstract sympathy for the cause of Ireland or for for the cause of Ireland or for men who are not American citizens in the legal sense of that term. Why, sir, we have a law, which I have read. It is almost the

given an authoritative interpretation to this-phrase, "subject to the jurisdiction." Mr. Justice Miller, in delivering the opi-nion of the court on that occasion,

'The phrase 'subject to its jurisdiction' was intended to exclude from its operation children of ministers, consuls, and citizens

in the same cases, affirms the same doctrine.
So, to-day, Mr. Speaker, are we not to regard these foreign-born naturalized citizens as in every respect our own people? Are they not as though they were born here? When, sir, a nation is forgetful of its duty to any of its citizens, it is in pro-cess of decadence. Nay, sir, it is already cess of decadence. Nay, sir, it is already dead for its primal purpose, for it has lost the exultant spirit of nationality, which makes it honored and respected by mankind. When we draw, by our imperial system of naturalization, other races to the freedom, aye, and even if not by cappaigned its sentences, the life of men among the most virtuous, upright, intelligent, distinguished, and refined of the whole community; it is the savage and cowardly system. development of our land and its polity, and then neglect or refuse them protection of physical torture, through which the and then neglect or refuse them protection, we are recreant. When a man sentences extracted from the debased ceases to be worthy of the protection of the State, the law ceases to be worthy of respect by its citizens. The life and lib-erty of no man is worth preserving longer than it can be defended by the laws of his country. When our nation fails to give its protection, it fails before mankind in its duties, whether it be a foreign-born or a naturalized citizen. Why, this country to-day, by the attractive forces of our marvellous immigration, is drawing to our bor-ders half a million of people every year. What do they come here for? Riches

Representatives of this great nation, into whose districts all over the country these

I hope for a satisfactory report on that subject from this committee. When that is made with the proper data and with land, that would seem insufficient to excuse or to justify indiscriminate arrests and long detentions of citizens of the United States sojourning in that country, without some examination or form of trial."

Subject from this committee. When that is made with the proper data and with the proper data and with the unitentic documents as to his citizenship, let the President take such steps under section 2001 as the law requires. The requires, The section 2001 as the law requires. The requires will sustain with requires. The requires the requires of the recommittee. When that is made with the proper data and with the declaration:

"I have with extend the relation of the committee. When that is made with the proper data and with the declaration:

"I have with extend the relation of the committee. When that is made with the declaration:

"I have planted, Apollo watered, but given the increase."

"And it is to me for us to end also. We section 2001 as the law requires. The people will sustain with more alacrity such a movement than in firing guns in English honor at Yorktown! I do not wish to weary the House with this matter. [Cries of "Go on!" "Go on!"]

My object, Mr. Speaker, in rising was, if possible, to give a serious and anxious turn to this debate, for although the Irish are the merriest people, none more so, there is probably no more melancholy and sad people on earth than the Irish within the borders of the British Empire to-day. It is not merely because of starvation; that has been alleviated to some extent. It is not merely from penury, for the generality of the race makes its pun even in calamity. It is because of the bad tenure of the land and the cruel rack-rents; it is because the British Government has bolted its prison doers upon their representative men who championed freedom from such by the men who make the farrow. The role of Ireland is stilled. Although we may not here properly speak and act as to these things occurring under a foreign government, yet Englishmen have spoken on such themes as to other lands where similar outrages have been committed. With moral torce and elegant eloquence they

have thundered invectives against wrong that reached around the world. Mr. Speaker, that intervention by moral influences is not a new thing. The tele-graph and press, steam and electricity, give it promptitude and power. It is one of the elements, the "resources of civiliza-tion." Let me read from the volume in my hand, and then I will tell you whose of the elements, the "resources of civilization." Let me read from the volume in being one that, though discriminated against in Great Britain, has received special guarantees of protection from the United States.

This has the ring of the Koszta dispatch of the great Democratic Secretary. Will-of the great Democratic Secretary. Will-of trans. It is now heavily a dead of the great Democratic Secretary. Will-of trans.

is no other and no less a statesman than the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone, then Member of Parliament for the University of Oxford, and the present prime Minister of England. And he demanded of England that England should raise its sense of that term. Why, sir, we have a law, which I have read. It is almost the very language of our Constitution:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States or subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States."

That is your Republican amendment, It is in amendment XIV.

It is in amendment XIV.

It is in amendment XIV.

The state of that term. Why, sir, we have a law, which I have read. It is almost the loveliest bay of the world. He was then a Conservative—a Tory; and he demanded intervention to save the twenty or thirty thousand of political prisoners of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. He was sustained by the best moral sense of mankind. He is now Liberal; and—but let me onote again: right arm of power for the defenceless and

quote again:

"It is incessant, systematic, deliberate violation of the law by the power appointed to watch over and maintain it. It is such violation of human and written law as this, carried on for the purpose of violating every other law unwritten and eternal, human and divine: it is the whole was intended to exclude from its operation children of ministers, consuls, and citizens or subjects of foreign States born in this country."

He thus placed in this respect naturalized citizens on a perfect plane of equality. This will be shown from this decision, which I could quote more at length if it This will be shown from this decision, which I could quote more at length if it were necessary.

Judge Field, in his dissenting opinion

Judge Field, in his dissenting opinion alliance, in the governing powers, with the alliance, in the governing powers, with the violation of every moral law under the stimulant of fear and vengeance; it is the perfect prostitution of the judicial office which has made it, under veils only too threadbare and transparent, the degraded recipient of the vilest and clumsiest for-geries, got up willfully and deliberately,

courts of justice are carried into effect. "The effect of all this is total inversion "The effect of all this is total inversion of all the moral and social ideas. Law, instead of being respected is odious. Force, and not affection, is the foundation of the Government. There is no association, but a violent antagonism between the idea of freedom and that of order. The governing power, which teaches of firself that it is the image of God upon earth, is clothed in the view of the overwhelming majority of the thinking public with all the vices for its attributes. I have seen wear. What do they come here for? Riches merely? Ingots of gold or silver? No. They come, Mr. Speaker, because liberty has been guaranteed, and an equal right to all the blessings of citizenship, civil or religitude.

the vices for its attributes. I have seen and heard the strong and too tame expression used: 'This is the negation of God erected into a system of government.'—page 8."

page 8,"
Was there ever such an indictment by William Ewart Gladstone against his own

government!
Again on page 9: "These men, there-

particular citizen now in a jail in Ireland.
I hope for a satisfactory report on that fall have witnessed in Ireland?

have thus seen perjury, the daughter of fraud, the mother of cruel y and violetice stalk abroad in a Christian kingdom, under the sanction of its government, and have heard her modestly make for herself a claim (which I am informed ha been fully allowed) that her be expounded in every school throughout the country, coincident in extension, and second only, if second, in dignity to the catechism of the Christian faith.

"Would to God that that unhappy gov-ernment, and any other, if indeed there be any other like it, may be wise in time before outraged humanity shall turn on the oppressor and this cup of divine re-tribution according

tril ution overflow Let us raise, Mr. Speaker, the same origin that the unhappy rulers of Great Britain may be wise in time. Human outrages are always tracked by a Nemesis. Shall crime breed crime forever, "strength

Shall crime breed crime forever, "strength adding still the strong"?

May I not, Mr. Speaker, refer to the fact that I happened in 1851 to be in Naples I lattended the trials of these educated, intelligent, heroic and worthy Neapolitan republicans. They were en-amoured of liberty and all its advantages and inspirations. They loved their native land, these "children of the azure sheen." For this they were loaded with chain and conducted to death. I saw their prisons in the sparkling waters of the bay They were more gloomy by the brightness and beauty of the external scenery. For the outrages heaped upon them my heart gave its best sympathies. It

Ireland is almost one man in defense of their natural and acquired rights; and the judges themselves confess that juries are impossible who will convict, in such cases.

It was not because of flagrant or other rebellion that the suspension of the laws of the realm was authorized in Irelan!. Her leaders acted with moderation. They consided passive resistance. It was for this that even members of Parliament were arrested and kept in prison. It is for this that even members are rebellioned. The party stands in virtual and real, though perhaps unconscious, alliance with the measure of its influence they suffer more or less of its or his eyes, his genius, his temperament, or his place.

"The wrongs of Ireland have been appalling, and I will not go back from the death of the case of the conservative party."

The province of the conservative party in the death of the theat received militial that he has a member of the conservative party in the attention of its province of our people that are direct scions of this Celtie tree. I do not merely mean men who are called Irish by his backbone, by the color of his hair or his eyes, his genius, his temperament, or his pluck. And by the same token it is said that Newton and Shakespeare belonged to this gifted and fervid

History tells us that much of the grace and greatness of early Europe that flows from education come through the zeal of Saint Patrick. Without deprecating our vaunted Anglo-Saxon race, I say that much of the freedom and greatness which resulted from the early championship of the bills of rights, charters, and the fueros of Europe, much that gave glory and splendor to our country on the field and in the forum came from this race that has fought and spoken for liberty in so many

HARDSHIPS OF A CATROLIC MIS-SIONARY.

Under the title of "The Missions of Asia," the Annals of the Propagation of the Faith publish a letter from the Rev. Father Adalbert Amandolina, Missioner Apostolic, from which we quote two pass-

a description of one: they cut down in the forest the trunk of a tree 20 feet long and of a reasonable thickness; saw it in two, and then hollow out the interior, whilst exteriorly fashioning it in a more or less away from anyone that is existing or can oval shape. In the bottom of the boat, claim it, and that, therefore, it is not the which is about four or five feet wide, the property of the landlord—I simply say Bengalese place some bits of wood cross-wise to support a rush mat made of reeds, on which the traveler is to place himself. But then you ask how is one protected from the fierce rays of a tropical sun! You may make your mind easy; the Bengalese provide for that. With the invaluable bamboo, which serves them for almost everything, they make a second mat, and raise it half or one-third the height of a man, in shape of a roof, making it hang the church and of the ecclesiastical corpordown on each side of the boat with only the two extremities open, so as to allow the air to circulate freely, and cool the missioner squatted or stretched on the first missioner squatted or stretched on the first mat, during the tedious days of the Indian

started in nomine Domini."

A little further on in the same letter the

Missioner Apostolic gives an account of an unpleasant visit he received in the night time from a wild beast. "I myself first confiscation; there have been others had a visit from a leopard, It was so bot since. that I had left the doors and windows open. for I was too short a time in India to know what precautions were necessary. tre to extremes cannot wholly fail in the ferocious passions, which ever, to my belief, since the times of cathen tyrants, have had so much to rouse, or so much to palliate when aroused, heir fury."

Could there be a more significant argingment of the cruel provocations of resignment of the cruel provocation of the cruel provocation of the cruel provocation of the cruel provocation of the cruel provocat much obliged to him, he bounded off

Bravery and Piety.

General de Gramont, who died the other day in France, was full of courage and soldierly piety. He was in the habit of soldierly piety. He was in the nabit of serving Mass frequently. On one occasion his brother officers jocularly alluded to this practice; and one of them added: "Why General, you serve Mass like a seminarist." To which the General replied: I think not my friend. To serve Mass a man requires two arms; and I lost one in serving France." When the arm in question was shot off in the heat of bat-tle the General said to his aid-de camp:

Nen-ralgia

pain would soon become old-ralgia—a thing of the past-if sufferers would use Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-weed. It will cure rheumatism, break up colds and fevers, and is an excellent limiment for

massacre. We took away the commerce in which the Irishman endeavored to en-gage, and we drove him back to the occupation of that land which we forbade him to own. We bound the whole nation, ex-cept the Protestant minority, hand and foot. We denied them the common foot. We denied them the common rights of humanity. It was only fifty years ago that we passed, grudgingly and hesitatingly, that insufficient measure of justice which we call Catholic emancipation. And yet, after all this history of three centuries, we expect the Irish of today to be as contented and as loyal as the inhalitants of York-him or Beskeling. the inhabitants of Yorkshire or Berkshire I do not think we can wonder if, having moulded the Irishman by all that we have done to disaffection, that we should find his demands louder and more menacing then we could wisb. I can illustrate in one sentence what I mean when I say that oppression and confiscation have affected to their basis all society in Ireland. I have said that depression destroyed the commerce of Ireland and drove the Irish peo "You know there are no railways, and not even a carriage road. We must take the road that travels itself, that is to say, the water. Thus the first thing necessary for the travelling monk is a boat. Here is

tuat as a matter of fact, all, or almost all land in Ireland is held under former con-tiscation. Such confiscation, as you know, confiscation which is well known to you all. You all know that the property of mat, during the tedious days of the Indian summer.

Having got your primitive boat you must lay in provisions. One of your boatnem, who is something of a cook, buys a large quantity of rice and some chickens, with which to make curry, the national food of the Hindoos excepting on fasting days; and lastly, spring water, so as not to be compelled to drink the muddy and sometimes offensive stream of the river. For baggage we have a few blankets for the night time and a sort of rude palliasse, which is laid always on the lower mat, in order that it may not be injured by the cutting of the bamboos which form it. With this I had my catechism, my breviary, my rosary; and thus provided with what was most indispensable, I started in nomine Domini." longed to the chief or sept or clan. The English stepped in with the feudal law,

Prayers Not Praise.

The Buffalo Union tells its readers

verses in the newspaper. Prayers, not again. Since that time I have always carefully closed my door and windows, to prevent those nocturnal visits."

verses, in the newspaper. Frayers, not praise, is what they want from their surviving friends. What a mockery are these extravagant eulogies—these summary canonizations-whether ele gantly or uncouthly uttered—to the soul whose life has been reviewed by the Omniscient Judge and who perchance is languishing overlong in penal fires, because its friends on earth are more intent on gratifying their own vanity than on rendering it the succor it craves!

CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

Remarkable Book by a Russian Traveler in the United States.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2 - A remarkable book, "Roman Catholicism in the United the the General said to his and-de camp:
"Do not fail to find the missing arm, for my wife's ring is on one of the fingers, and I value it too much to lese it."

"Mind Your Own Business."

No country is so ready as England to reprove any nation that dares to interfere with word or deed in favor of the victims of British malgovernment. But when she chooses to interfere with other countries, she does so with

prove any nation that dares to interfere with word or deed in favor of the victims of British malgovernment. But when she chooses to interfere with other countries, she does so with the utmost coolness. A liberal English paper, the Pall Mall Gazette, of Jan. 12, began an editoral as follows:—

"It would be very discreditable if English opinion, which live years ago sounded so tremendous a note because Turks maltreated Christiaus, remained unmoved now that Russians have began in a still more deliberate fashion to maltreat Jews. It is obvious that we are not responsible for Russian misdeed, because it is not English diplomacy that holds the Jows under the yoke of their oppressors. But this is no reason why Englishmen should either turn away their cyes indifferently from the persecution which is going on in Russia and Russian Poland, or should-refrain from saying out openly how barbarous and hateful that persecution is, and how entirely dishonorable it is not only to the populace but to the Government of the country where it is going on."

The impudence of this sham numanity is obvious to the world, which is not blind to Englishmenthods in Ireland, Africa and India.—Bostou Pilot.

Neu-ralgia

Provide a democratic republic which apparently is from the persecution of the country where the generation of Church and State is first fully realized, and where there exists a type of the democratic republic which apparently is from one and where there exists a type of the democratic republic which apparently is the democratic republic which apparently is the democratic republic which apparently is from generative. A three mands and subtract in a still upor earlized, and where there exists a type of the democratic republic which apparently is from generative. The transition of Church and State is first fully realized, and where there exists a type of the democratic republic which apparently is the education. The comment of the content of the democratic republic with Latinized Christianity."

Revolutionary waves, he adds, the

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. V. Dear Sir—For many months I was a great sufferer. Physicians could afford me no relief. In my despair I commenced the use of your "Favorite Prescription." It

speedly effected my entire and permanent cure. Yours thankfully, Mrs. Paul R. Banter, Iowa City, la.

The Catholic Mecorb Pablished every Friday morning at 428 Richmond Street.

THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

Annual subscription..... \$2 00 Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER PROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocesse.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,
+ John Walsh,
Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record." FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN. St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 188 I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh the Bishop of the Bee. I beg to recommend that paper to all

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1882.

LENTEN REGULATIONS.

We publish by direction of His Lord-ship the following Lenten Regulations for 1882:—

1st. All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the

evening. 2ud. General usage has made it lawful to take in the morning some tea or coffee with a morsel of bread.

3rd. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence. But by a dispensation from the Holy See, A. D. 1874, for ten years, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this Diocese at the principal meal on Monthis Diocese at the principal meal on Mon-days, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of Lent, with the exception of the Satur-day in Ember week and Easter Sunday. 4th. There is neither fast nor abstinence

to be observed on Sundays of Lent.
5th. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal in Lent.
6th. There is no prohibition to use eggs

butter, or cheese, provided the rules of the quantity prescribed by the law of the fast be complied with.

fast be complied with.

7th. Lard may be used in preparing fish, vegetables, etc., etc., etc., when butter cannot be easily procured.

8th. The Church excuses from the obligations.

gation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like), the following classes of persons: First, the infirm; second, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; third, persons who are under the age of twenty-one years; fourth, women in pregnancy or nursing infants; fifth, those who are enfeebled by old age, and all who through any cause cannot fast without great prejudice to their health Persons who are in doubt as to whether.

in their circumstances, they are bound by the law of fast and abstinence, should consult their confessor or pastor, and should follow his direction in the matter.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Mr. P. J. Smyth's amendment to the address, in favor of the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, is an indication hat the Irish people cannot rest satisfied even with a solution of the land question. The evils connected with the land tenure system so long prevalent in Ireland have caused much of the suffering and misery which have been the lot of that hapless country for many generations. But another and fruitful source of Irish discontent and Irish retrogression is the absence of home government. Ireland is a distinct nation from Great Britain, and cannot be beneficially ruled by a legislature made up in greater part of representatives from the latter country having nothing in common with the traditions, feelings, and form of religious belief dear to Irishmen. The whole course of British legislation for Ireland shows most unmistakeably that Ireland is considered and treated by British statesmen as a distinct country-a country ob tained by conquest, and to be kept in subjection by laws of a coercive character. Even when, and it but rarely, we are sorry to say, happens, a measure of comprehensive reform is applied to Ireland, it is confessedly done to prevent rebellion and avert danger from the imperial interests of Britain. The liberal party now in power stands pledged to a rebut for three years has done nothing to confer such a favor on Ireland Is it any marvel, then, that the Irish people should be dissatisfied? The

it, we must admit that it had in interests of the country demand that test at the polls, to quietly devote eighty years produced much good for Ireland, if this representation had been realized. But no effort has ever been seriously made to fully extend to Ireland the privileges enjoyed by Englishmen. Just enough has been done to make Irishmen feel and resent their subordinate position. Besides, to benefit Great Britain the trade of Ireland has been killed. Ireland has, in fact, in eighty years, lost more by the Union and its innumerable concomitant evils than a century of Home government could confer. Even with the land in the hands of the people, it will be impossible, so long as this forced and unnatural connection between the two countries subsists, for Ireland to advance in prosperity or secure that contentment its sorely tried people need so much. If Scotland, after its legislative Union with England, had been treated by the English government as Ireland has been, its connection with Britain had been of brief duration indeed. But Scotland has been invariably governed according to its people's wishes, while the interests of its trade and commerce have never been made subservient to those of England, as has been the case with Ireland. Scotlan I has, in consequence, lost nothing by the Union. No man can truthfully say the same of Ireland. Mr. Smyth, who took the earliest opportunity available to press his views on Parliament, is not a friend to the proposed scheme of Federal Union which found favor with the Home Rule party of which Mr. Butt was the founder, and for some years the leader. He is, however, an ardent supporter of the legislative independence of Ireland-His desire is to see an Irish Parliament re-established, having full and untrammelled control of Irish affairs. He has, however, no following amongst the Irish members, most of whom at present, though they would prefer a simple repeal of the legislative union, favor a scheme of federal union as the most feasible and least objectionable method of home rule that could be devised. Even if the Irish members felt disposed to press with unanimity and earnestness the question of repeal, they could not now expect to obtain a majority in

home government for that country. THE MOUNTED POLICE.

the British Parliament for any such

proposal as Mr. Smyth's. The time

is, nevertheless, coming when Brit-

ain must, if she desire to preserve

any vestige of authority in Ireland,

and keep intact the union of the

crowns of both countries, consent to

The Mounted Police force is, we learn, to be increased to five hundred men. Its present strength is three hundred, a number wholly inadequate to the duties expected from the force. We think that the usefulness and efficiency of the force would be increased if it were placed more directly under the control of the Lieutenant-governor of the North West Territories. The affairs of this important body cannot be so well administered from Ottawa as from Battleford. It may, however, be found injudicious to make any such change till regular Provincial governments are organized in the North West. Meanwhile, no efforts should be spared to secure the largest measure of efficiency for the force. In this connection, we are happy to say, on the authority of a gentleman thoroughly conversant with affairs in the North-West, that the Mounted Police as at present constituted is a body against which no complaint can be justly proffered. There are, however, in every such force men who by misconduct bring discredit on all their associates. This has certainly been the case with the Mounted Police, who acquired in some portions of the Dominion a most unenviable notoriety through the disgust and indignation inspired form of the Irish borough franchise, by the charge brought against some of their members, charges neither Union was represented to their an- lection of the two hundred men to be people's representatives is a steady cestors as a benefit designed to bring added to the force. None but men attention to work, not in the interabout a complete assimilation be- of good habits and irreproachable ests of party, but of country. The tween the condition of Englishmen character should be chosen. The members of both houses are therefore Province of Quebec, but also to those

it should be made as efficient as possible. Some of the money now plays in the old Provinces might be employed beneficially in making the Mourted Police a force in every respect creditable to the country and of invaluable usefulness in the rapid settlement of the North-West.

THE SITUATION IN WASHING-TON.

We doubt if ever there was a time in American history, with parties so evenly balanced in both houses of Congress, when less acrimony and partisan bitterness marked the course of legislative action. There seems, in fact, to be just now an almost total absence of the ill-feeling which at times quite recent was one of the disagreeable features of Congressional discussion. This is a state of affairs highly creditable to our American neighbors. It clearly proves that they have successfully solved the problem of constitutional government, whose successful action largely depends on the forbearance and self-denial of all citizens, but especially those who form and guide public opinion.

The present calm in American political circles may be the forerunner of a storm, but we cannot see any issue before the people likely to arouse the fierce passions which raged in every contest for years immediately after the war. The war, which resulted in one of the greatest social revolutions of modern times, and brought new and important questions for adjudication by the people at the polls, has not left much of that acerbity and heart-burning which in other countries for generations after civil strife divide citizen from citizen, family from family. This is indeed a matter of congratulation for all patriotic Americans, and it reflects the very highest credit on the Southren people, who, after the close of the fratricidal conflict, were subjected to abuse and flagrant injustice detrimental to the best interests of all classes of the people and all sections of the country. The Southern people, during the reign of ignorance, brutality, and speculation to were then subjected, displayed a patience and fortitude unsurpassed, by their noble self-sacrifice and valor during the war itself. That patience and gratitude have achieved victory over the forces of corruption, violence, and mis-government. In every state some comprehensive measure of the people themselves now enjoy unrestricted control of their own afwhite and colored races in the South | this Province. These bills have been are protected and promoted. The census returns show that the growth of the south in wealth and population has been simply marvellous. The publication of these returns at once dissipated the hopes of extreme radicals, they fondly expected that the strength of the "solid South' would be broken by the census of 1880. The influence of the South in the next decade will be greater in

While all is quiet in political circles at this moment in the American capital, there are signs of disintegration in the republican ranks, which portend some bitter struggles between the stalwarts and their opponents. Secretary Blaine retired from office under Arthur, with a determination to use every effort to crush stalwartism in the next republican national convention. It is, however, doubtful if he can succeed. The new President will, we believe, use the influence of his position to advance the interests of his political friends, who may by that means be enabled to capture the next nomination. Nomination will not, however, then mean election, for to achieve success in the next Presidental contest the republican party cannot afford to be divided. Congressmenwill now likely devote their best energies to secure nomination and re-election in their respective districts, so that we need denied nor refuted by those in a not expect the present session to beposition to know the facts. Great come one of wrangling and endless care should now be taken in the se- discussion. What is wanted of the

Washington than it has ever been.

serious attention to the public weal, with the view of strengthening their squandered on useless military dis- own position and that of th ir political allies.

STRUCK FROM THE LIST.

association. It is doing so much to suppress itself, and succeeding so Bishop Colenso of Natal has been, admirably, that any outside interwe learn, at last struck from the list ference might retard its dissolution of Anglican bishops. As the worthy and death. The Secretary invites prelate, however, still draws his sal-Orangemen to band themselves in a ary, he cannot feel very much "solid phalanx," prepared, "if necesafflicted at the absence of his name sary" to shed "the last drop of their from the list. We are no admirers Protestant blood" for the "sacred of the views held and propounded by cause" handed down from "Derry, Dr. Colenso, but we must say that in Aughrim and the Boyne," and again point of ability and learning he has "if necessary," to carry their appeal no peer in the Anglican Episcopate, against the decisions of Her Maj except perhaps Dr. Magee of Peter esty's law courts to the foot of that borough. The anomalous position throne whose representatives they of Bishop Colenso holding and teach ing doctrines pronounced unorthothe mercury away down, no one dox by the vast majority of Angliknows how far below zero, the Seccans, and yet never condemned by retary's invitation could not possiany Anglican church authority, is a striking proof of the weakness of the system under which he holds office If Dr. Colenso's views be really unorthodox and anti-christian, as some maintain, according to the standards of Anglicanism, should there not be some means within that religion to condemn him, stigmatize his doctrine, and remove him from the highest dignity known in the church? There is, however, no way of reaching the unorthodox in the church by law established but through the courts of law, and these in many cases are powerless to deal with such offenses as heresy, socalled, and the rest. The Anglican establishment having surrendered itself to the state, or, to speak more correctly, being the very creature of that Cæsarism, the embodiment of tyranny which so long filled the throne of England after the Reformation, is inert, lifeless and doomed to early extinction. A Church which cannot define its own form of belief or cannot exercise authority to enforce its judgments and decrees, cannot be tolerated in this age of enlightenment. Bishop Colenso has done a great deal to show to the world the absurd position of Anglicanism. His being struck from the list will not in the least diminish his influence with those who have chosen to follow him. We however, hope which many of their commonwealths that his and their eyes may be opened to the noly truth of God and see their way into the one fold of which Christ is the shepherd.

ORANGE INCORPORATION

Bills for the incorporation of the own hands, and it is this, let us Grand Orange Lodges of Ontario unite throughout the length and East and West have been again infairs, and the best interests of the troduced to the Local Legislature of rejected year after year by increased majorities. It is not likely that their promoters will now be able to command any larger measure of support than last year. Orangeism is evidently in a sickly condition in every portion of Canada, Good citizens shun it-honest men despise it –all true Canadians spurn it. Devoid of even the faintest semblance of patriotism, honor, truth, or decency, this pernicious association has now ceased to attract public attention, as it has long since forfeited all claim to public respect. Orangemen themselves are beginning to see that the attempt to transplant from Ireland to Canada the feuds and bitterness which have made that country so unhappy, cannot be successful. The Canadian people are too earnest in their patriotism to permit to flourish in this rising country any system threatening to sever that civic brotherhood so necessary for our growth, so es-

At a recent meeting of the county Lodge of the County of Carleton, held near the Dominion metropolis, the Secretary's report thus dolefully alludes to the state of Orangeism in Quebec: "During the past year events of very grave importance to the Orange order have transpired. As you may have read, the Orange institution in the Province of Quebec has, by the courts, been decided il legal, and should this decision not be set aside in the appeal which is now before the Supreme Court, I consider it will be very dangerous, not only to the Orangemen of the

come so emboldened by success as to OPENING OF THE BRITISH PAR province of Canada." The worthy secretary and the County Lodge

try to suppress us in this the banner

may rest assured that no one in

Ontario will seek to suppress their

have so frequently insulted. With

bly, and did not, excite enthusiasm

among the brethren. It is only

under a burning July sun that

Orangeism can be worked into such

frantic excitement as to make its

senseless devotees the ready dupes

of designing leaders, more anxious

for their own personal aggrandize-

ment than for the destruction of

Popery. Coming to Ontario, the

genial scribe of the Carleton County

Lodge says: "As you have doubtless

read, the Ontario Legislature have

not granted us an act of incorpora-

tion, and it is a disgrace to our op-

ponents in that body, that we, the

descendants of men who have strug

gled to make Ontario what it is,

should now be deprived of a right

freely granted to every other appli-

cant." Disgrace is generally the

result of some dishonorable action

of which legislatures, like all other

human assemblies, are sometimes

capable; but is the Ontario Legisla-

ture fairly open to condemnation,

even on the part of our non-Catholic

fellow-citizens, because it refuses in-

corporation to the Orange Associa-

tion? Ontario owes nothing to this

body, which has inflicted grave in-

jury on its best interests, driving by

outrage and violence thousands of

good citizens away, and debarring

others from entering our Province.

Every one acquainted with the his-

tory of Orangeism in this country

must admit that it has brought more

infamy and disgrace upon many

portions of Canada than can be wiped

out by years of peace and good or-

der. The following again from the

Secretary is quite refreshing:

"Brethren, the remedy is in our

breadth of this Province, and pledge

ourselves only to support candidates

who will vote for the Incorporation

Bill, and if neither political nom-

inee will do so, run an independent

candidate who will support the same,

and let us rally around him, inde-

pendent of politics, and show both

parties in this Province that we only

ask for our rights, and if they are

not prepared to give them we will

put men there who are independent

of political or any other considera-

The British Parliament re-assembled on the 7th inst. The speech from the throne contains nothing startling-being in fact more remarkable for what it does not mention than for anything it promises in the way of useful legislation. Its references to foreign affairs are unusually meagre and uninteresting. The cession of Thessaly to Greece, the disturbed condition of Egypt and the proposed new commercial treaty with France receive brief notice. The Houses are also informed that the convention with the Transvaal has been ratified, and that the government of India has been enabled by the restoration of peace beyond the North Western frontier, together with continued internal tranquility, plentiful seasons and an increase of revenue, to resume works of public utility and devote its attention to measures for

the further improvement of the condition of the people. Coming to matters of purely domestic concern, the speech from the throne, after alluding to an improvement in the trade of the country. touches on the condition of Ireland. "This time," Parliament is assured, "compared with the beginning of last year, shows signs of improvement, and encourages the hope that perseverance in the course you pursued will be rewarded by the happy results so much to be desired. What these happy results are, this precious document does not state. If it be meant that perseverance in the policy of repression and violence inaugurated by the Gladstone Government can possibly keep alive that monstrous anomaly known as landlordism, we greatly fear that perseverance will not in this instance at least be rewarded by success. It is now patent to every one that the Irish policy of the government has been a total failure. The chiefs of the land league have been indeed imprisoned, but the movement of which they were the originators and guides has lost none of its vigor. The action of the land commissions established under the act of last session proves that there had been for years practised on the people under the name of rent, systematic extortion of an appalling character, and because the Irish people with their trusted leaders protested against this outrage, and took active measures to remove it, they have been subjected to legislation of an infamous and inhuman character. The government has had experience enough during the past two years of the inefficiency of coercion as a corrective of Irish miseries and discontent, and should now be fully convinced that no efforts either of government or individuals can save landlordism from utter ruin. The queen's speech holds out no hope of a relaxation of the coercion measures of last session. This is indeed to be regretted, for it cannot but result in an increase of bitterness between the various classes of people in Ireland. That unfortunate country has been always cursed tions." If Orangemen decide on the with rancor and dissension, and it adoption of this remedy, the Act of seems to be the special object of Incorporation which they seek Government to keep alive every elemay possibly become law some ment of animosity between class time before this earthy sphere fades and class-with the view, perhaps, from view, but even that possibility of being in a better position to keep is so very remote and uncertain as all in subjection. With the disapto give but little encouragement to pearance, however, of the landlord the descendants of the men who system in its present scandalous have made "Ontario what it is." shape, with its infamous exactions But why have recourse to so tedious and grinding despotism, one copious a remedy? Why not at once prosource of discord will be removedceed to the "foot of the throne?" If and the Irish nation in a more prom-Orange loyalty be so very meritoriising condition as to the consolidaous, the Sovereign will not surely tion of its strength and the fixing of fail to recognize it, and give the its purposes than it has been for brethren some substantial token of centuries. No movement ever begratitude. If Orangemen are so confident that their "rights" will be fore inaugurated for the ameliorarespected by the crown, why appeal at all to the Supreme Court? why tion of Ireland has drawn the Irish people so closely together at home, subject themselves to insult and vexwhile abroad Irishmen and sons of atious delay at the hands of the On Irishmen are a unit on the necessity tario Parliament? Let our Orange of the abolition of landlordism. friends, by all means, betake them-When the people of Ireland own the

land they till, much of the bitterness

and rancor that to this moment

have retarded the progress of the

country will disappear, for then the

Irish people will all have a common

interest in the promotion of their

country's prosperity. Irishmen

abroad have in every walk of life

shown themselves good citizens-

lacking neither in enterprise, public

sential to our peace and happiness.

selves to the foot of the throne, and there await recognition. A WARNING.

We have heard that there are agents canvassing in certain Catholic districts for a book, called "Tuttle's Dominion Encyclopedia" or something of the kind. We learn on good authority that the work is offensive to Catholics. We therefore and Irishmen. Hostile as we are to service is an honorable one, and the likely, with the approach of a con- of Ontario, as our enemies will be- in any way encouraging its agents. warn our readers against purchasing it or RITISH PAR

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proposes to strengthen his position, exists, so that if the sovereign meet or prolong the tenure of office of his the wishes of one, he is almost cerparty, by refusing constitutional free- tain to displease another, and theredom to Ireland. Many English lib- by increase the lasting enmity of erals must regret to see him so com- persons immediatly about him in a divorce are so enormous as to strike all pletely governed by the Whig-land- position to weaken his authority and lord element. His Government sometimes to put his life in jeopardy. promises in the queen's speech a No one, for instance, who has read English and Welsh counties, but re- against the lives of Russian soverarate consideration." Nothing is engaged in these nefarious plots said of an Irish borough franchise hold positions of trust around the our neighbors a moral delinquency of the of voting to English agricultural manded by every consideration of Peter the Great himself. right and justice.

If Parliament confine itself to the very limited programme of legisla- Russia is worthy of notice. To obtion devised by the government, the session will be barren of any real practical good. Irish discontent will not be removed, nor landlordism saved, nor the union of the countries perpetuated by the abandonment on the part of the government of that vigorous and comprehensive spirit of reform so necessary in these times of mutation and social revolution.

ANARCHY IN RUSSIA.

Russia at home is the cruel and re-The present condition of the Russ ian empire is one of the utmost gravity. The Sovereign seems powerless to check the disorder that everywhere runs rampant—his very life being constantly threatened. Violence, bloodshed and anarchy seem to be the order of the day in that unhappy country. The Russian government has been till quite recently supposed by outsiders to be one of the most stable and powerful in the world. It is now neither feared nor respected at home or abroad. The causes which have led to this state of things are not far to seek. The Russian government has been always based on absolutism of the extremest character. In the sovereign all authority in church and state is placed, everyone holding office in either being removable at his sole will and pleasure. Thus in one person is practically vested the entire administration, as well in spirituals as in temporals, of one of the largest empires in the world. Absolutism has never been, even in small countries, a successful form of government. In large countries it can have no other results but confusion, revolt, and anarchy, such as to-day afflict and threaten to rend in fall inte public contempt, the religsunder the Dominions of the Czar. In the government under this system of so extensive a country as Russia, the sovereign has to commit the details of administration to persons responsible in no way to the governed. They have but one man to please, and are, therefore, frequently led into severities and exactions in the exercise of their authority highly offensive to the people. If they were in any measure, however limited, responsible to the popular will, much of the harshness and cruelty daily exercised in every department of the Russian administration would disappear. But as no such responsibility exists, Russian officials discharge their duties with the sole view of preserving their authority and that of their master, by means of the power placed at their disposal to enforce these orders. This absence of responsibility to the people whom they rule, renders it extremely difficult to procure the removal of incompetent and the punishment of criminal and corrupt office-bearers. Incompetency may work mischief, corruption and criminality prevail for years before notice of it can be taken by the heads of departments, and even when knowledge of it reaches the chief executive officers they are frequently deterred by personal considerations, or by the influence of others high in favor at court from putting a speedy termination to abuses springing from these sources. But, besides this grave disadvantage attendant upon the autocracy prevalent in Russia, there is another which weakens and endangers the position of the sovereign in his own court. Those who seek place or preferment en-

strength and security by their law- to unworthy favorites, to be found unfortunately in almost every court of Europe. Between these favorites We cannot see how Mr. Gladstone rivalry of the bitterest nature often measure of local self-government to the narratives of recent conspiracies serves the case of Ireland for "sep- eigns can doubt that many of those bill nor of the extension of the right throne itself. Indeed, this deplorable state of affairs is not new in Russia. laborers, measures imperatively de- It has prevailed since the days of

Another point in connection with the distribution of patronage in tain the support of court favorites, candidates for office are obliged to resort to bribery. These favorites are frequently the recipients of large sums of money from office seekers who, when they obtain place, compensate themselves by exactions from the people. Thus the latter office holders. Another cause of the weakness of

pressive policy pursued by its government to the people of such of its dominions as have been acquired by come, this monstrous outgrowth of herconquest. The reople of all such etical license must bring about the desportions of the empire, notably Po. truction of the republic itself. The land, are treated with a rigor and sanctty and indissolubility of marriage barbarity that make the very name of Russia odious. 'The consequence is that the forced annexation to its dominions of such states not only adds nothing to the strength but materially increases the weakness of Russia at home. But the most prom- the American people, but as we have reinent among the causes which have | marked they cannot enter the fray against brought the empire of the Czar to its this degrading and inhuman system with present sad state of anarchy is the powerlessness for good of the Russian state church. This institution is a mere political engine of which the it is, divorce should follow it to the grave. sovereign himself enjoys full control. Its places of high trust and marriages christianized and sanctified, emolument are generally given to family peace secured and perpetuated, men of personal or family influence at court, without regard to other qualifications such as piety, learning, self-denial and the like-while posts of lesser rank and importance are filled by men remarkable only for ignorance and neglect in all things but the exaction of their tithe. It is a well known fact that when the ministers of any religion ious system of which they are the exponents, soon also, comes to share that contempt. In Russia there is no difference in this regard from other countries. The people do not require the clergy, and will not permit them, wherever they can prevent it, to become mere political agents, to the detriment of their usefulness and influence as ministers of religion. But in Russia the relations between church and state are so closely interwoven, that the former absolutely depends on the latter for support and existence. The Russian state church, helpless and effete, could not in fact survive a day the destruction of the absolute monarchy of the Czars. The church in Russia has no influence or control over the masses of the people, who feel no beneficent results from the ministry of its priests. It is therefore a source of weakness and danger to the State, not a bulwark of defense in the hour of trial and peril. Altogether the outlook in Russia is one far from reassuring in the inter-

A NEW CATHOLIC JOURNAL.

ests of peace and order.

The Celtic World, a Journal ably edited and devoted to the interests of Catholicity and of the Irish race, is published in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. A paper with such excellent promise and so honestly devoted to the interests of our co-religionists in America, should meet with support at the hands of our people especially in the state of Minnesota. We heartily wish the Celtic World a long career of usefulness.

The Ninth Battalion Voltigeurs de Queat court as possible. For this pur-

MORMONISM AND DIVORCE.

The threatened crusade against Mormonism in the United States cannot meet with the sneedy and entire success it merits on account of the barbarous abuses legalized under the system of divorce prevailing throughout the union. In the New England States particularly the abuses attendant upon or resulting from thinking men with the necessity of its abolition. Until, in fact, it is abolished there can be no real solid social progress in the republic. When it is known that in certain portions of the Union divorces are to marriages as 1 to 8, in others as 1 to 10, and everywhere alarmingly frequent, it must be evident that there is amongst very gravest character, and that the marriage contract is looked upon as one of mere convenience to be violated and set at naught whenever it pleases either one or both of the parties thereto. The facility with which divorces are attained everywhere throughout the republic places a premium on conjugal infidelity and thereby menaces the security of families the peace, order, and good will so necessary among fellow-citizens. If crime pre vails to an appalling extent throughout America, if every day adds its quota to the harvest of horror, sorrow and infamy which the year reaps, divorce is the principal cause. It robs homes of content, hearts of peace and love, tears wife from are made the victims of corruption husband, mother from child, degrades man, in the court and rapacity amongst unsexes woman, fills prisons and asylums, bestrews the purlieus of great cities with the wrecks of manly virtue, womanly dignity and motherly affection. Against an evil so gigantic it is the duty of every good citizen to work with might and main-for unless it be checked and overform the ground-work of national strength and national endurance. Remove these attributes of marriage and you have misery in families, heartlessness

in individuals, chaos in states. The Mormon difficulty is one which must receive immediate attention from the same strength and self-reliance as if divorce spread not its dark and loathsome shadow over their fair and blessed domain.

If Mormonism be doomed, as we believe Were these stupendous evils removed, the virtue of woman protected, and the fidelity of man ensured, the American republic might in every sense of the term be called the seat of happiness and the home of virtue.

GENUINE LIBERALITY.

We are always pleased to notice of Ontario for the North Riding of Leeds and hold up for commendation the and Grenville, is evidently troubled concourse of a public man, no matter cerning the state aid granted to our charwhat his political views, who seeks to do justice to his fellow-citizens of ment (1) to rearrange the distribution of every class and creed. At this time, the fund set aside for hospitals and charitespecially when open as well as inies, or (2) provide for a more general distribution of said fund. The Treasurer sidious attacks are being made on the Catholic Schools of this Province, having replied in the negative to both which experience has proved to be a questions, Mr. Merrick gave notice of a motion for Monday, the 13th, for a "return source of strength, not of weakness, showing the sums paid to each of the hosto the educational system of Ontario, pitals and charities in this Province in each t is pleasing indeed to note the action of Mr. Meredith, member for this city, in the committee of the whole House on Friday last, on the bill respecting payments to be made Mr. Merrick is, as every earnest "Grand under the municipal loan fund settlement. The hon. gentleman suggested "that in cases where an appropriation was granted from the fund for a certain purpose, the municipality should not be allowed to devote it to another purpose without a tresh application to the government. This would prevent the injustice done to the Separate School supporters, as in a case he had referred to previously. He thought, too, that when money was appropriated for common school purposes in a municipality in which there is no separate school, the separate school proportions should go to the separate school in the adjoining municipality, which might be used by the Roman Catholics of the first mentioned place. For instance, in London East there was no separate school, and the Roman Catholic children were sent to the separate school in London. He thought that the proportion for separate schools in London East should go towards supporting the School in London."

Mr. Meredith's representations had the effect of securing from the Provincial Treasurer a promise that he would consider the points raised, Mr. Wood will, we make no doubt, see that the suggestions of the leader | ment to Catholic charities and that con- | worked without expense to the country."

tangible for.n in the bill. We may add that the member for London, on the occasion referred to, having made himself the exponent of that growing spirit of kindliness and liberality so essential to our national progress, deserves the warmest commendation of men of all classes and parties.

HIGHLY CREDITABLE.

We are glad to learn that already \$14.000 has been collected in the diocese of Kingston in liquidation of the Diocesan debt, the Catholics of the "Limestone City" itself contributing more than \$4,000 of this mount. The remainder of the sum required to wipe out the debt entirely, will, we have every reason to believe, be shortly raised. The diocese of Kingston, the mother see of Ontario, may then enter free and untrammelled on a career of progress worthy its historic past. The collection in so short a time of the large amount mentioned speaks in terms most emphatic of the zeal of the generous, self-sacrificing and devoted priests of Kingston, and the liberality of the laity of that diocese. The clergy of Kingston have never been in the back ground in any work of religion, particularly when appealed to by their chief pastor. The success which has rewarded Dr. Cleary's first appeal to his clergy and people augurs well for his administration, which will, we have no doubt, redound not only to his own credit, but to the lastinging benefit of the whole diocese. The action of the clergy and people of the diocese of Kingston in responding so nobly, with such generous unanimity, to this first appeal of their venerated bishop, is highly creditable to themselves and to the whole Catholic body of Ontario. It is only by such a thorough union between the bishop, clergy and laity as Kingston thus presents in a work of Catholic zeal and charity that our holy religion can gain ground in this

ada, sure to be followed whenever

and wherever the interests of relig-

OUR CHARITABLE INSTITU-

TIONS

Mr. Merrick, member in the Legislature

year since Confederation, showing the

total sum paid to each separate institu-

tion, and the population of the locality in

which such institutions are situated.'

Master" of the Orange body should be,

dreadfully afflicted with a distemper which

we may term papaphobia. A glance at

the public accounts convinces him that

Popish institutions are getting too much

of government assistance. He then at once

girds up his loins and rushes into the fray

on behalf of Protestantism. Brave man

chivalric representative! who can make

war on the orphan, the aged, the

crippled and the abandoned. Noble as-

sociation! Amiable Christian society! that

can applaud such valiant action in a

people's representative. The member for

Leeds designs by the return for which he

moved to make it appear that Catholics

receive more than their due share of

moneys voted by Parliament to hopitals

and charities. It is indeed true that the

Catholic people of Ontario have more of

for this to blame ? Is their zeal and gener-

ion demand it.

of traversing the extensive prairies of the North West, and, from personal examina-tion, can sincerely congratulate Canada on the possession of so magnificent and fertile a region, to be inhabited, I trust, in the course of years, by millions of thriving and contented subjects of Her Majesty. The immigrants have not confined themselves to Manitoba or its vicincountry. An example has now been set the whole Province, we may say ity, but are scattered over the country the whole Dominion, an example we westward to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and from the international boundary to the banks of the Northern late President Garfield. are safe in assuming, from what we know of the Catholic body in Can-

honorable man, it reflects no credit on the

constituency he represents or on the legis-

LECTURE.

city consented to deliver a lecture in

the Grand Opera House on Thurs-

day, Feb. 23, bearing the title of

Lordship could not have chosen a

subject more interesting, either from

an historical, ethical or literary

point of view. The scholarly at-

tainments and oratorical gifts of Dr.

Walsh are so well known that we

need not promise our patrons what

they all expect, one of the rarest in-

tellectual treats ever offered the

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The fourth Session of the fourth Parlia-The fourth Session of the fourth Parha-ment of Canada was opened with much pomp and ceremony at Ottawa on the 10th inst. There was a large attendance of Senators and Commoners and a vast

concourse of people present. His Ex-cellency's speech, which he read clearly

and distinctly in the English and French

languages, was much longer than is usual with such productions. The speech begins with a reference to the prosperous condition of the country, the plentiful

people of the city of London.

lature of which he is a member.

In view of the rapid settlement of the ountry the Governor General declares it the purpose of his advisers to invite the attention of Parliament to a measure providing for the division of the North West settlement rendering the danger of collis ion between the whites and Indians more imminent, His Excellency declares an aug-mentation of the Mounted Police force

necessary.

Besides measures relating to Civil Service and the readjustment of the represen-tation in the House of Commons, the Governor General promises that the attention of Parliament will be drawn to bills for the winding up of insolvent banks, insurance companies, and trading corporations; and for the consolidation and amendment of the laws respecting the Dominion lands; for the amendment of the Acts relating to the Supreme Court of Canada; and Bills relating to the tenure of office of the Jud ges of the County Courts, and to fugitive offenders within the empire; and to the present anomalous position of the Vice-admiralty jurisdiction. On railway matters His Excellency is more diffuse. of construction on that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Prince Arthur's Landing and Winnipeg is being pressed to completion, and it is confidently expected that in July next railway communication will be established between these places. The section between Rat Portage and Winnipeg, one hundred and thirty-five miles in length, has been com-pleted, and transferred under the terms of he contract to the Canada Pacific Railway Company, by whom it is now oper-ated. Considerable progress has been made on the Eastern Section, commencing at Callender Station, and the vigorous pro-secution of the work on that portion of the line during the recent line during the present year provided for. In British Columbia, the work upon the section between Savona Ferry and Emory Bar is being carried on with every prospect of its completion within the time specified in the contract, and the line from the latter place to Port Moody, which has been carefully located during the past sea-son, is now being placed under contract such institutions under the control of their church authorities than any other religious body in Ontario. But are they with a view to its completion at the same osity in assuaging every form of human date as the section from Savona Ferry to affliction to be made a matter of reproach Emory Bar. Upon the sections to be constructed by the Railway Company, the work has been most energetically carried to them? Are the doers of good, be they Catholic or Protestant, to be deprived, in forward. During the past summer the road has been graded for the distance of this free country, simply on account of their religious belief, of Government two hundred and eighteen miles and of assistance in their efforts to relieve disthis one hundred and sixty-one miles are completed and open for traffic. The comtress, remove affliction and ameliorate the condition of society? Every honest man, pany have in addition graded eighty-nine miles of branch lines. I am pleased to be able to state that the traffic on the Inter-I am pleased to be every patriotic son of Canada will answer these questions with an indignant negacolonial Railway has largely increased, and that this line was, during the last fiscal tive. If Mr. Merrick takes the trouble to year, for the first time in its history, compare the amount given by Govern-

of the opposition are made to take tributed by the Catholic people them. After alluding to the opening of the new portion of the Welland canal between Allanburg and Port Dalhousie, the estab selves to these institutions he will see, unless purblind with prejulice, as we lishment of monthly communication with fear he is, that it is not by government aid Brazil and inviting earnest consideration to the report of the Commission of fac-tory labor, His Excellency addressing the members of the House of Commons these good works subsist, but by the generosity and devotedness of the Catholic people, aided by the kind co-operation of enlightened and large-hearted Protestants. The accounts of the last year will be His course on this subject is not that of an

laid before you. It will be satisfactory to you to find that the expenditure has been less and the revenue considerably more than the estimates of last year, leaving a surplus of over four millions of dollars. A portion of this sum has been used in the reduction of public debt by the redemp-tion of matured debentures bearing six per cent. interest and the remainder ap We have much pleasure in informplied to the payment for public works chargeable to capital account. The necessity of issuing the debenture loan, authorized by Parliament for those ng our readers that His Lordship Bishop Walsh has at the request of the Irish Benevolent Society of this

purposes has therefore been obviated.

The E-timates of the ensuing year will also be submitted, and will, I trust, be found to have been framed with due regard to economy and the efficiency of the

ublic service."
Immediately after the delivery of the "The Rome of Augustus Cæsar." His Pu governor's speech the faithful Commons returned to their own Chamber, when the speaker having taken the chair several new members were introduced and warmly received by the House. The utmost good feeling prevailed on all sides, which will be, we hope, maintained throughout the Session.

On Friday, the 10th, the House took

the speech from the Throne into consideration. The address in reply was moved by Mr. Bergeron, member for Beauharnois, who spoke in French, following closely the various matters referred to in His Excelvarious matters referred to in this Excer-ency's speech and eulogizing the adminis-tration of the day. Mr. Guillet, the new member = for West Northumberland, seconded the motion and dwelt at length on the benefit of the national policy, of which he is an advocate. Mr. Guillet made a very favorable impression on the House, showing more self-possession than is usual with members in their maiden speeches. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Blake rose and was warmly received. He complimented the mover and seconder of the address and expressed satisfaction at the increased prosperity of the country which, however, he held to be due to abundby the farmers—the development of manufacturing and other industries—the increase in trade and commerce and the prevalence of peace and order. Then follows a kindly and sympathetic allusion to the assassination of General Garfield. Speaking of his tour in the North West, His Excellency says:

"During the recess I had the pleasure of visiting the Province of Manitobi and of traversing the extensive prairies of the North West, and to the disadvantage of the country, verifying all that the opposition had resistant to some than to be use to abundant administration of the government. He reviewed the Indian policy of the Ministry and considered it likely to prove burdensome. He deplored the omission of reference in the government on their Pacific railway policy, which he claimed was devised in the interest of the Syndicate, and to the disadvantage of the country, verifying all that the opposition railway bargain with that company. B. held, in alluding to the paragraph on trade and commerce, that Canada should have the right of making its own commercial treaties with foreign nations, and strongly condemned the Finance Minister's circular to the banks as a breach of business privacy, and also his declaration at an election meeting of his intention to remove the duties from ter and coffee. He con-

Sir John A. Macdonald replied at some length to Mr. Biake. He claimed credit for the government for the prosperous condi-tion of the country, defended his Indian policy, and predicted the completion of the viding for the division of the North West
Territories into four or more provisional districts. He informs Parliament that land policy of the government would during his visit to these territories he was met by several bands of Indians who expressed satisfaction with their treatment, but are likely long to remain a burden on but could not agree with Mr. Blake as to but could not agree with Mr. Blake as to but could not agree with Mr. Blake as to but could not agree with Mr. Blake as to but could not agree with Mr. Blake as to but could not agree with Mr. Blake as to but could not agree with Mr. Blake as to but could not agree with Mr. Blake as to but could not agree with Mr. Blake as to but could not agree with Mr. Blake as to but could not agree with Mr. Blake as the could not agree with of Ontario for the North Riding of Leeds and Grenville, is evidently troubled concerning the state aid granted to our charitable institutions. On the 9th inst. he inquired if it is the intention of the government, it being extremely difficult to induce the aboriginal population to abandon its nomadic, and become self-supporting, by following the pursuits of civilized men. The rapid progress of civilized men. The rapid progress of civilized men. of his friends. The address was then carried and the house adjourned, the de-bate on the address being the shortest of the kind in our Parliament we annals.

A BELL WITH A HISTORY.

A few days ago Meneely & Co., of West Troy, N. Y., received from Rollo Bay, P. E. I., an old bell to be recast, the history of which, as given by the Rev. E. Walker, parish priest, is as follows: Something more than 150 years ago the

bell I sent to you to be recast pealed forth its silvery sound from the steeple of one of the Catholic churches erected on the American continent, and called to prayers the devout inhabitants of an Acadian village on the shores of St. Peter's bay in this island. When the English soldiers drove off the settlers and destroyed the village and the historic Grand Pre this bell was buried in the debris until 1870. when a farmer who was ploughing his field on the site of the old Acadian village struck the beil with his plough, and it was unearthed, to the delight of the people. The parishioners of Rollo Bay, who are the descendants of those early French settlers at St. Peter's, got possession of the bell, and wish now to have it recast (it being cracked) and properly hung in the tower of their parish church.

tower of their parish church.

The inscription upon the bell is as follows: "Jesu-Marie-Joseph-P. Cosse ma faite, Michelin 1723. I. H. S.," and a large and a small cross.

Wedding.—The Sarnia Observer says;— "On Tuesday last, Miss Mary Gleeson, gaughter of our respected townsman, T. daughter of our respected townsman, T. Gleeson Esq., was married to Mr. James Wilson, of London, at the R. C. Church here, Rev. Father Bayard officiating. The wedding was an unusually quiet one, the early hour at which the ceremony was performed - 8a m, preventing many from witnessing it who would otherwise have attended. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Kate Gleeson, and Mr. P. D. Mulkern, barrister, of London, accompanied the bridegroom. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was partaken of at the residence of the bride's father. The newly-wedded couple left shortly after by morning train on the Grand Trunk for New York. The wedding presents were numerous and appropriate, and presents were numerous and appropriate, and the best wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances accompany the bride to her new home."

God is full of bounty, particularly to those who invoke Him. The voice of our sins is not heard where the blood of Christ cries out for mercy.

OFFICIAL

NO RENT.

What the Famous Father Ryan thinks of the Manifesto.

Baltimore Mirror Our holy Church never loses her temper. Hers is the infinite calm of Christ. She is as tranquil in the days of battle as She is as tranquil in the days of battle as she is in the hours of peace. Nothing can ruffle her: and herein is found a proof of her divinity. The calm of the eternities is around her. The earthly is forever in agitation. Indeed, agitation is the very sign of its life. The earth is never still. The lofty heavens are always still. Far down beneath them are clouds and winds and storms; but these only effect and agitate the earth. Up in the affect and agitate the earth. Up in the infinite blue, calm has her sanctuary, around which burn the silent stars. But the Church, on earth, has many hot-headed children, who lose their tempers; but even they cannot disturb the eternal equanimity of the Bride of Christ. From Pentecost, down all the days until to-day, the Church, in all conjunctures, has been calm. Her calmness worries the world, and sometimes vexes even her own chil-

She thinks a long time before she speaks, and when she does speak, her voice is as calm in defining eternal truths as in deciding temporal policies; for in each she preserves the tranquility of principle. And what is stiller than principle? Just now how calmly she is bearing the insults which France, poor France, with her lost vocation, is heaping on her priests and religious. Just now how calmly she is treating with Prussia for the justice which she is going to win for her children there to counterbalance

the injustice of France.

Prussia conquered France; and now the Church is going to conquer Prussia. In France she is losing her power; in Prussia, gaining power. In France, the people are as faithful as John the Evangelist, but the Government is a traitor like Judas Iscariot. Will it, like Judas, go and hang itself in remorse, or will it wait to be hung by the people? Either way; the sconer, the better.

And just now from that land, whose

lealty to God and lovalty to His Holy Church have been the mystery and the miracle of ages, rises, like a cloud of loud thunder and dangerous lightnings a question which is agitating men's minds

from Australia to America.

The Isle of Saints is sorely troubled. She cries aloud, like the mother of sorrow stricken children, for relief from her an guish? Her children are agitated. No wonder. They have suffered so much and so long; and they have suffered more for their Church than for their country. For hundreds of years of persecution they have preserved their Catholic conscience. They are eminently a chosen, because a persecuted race. Patricians of Faith, they are political plebians. The thorn-crowned Princes of the Church, leloved of God, they are the slaves of a civilized tyranny. Is it the shriek of a last despair or the cry of a new hope that is ringing round the

The nations listen -- some in heart-felt The nations instens—some in heart-feit sympathy—many in selfish indifference.
The Church is silent. "No-rent!" Is it the cry of the people! Who ever loved justice as that people loved it! Is it the voice of their guides? Who ever loved right as they did, and who, for right, have suffered more? Is it the last-voiced wail of the poor tenants? Who ever were and are as honest as they? Has not the simplicity of honesty been the crown of their

"No Rent!" Was it borrowed from the communists! Is it an honest watchword? Has it the ring of truth? Is it a lawful watchword? Has it the ring of Right !-Is it a Christian watchword? Has it the sacred ring of the Commandments? Is it a Catholic watchword? Does it awaken an echo in the Church? Is it a political watchword to do service for a selfish few? We answer one of these questions.

them; and some of the Bishops of this country. To us that is sufficient. They had no personal purposes in their answer. Clearly, directly they did answer that the clearly, directly they did answer that the cry of "No Rent" was against the Catholic conscience of the Irish people. It is not a Christian, nor a Catholic, nor, therefore, an Irish cry. There is no more discussion The Irish hierarchy must preserve the holy Catholic conscience of Ire land, even though they must seem to be antagonistic towards the temporal interests of their people. Those Irish Bishops are brave, true, honest men. But it is sally an appropriate the second of the only an apparent antagonism. The observance of God's laws, in the spiritual order, will, in its own time, bring blessings in the temporal order. Irish prelates in learning, knowledge of the people, love of their land, devotion to their flocks and disinterestedness, are superior to Irish politicians, whether in Ireland, where they have the right to be Irish politicians, or in the United States, where no one has a right to be other than an American politician. Too many of the Irish people act first and think afterwards, when it is

sometimes too late. Not so Irish politicians. They calculate in thought, just like the Yankees, long before they act. And many of the sorrows of Ireland are due to the quick, impulsive, generous emotions of Irish hearts springing, in childlike simplicity and trust, into the cold arms of the seifish, calculated thoughts of the minds of Irish politi-

The priests and prelates sacrifice themselves for their beloved people, while the politicians sacrifice the people, too often, to their beloved self-interests.

to their beloved self-interests.

What ought then to be the true Catholic Irish watchword of the Land League!

Their first cry, "Fair Rent!" That will appeal to the ears of justice with a force which Justice cannot resist without being covered with odium. That watchword will gather to its side the judgments as well as the sympathies of all the world, the same conservative request. "No Rent!" It is a conservative request. "No Rent!" is a phrase full of danger and destruction No Rent until the suspects are released is a childish threat which would make any a childish threat and and provided the greater lireland in her sorrows, we yield to none save to those who were born upon Irish soil, for that very fact folds their land to their breast in an embrace of a deeper and tenderer love. When blood and birth meet together in the same motherland, meet together in the same motherland, and the same motherland, bowels or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains and bruises. For internal and external use. It has no equal in the world for what it is recombened. For sale by all dealers at 25c. Too much cannot be expressed in favor of that unsurpassed remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, croup, sore throat, and all lung complaints. If you suffer from nemeded. For sale by all dealers at 25c. ber bottle.

But true it is, and always will be, as it always has been, the prelates and priests of Ireland, who belong to the line of its saints, love the saintly soil with a love more sacred than do those who belong to the line of Irish politicians. Not that we underestimate their love for their country. We acknowledge it in all its extent; but it cannot, in the main, reach the intensity of that love of land which burns and has been kept aflame on the altars of Irebeen kept aflame on the altars of Ireland's Faith—and guarded by the Sog-garth-aroon. A. J. R. garth-aroon.

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—Traveller.

"Getting Even With an Irishman."

"When I was at school," says Colonel fracy, late clerk of the Mayor of New York, "there was one boy with whom I was always quarrelling. He was an Irish youth named Barney, and like many of his countrymen, he had a fair share of mother wit. I believe I disliked him mainly because of his wit, which sooner or later made every boy in school the butt of some joke. Never shall I forget how I of some joke. Never shall Horget how it tried to get even with him, and how wo-fully he beat me with my own weapons. Laying my plan carefully beforehand, if diew Barney into a controversy, in the presence of most of the boys, upon the thing right here. You are an Irishman and I am a Yankee. Now I will engage to do something here, this moment, that

Terrible Sufferings.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. :-1 have a friend who suffered terribly. I purchased a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and, as a result of its use, she is perfectly well. J. BAILEY, Burdett, N.Y. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" purify the blood and cure constipation.

Touching the demand of Irish landlords

Touching the demand of Irish landlords for compensation for losses sustained by the operation of the Land Act, the London News has this to say:

"The right to compensation which the Irish Landlords are setting up is one that can not be listened to for a moment. That which has been taken from them under the provisions of the Land Law Act was not theirs, and its restoration to its rightful owners is no fit ground for pecuniary relief, It is unwise to be always dwelling on the errors or even on the crimes of the past, but errors or even on the crimes of the past, but the owners of Irish land have not, to say the least of it, ever made the task of gov-erning that country by rational means easier than it would have been without their interference. The Government has to do justice between two sets of irreconcilable and un-

The Bishops of Ireland have answered on; and some of the Bishops of this antry. To us that is sufficient. They do no personal purposes in their answer.

by druggists. a few days since for admission to one of the departments, found himself confronted with the question: "What is the distance from the earth to the sun?" Not having the exact number of miles with him, he wrote in reply.

"I am unable to state accurately, but don't believe the sun is near enough to interfere with a proper performance of my duties if 1 get this clerkship." He got it.

"I am unable to state accurately, but don't believe the sun is near enough to interfere with a proper performance of my duties if 1 get this clerkship." He got it.

"I would be sun? Not naving the exact sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for Normun or a sun property of the sun? Yet sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for Normun or a sun property of the sun? Yet sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for Normun or a sun property of the sun? Yet sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for Normun or a sun property of the sun? Yet sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for Normun or a sun property of the sun propert

A lifetime of torture is often endured by the rheumatic. Their pangs may, however, be promptly relieved and the disease eradicated with Dr. Thomas Eclec-Oil, which is, moreover, a swift and thorough remedy for neuralgia, lame back, sores, brusies, frost bite, corns, excoriated nipples, inflamed breasts, liver complaint,

and all affections of the breathing organs. W. W. McLellan, Lyn P. O., writes:— "I was afflicted with Rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

Dyspepsia of Thirty Years', Standing.

FROM J. T. BOWEN, of East Aurora, N. Y. "I was troubled with dyspepsia for thirty years, and tried several medicines advertised for the cure of this distressing complaint without deriving any benefit from them. About a year ago I com-menced taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and after using altogether twelve bottles I find myself entirely cured. I consider my myself entirety cired. I consider my case one of the worst I ever heard of, and I take great pleasure in recommending the Peruvian Syrur to all dyspeptics, believing that it will be sure to cure them."

All druggists sell it. Hagyard's Yellow Oil

THE SLAVES' DISARMING BILL.

BY THOMAS DAVIS.

We need no longer ask, will there be a Coercion Bill? Here it is. What means de-fencelessness but slavery? The father does not disarm his son, nor the friend wring away the defence of his friend; but the robber

away the defence of his friend; but the robber disarms his victim, and the pirate nails down the hatches that he may butcher unresisted.

To carry arms is the first right of man, for arms are the guardians of property, honor and life. God gave weapons, as well as clothing, to the lion and the eagle; but to man he gave skill to furnish himself with all bodily comforts, and with weapons to defend them, and all his other rights, against every assailant, be he the beast of the forest or the tyrant of society.

life, property, and freedom. To be without the power of resisting oppression is to be a slave. What matter that, with delusive slave. What matter that, with delusive words, your ruler says he will not rifle your altars, nor pollute your hearths—what matter that your gaoler boasts his power to protest you, and flourishes his weapon before your cell! Arms and liberty are synonymous. If you see an unamed and an armed man together, you instantly conclude that the one is a prisoner—the other a guard. Arms are the badges of freemen. He who is unarmed will soon be in chains.

Disarmament and slavery were convertible terms in every age. The conquering barbar-

terms in every age. The conquering barbarians forbade the Romans to carry arms; the Normans forbade the Saxons to carry arms; the Spaniards tore their arms from the American terms. icans-the English took arms from Ireland

whenever they dared. thing he beat me with my own weapons. Laying my plan carefully beforehand, if drew Barney into a controversy, in the presence of most of the boys, upon the comparative bravery of the Anglo-Saxon and Celtie races. After a warm discussion in which history was largely drawn upon, and much bantering exchanged, I said:

Arms Bill. The Volunteers extorted independence by arms, and ere the system of begun, an Arms' Bill was passed Bills and Castlereagh—ruin and d to do something here, this moment, that you will not dare to do."

"Go ahead," returned he defiantly, and the boys crowded around to see the fun. I took a large pin from my coat and deliberately thrust it through the lobe of my An Arms' Bill—there is a curse in the

I took a large pin from my coat and deliberately thrust it through the lobe of my ear, pulled it through to the head, and then drew it out. It hurt dreadfully, but I never winced.

"There, Barney," said I, handing him the pin, "I dare you to do that."

Every eye was upon him, but he was quite equal to the occasion.

"Yes," he replied slowly, "I dare do it—but I'm not such a blarsted fool!"

What a shout the boys did raise! I slunk away, looking and feeling sadly enough. I had a sore ear for many days, and firmly resolved never again to outbrag an Irishman.

Terrible Sufferings. natural Arms' Bill would be one to cut off our right hands; but no, we must do the work as well as bear the chains of bonds-men—we must be unmutilated slaves.

No article ever attained such unbounded popularity in so short a time as Burdock Blood Bitters, and that too during the existence of countless numbers of widely advertised bitters and blood purifiers. It is evident that this medicine begins its work at once, and leaves

no desirable effect unattained. THE ELEMENTS OF BONE, BRAIN AND MUSCLE, are derived from the blood, which is the grand natural source of vital energy, the motor of the bodily organs. When the circulation becomes impoverished in consequence of weak digestion and imperfect assimilation of the food which should enrich it, every bodily func tion flags and the system grows feeble and disordered. When the blood becomes disordered. When the blood becomes impure either from the development of inherited seeds of disease, its contamina-tion by bile, or other causes, serious maladies surely follow. A highly accredited remedy for these evils is NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYS-LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND D18-PEPTIC CURE, which eradicates impurities of the blood and fertilizes it by promoting digestion and assimiliation. Moreover, this fine alterative and stomachic exerts a the fine alterative and stomachic exerts a THE SADDEST OF SAD Sights.—The roperties. This remedy has stood the est of time, having been a popular emedy for a quarter of a century. Sold y druggists.

A bright youth, undergoing examination few days since for admission to one of the from the system the acrid elements which produce rheumatic pain. Price \$1.00. Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for North-

Keep the Feet Dry.

neglected cold or damp feet is a great source of these difficulties. Cure your cough with Hagyard's Pectoral Baisam. Pleasant to take and always reliable

People have no more right to become dyspeptic, and remain gloomy and miserable, than they have to take poison and commit suicide. If the stomach becomes weak and fails to perform its functions, Burdock Blood Bitters will speedly rem-

Consumption Cured.

Since 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from his office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work is becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula of that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionar, and found so effective for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchills. I Catarri, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the destre to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English, W. A. Novs 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 168-13, weow

The French Bishops and the Govern

In the pastorals prescribing prayers for Parliament on the Sunday after its meeting, the French Bishops have enjoined political

neutrality.
The Archbishop of Cambrai directs his clergy—placing themselves outside and above all party spirit, and beholding merely the country's needs and future—to implore the God of Clovis and of St. Louis to bless and protectthis fair portion of Jesus Christ's bindley on earth

kingdom on earth.

The Bishop of Vannes semarks that the session opens on a critical and disquieting situation—that sooner or later Pariament will have to settle fundamental religious and social questions, and that the clergy anxiously await deliberations and votes on which depend the prosperity of the country and the liberty of the Church. He urges that it is better to be silent, to wait, and to suffer than to indulge in rashnessor defiance and exorts them, at a time when priests are exposed to accusation and calumnies, to imitate the prudence and mildness of their superiors. He quotes the "warning of an authoritative voice" (the Comte de Chambord as to keeping religion disconnected from politics, and hopes that, if the Church and France are destined to weep over the ingratitude and revolt of children unmindful of obligations and real interests, not one of these will be found in the sanctuary.

Golden Information!

Awhile ago, said Mrs. Dr. A. A. Jordan, 51 Lincoln street, Worcester, Mass., one of my friends from the South spoke to me very highly of St. Jacobs Oil. I resolved to try it on my patients, and I must confess that I was surprised at the results. It has never failed to cure all that it claims to, and I prescribe it willingly and confidently to those of my patients who suffer h bantering exchanged, I said: Arms Bill. The volunteers extorted inde-there, Barney, we can test the that here, Vou are an Irishman terror which forced on the insurrection was pains. It is certainly a wonderful remedy and I can highly recommend it

The Causes of Colds are getting overheated in hot rooms or crowded assemblies, sitting in a draught, or cooling too rapidly after exercise, mufflor cooling too rapidly after exercise, intiming up warm and changing to lighter wrappings, cold and damp feet. No matter what is the cause Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is the cure for all throat and lung diseases, that induce consumption.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation. as Ayer's Cherry PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all cliseries of wonderin cures in an en-mates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and elergymen recom-mend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always For sale by all druggists.

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grey hairs of age being brought with sor-ow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale

by all druggists.

For the best photos made in the city go to Fox Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and This is the season of sloppy weather so productive of colds, and lung troubles; assortment in the city. Children's pictures

a specialty.
Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!! Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exernelating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS, WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panagra" has no

Bardock Blood Division edy the trouble.

You will not be sorry for hearing before peaking, for being kind to the distressed, for being patient towards everybody, for doing good to all men, for being courteous to all men, for being active and bowels, sore Throat. Resumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Paln or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful," "Brown's Household Panacea," for thousands afflicted with disease. The to thousands afflicted with disease. The to thousands afflicted with disease. The becoming too heavy for him, I came to his sing still the now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hunnist the inturbation of the speedy and personnel of that simple vegetable remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Poins and Aches of alk linds," and is for sale to all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

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The Canadian Institute for the Cure of Stammering and all forms of Impediment in Speech. Hundreds of speech sufferer-have been cured at this Institute during the past three years. For circulars and testimonials, address-STAMMERING INSTITUTE JOHN ST., LONDON, ONT.

TESTIMONIAL.

I have been troubled for a number of years with a very disagreeable impediment in speech. I heard of the London Institute, and after considerable in vestigation I concluded to try it. The treatment proved to be all I could wish, and I found myself improving from the first day; in a very short time my speech was perfectly free, and I was enabled to speak in public as well as private without fear of stammering. It is now four months since I left the Institute, and I am certain now that the cure is permanent.

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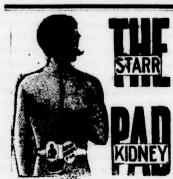
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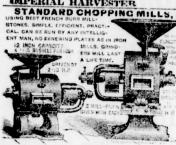
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Meetings. ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—This Seciety meets every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, in their rooms, Albion Block, Richmond street. The objects of the society are many, the principle ones being to cultivate a literary taste among its members, and to grant pecuniary ald to those who may be taken sick. The rooms are open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and the society has provided all kinds of games and amusements to enable its members to pass a pleasant evening. Every Catholic young man in the city should belong to it, as it is worthy the approbation of all. SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

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CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX WILSON, Rec.-Sec.

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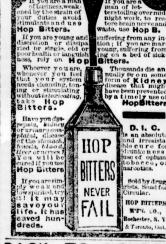
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The constantly increasing demand for the COOK'S FRIENP during the score of year's it has been before the public attests the estimation in which it is held by consumers.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Superintendent General of Indian Afairs, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Applies," will be received at this office up to noon of WEDNESDAY, ist March, 1832, for the delivery of the usual Indian Supplies, duty paid, in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c.

Forms of tender and full particulars relative to the Supplies required, can be had by applying to the undersigned or to the Indian Superintendent, Winnipeg.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque of a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. on the amount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned,

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

[No newspaper to insert without special authority from this Department through the Queen's Printer.]

icen's Printer.]

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent
General of Indian Affairs.
pt. of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa, 30th Jan., 1882. 1744w W. M. MOORE & CO.

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REAL ENTATE AGENT. de. Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and Morth well with the country of every description for sale. Also about \$5,000 acres of Land in Manitoba and North West Territory.

Parties wanting to sell or purchase should all on us. Ww. M. Moork & Co., Federal Bank Building. London.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

London, Feb. 6.-At a meeting of the I.ondon, Feb. 6.—At a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party to-day, Parnell was re-elected chairman. A resolution was adopted, that the entire question of the administration in Ireland, particularly the suppression of tenants' organizations, shall be raised on the address in reply to the speech from the

Justin McCarthy says there is no truth acting for Parnell as leader of the Land League party in Parliament. "At the League party in Parliament. "At the same time," says Mr. McCarthy, "I un-derstand that no leader at all is to be appointed in Parnell's place. I shall continue to act as his lieutenant." He s the circumstances under which no-rent manifesto was signed justi-

fied it.

H. Redmond, brother of the membe of Parliament, was arrested at Bally-ragget on Tuesday under the Coercion

Act.

At a meeting of lady Leaguers here today, Anna Parnell presided. They received £2,516 since last meeting.

A conspiracy is said to exist in twenty-four counties of Ireland, including three in Munster. It is a semi-Fenian and Ribbon association divided into county battalions, half-battalions and district squads of twenty-five. The head organization in Dublin. By the organization squads of twenty-five. The head organizer is in Dublin. By the organization the Nationalists and Ribbonmen are, for the first time in the history of Irish conthe first time in the first your first con-spiracies, working in unity. An oath binds the members to be faithful to the Irish Republic and obey their superior officers in everything without question. The object is to deter persons from paying rept, to administer "punishment" to those who disobey its orders promulgated by placards or otherwise, and also to enlist a large body of men, who will be consider by

The fenian, Tobin, convicted at Leeds,

The fenian, Tobin, convicted at Leeds, was senterced to seven years' penal servitude. Dr. Kenny has been released from Dublin jail.

Cotterell, solicitor in the Landed Estates Commission Court, has been compelled to resign in consequence of inadvertently sanctioning the issue from the commissions office of a pamphlet containing Land League doctrines. The

affair caused a sensation.
Gladstone's speech in the Commons on Smyth's amendment, declaring it im-practicable as long as the Irish are unable to define clearly where local affairs end and Imperial affairs begin, has created sensation. The Times, Standard, Telegraph and Post condemn it in strong The Daily News contends that terms. The Daily News contends that Gladstone's meaning is mistaken. It is stated that at the forthcoming Par

liamentary election in Meath the Irish party intend to elect Michael Davitt, now confined in Portland Prison. Patrick Egan will also be nominated in order that he may take the seat if Davitt is disquali-

LOCAL NEWS.

We are glad to learn that Mr. T. H. Tracy is about to be appointed permanent engineer at a salary of \$2,400 per annum We are pleased to learn that Mr. John O'Meara, a son of Ald. O'Meara, has re-O'Meara, a son of Aid. O'Meara, has re-ceived an appointment on the distributing staff of the London Post Office. The young man referred to will undoubtedly prove a valuable acquisition to the staff. The authorities propose, now that the number of clerks is increased, to arrange a day and night staff, respectively, and in this way materially facilitate the working

About 4 o'clock on Saturday morning a most disastrous fire occurred at the Globe Agricultural Works, situated on the corner of Dundas and Adelaide streets. The origin of the fire is a mystery, and owing to mismanagement of those first at the scene of the fire, the Brigade were not tified until about half an hour after the fire broke out. The fire appears to have broken out in the paint shop, and Mr. Mahon is of the opinion that it was caused from spontaneous combustion among a lot of oil rags and waste. The fire deswhole of the iron working department.

As has been announced previously, the Trustees of the Separate Schools have decided to erect a handsome new building at the corner of Park Avenue and Bond street. The plans and specifications have been drawn by Messrs. Tracy & Durand. The new building is intended to face on Park Avenue, and will be built of white brick, relieved with 1ed, and have freestone sills and caps. It will be three stories in height, and is designed to be attractive as well as substantial and conven-ient. There will be a tower in front, in which it is intended to place a bell, and this adds materially to the external ap-pearance of the school house. There will be a frontage of 76 feet, and the building will extend backward for 83 feet. It will be after the shape of a T. There will be three rooms on the first floor and an equal number on the second, while the third will be devoted to a hall. Work will pro-

bably be commenced in a week or two.

The wood-work department and the paint shop, together with the roof of the engine house and the milling room, all tools, machinery, plant, &c., are a total loss. The patterns are all saved, also the large boiler and engine. The Company intend connecting the engine with the machinery in the new foundry at an early date. In addition to the seventy-five mechanical employees the company have sixty travelling agents. Mr. Mahon estimated the loss at \$75,000 or \$80,000 which only gives a partial idea of the disaster, as the present season is the most important of the whole year, from the fact that the Company had about 1,000 machines, reapers and mowers, and the parts of the same all ready for putting together Had the fire occurred a few weeks later, the greater portion of these implements would have been stored away in the new building, which the fire did not reach. The company intend rebuilding immedi-

L'Evenement, of Quebec, recently contained an attack on Mr. Walsh, City
Accountant, and the latter has taken
action against the publisher.
Rev. Mr. Mor n, late cure of St. Jean,

Island of Orleans, used at Quebec on the

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

The following article which appeared in

a late issue of the London Advertiser will be read with much interest by our C. M. EENEFIT SOCIETIES.

A little stir has been created among the members of the various benefit societies, by the announcement that the Dominion Government will at the next session intro duce legislation placing them on a level with insurance companies, requiring from them the same deposit which the companies make, and bringing them under the same degree of governmental surveillance. Another report of a still more startling nature is that they have always been under the provisions of the Insurance Act passed some years ago, and that inasmuch as they have never made the returns or the deposits required by that Act, they are liable to heavy pecuniary fines, which may be inflicted at the instance of any one who may choose to bring an action duce legislation placing them on a level one who may choose to bring an action against them. It is said that insurance against them. It is said that insurance companies have suffered so seriously from the growth of benefit societies that they are determined to invoke the aid of both Parliament and the courts to check these organizations, or, at all events to make them submit to the same regulations

which control the companies.

We are inclined to doubt if there is any just grounds for the fears that have been expressed. It is quite possible insurance expressed. It is quite possible insurance people may be annoyed at the progress of these societies, which must, to some extent, affect their business, and it is quite possible they may be anxious to check their operations by all legitmate means. But, despite what is said to be the opinion of some legal gentlemen, we do not think benefit societies come under the purview of the Insurance Act or that they are line. of the Insurance Act, or that they are lia-ble for , ny neglect in complying with its

And for the same reason that we do not consider benefit societies now amenable to the Insurance Act, we do not think any new legislation should be introduced to bring them within the scope. A man goes to a business organization to purchase a certain amount of insurance; it is quite right that government should guard his interests and see that he gets all he bargains for. But if a number of persons join together in an agreement to render each other a certain amount of assistance, whether it be in watching at the sick bed, or paying a sick benefit, or a widow's annuity, that is a private arrangement with which the law should lave nothing to do further than in the anylication of its general private. the application of its general principles to punish anyone who tries to cheat his

punish anyone who tries to cheat his associates.

Mr. F. A. Bourke, Grand President, represents the C. M. B. A. at the convention of Benefit Associations at Toronto. He will organize a C. M. B. A. Branch at Galt, to be known a Branch No. 14, before returning home. We expect to have a Branch started at Prescott in a short time, as Mr. Gibson, Secretary of the Separate School Board of that place, is interesting himself in obtaining the required number of applicants. There is no place in which the C. M. B. A. is making more steady progress than Ontario, and we are steady progress than Ontario, and we are into our ranks the very best class We have had only two deaths in Canadian Branches since our Grand Council was formed, plainly showing the great care exercised in accepting applicants. I have not yet received the full report of our total C. M. B. A. membership, but it must now be about 6000. During the year 1881 there were 36 deaths in our Association, for which there were issued 15 assessments. We are now issuing assessment No. 1, for the first death in 1882. It must be a source of satisfaction to our members, to see how harmoniously our Supreme and Grand Councils are working, and our expenses kept at a

SAML. R. BROWN, Feb. 13th, 1882. Sec. Grand Council.

FROM AMHERSTBURG.

The Rev. Father O'Mahony of this city lectured to a large audience at Amherst-burg on Tuesday, the 7th inst. The sub-ject with which the rev. gentleman dealt was temperance. Needless to say, that this important and at present all-absorbing topic was discussed by Father O'Mahony in his well-known brilliant diction and with all his persuasive power. A corres-pondent, for whose interesting details con-cerning Amherstburg and neighboring country we regret we cannot now find space, thus speaks of the lecture:—

On the 7th instant, the ninth anniver-

sary of the establishment of the Catholic Men's Total Abstinence Association, a large audience numbering upward of four hundred persons, had the inestimable pleasure of listening in the Parish Hall to the eloquence of your talented townsman the Rev. Father O'Mahony; it was undoubtedly the best Temperance lecture that our people ever had the good fortune of listening to; the clear voice and impos ing manner, the sound logic and forcible argument made one hour and minutes fly past as if it was but a few moments. I regret being unable to give any report of the lecture; to do it justice it should not be curtailed. It would be well should not be curtailed. It would be well if such a lecture could be brought to the ears of all, and still more, that the practi-cal points suggested and advised could be energetically put in practice far and wide. M. Twoneey Esq., Mayor, and wide. M. Twoneey Esq., Mayor, and W. D. Balfour, Reeve, occupied seats upon the platform along with the officers of the society. The hall was neatly decorated with society banners and flags; the Amherstburg Cornet Band furnished music, and the entertainment concluded with a medley of songs, dialogues and farces prepared and placed upon the stage by a number of young men belonging to the society, under the lead and management of P. F. Marcotte.

Our Market Reports.

We call the attention of our numerous country readers to our market report published in another column. We present them this week with reports from London, Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa, brought down to the very latest date poss-

There is a boom in the Quebec market for dry goods clerks. Shopkeepers com-plain that efficient young men in that line of business are becoming scarce.

Let us see how matters stand now.

1. God loves us more every day, and we are under the special protection of the Blessed Virgin, and of the angels and saints. Oh, the joy of being loved, and so

2. Yet we feel discouraged, and are quite

2. Yet we feel discouraged, and are quite eloquent on the gloomy side.

3. Well, this too is an encouragement; for, it shows we have the matter at heart.

4. Besides, we feel a peace and a certain pleasantness in our minds.

5. Every day, moreover, is a peace of final perseverance,—only let us be true and unaffected. II.

Now, let us discuss the discouragements.

1. We do not reach our mark. Of course not, but this only shows we aimed generated.

not, but this only shows we aimed generously.

2. We are intermitting in our efforts. But, did we not expect to be so? Else would it not be a miracle?

3. Our temptations are more vehement. This is a capital sign—the devil has had to put out more power; besides, so long as the temptations displease us, they are as good as conquered. Sometimes we ourselves make these temptations more vehement by arguing with them, or by being too frightened about them.

4. New kinds of temptations assail us, and new kinds of faults are disclosed. This is the best sign of growth, and of more

is the best sign of growth, and of more light, and more light makes more room for

5. We fall most when and where we try 5. We fall most when and where we try most. This shows we have hit the right when and where. God, the devil and nature explain these falls. God lets us fall to test our humility; the devil causes falls by extra assaults, and nature through weariness and petulance.

6. The things we took on ourselves have grown miraculously heavy and are too much for us. If so, then change them and take something less—change is a relief:

take something less—change is a relief; gentleness is not always cowardice, or, if it gentleness is not always cowardice, or, if it is, then cowardice is sometimes wise: all I wish for you is a good-natured director, and then I like your feeling these things heavy.

7. Weariness grows upon us and also grows more difficult to bear. Well, this shows that nature is suffering, and so that you are really mortifying yourselves: every pious person has the fidgets occasionally, and, like a successful vaccination, it shows that grace has taken.

8. The exercise of charity is more difficult. This is an invariable sign of first progresses, like the irritabilities of convalescence, our fresh light, our very increased love of God makes us less charitable.

9. Prayers and spiritual exercises seem

9. Prayers and spiritual exercises seem more dull, and have to be performed with effort. Well, God would not let this be, if effort. Well, God would not let this be, if He did not think you had got on: take it as your mortification, and your only one just now, and never mind other mortifications: the effort is just the violence which, our Lord says, take, the kingdom of heaven by force: ask God for sweetness. and complain to Him of His having taken it away.

plain to Him of His having taken it away.

III.

I am afraid, you will think me provokingly and perversely cheerful. But the fact is, I have no eye for darkness. I can never see anything but light anywhere. It puts me quite in spirits, arguing with these discouragements. If you fret be more generous with God, and then you will get it more quickly over; generosity makes sharp work with difficulties, but, it is a very sharp operation: but, sometimes it is safer to be longer: vehemence does not suit brittle things.

But, you ask, will this state of things last long? Certainly not, IF you keep your

what you shall do, what is best for you just now is to increase your devotion to the saints! I lay great stress on this. But, what if I die as I am now? Well, you will be--saved!

TO BE CONTINUED.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

One hundred years ago there were only about 100 Catholics in Boston; row there are at least 150,000. Ninety years ago, their first church, the cath dral of the Holy Cross, was building; John Adams, President of the United States, being the President of the United States, being the first subscriber. There are now 30 Catholic churches in Boston.

A young man of Wakew, Belgium, who had maliclously interrupted a jubilee sermon, soon afterwards swallowed by mistake half a glass of vitriol, and died after hours of dreadful suffering. He declared that his death was a punishment from

A few days ago, says the Revista Catolica, Mrs. Eva Buob following the good example of her brother, who had shortly before embraced Catholicity, abjured Pro-testantism in the church of the Sisters of Charity, Pergamo, Italy, receiving bap-tism, confirmation and Holy Communion from the hands of the bishop.

Father P. McCabe, the priest who nelped John Boyle O'Reilly to escape out of the Australian penal settlement, has been attached to the Diocese of St. Paul by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ireland. Father McCahe is just the pricet to build McCabe is just the priest to build up a prosperous parish in a new settlement.

By order of the Italian minister of public instruction, two inspectors have been deputed to visit the Catholic schools in Rome. It is said they highly approved of the arrangements and general management of these schools, but it is feared their visit is connected with some designs of the minister, Dr. Baccellic, to destroy the independence of the schools, and interfere with the Catholic instruction therein

The Courrier de Bruxelles says that the The Courrier de Bruxelles says that the total value of the property belonging to Catholic foundations of piety, charity and education, confiscated in Belgium since 1864, to the profit of the State or of anti-Christian education, is not 13,000,000 francs, as represented by certain journals, but no less than 18,750,000 francs, according to the estimate formed by M. Tack, member for Courtrai, who has made a spe cial study of the question.

Catholic colonization is going forward prosperously in Arkansas. The Benedictine German Colony in Logan county was commenced only four years ago; yet now it has a Catholic population of twelve hundred souls, six churches and four schools, and two other schools will soon be opened. The congregation of St. Scholastica's church has increased so rapidly that it is intended to enlarge the church edifice to twice its present capacity. There of them were severely frostbitten. For-are four other Catholic colonies that are tunately, among the lading of the ship

LITTLE DISCOURAGEMENTS IN OUR SPIRITUAL LIFE.

Father Faber.
Let us see how matters stand now.
1. God loves us more every day, and we are under the special protection of the Blessed Virgin, and of the angels and of the ioy of being loved, and so baptisms, marriages and funerals. The live on the alms of the faithful given for baptisms, marriages and funerals. The parish priests of Paris always die poor. M. Carton, of St. Pierre de Montrouge, devotes his spare time to the nursing of poor old people. M. Sibon, the cure of St. Joseph, is the Frier Mathew of Paris. Frenchmen, as a ruic are not drunkards; but in the provider but in the parish of M. Sibon may be found the drinkers of absinthe and brandy,

the numbers of whom are, unfortunately, increasing. The cure of Notre Dame des Victoires, N. Chevaujon, is well known to English priests. M. Milaut, the parish priest of St. Roche, devotes an hour every morning in the distribution of alms to morning in the distribution of alms to any poor person belonging to his parish. In a word, all the cures of Paris are noted for special good works; and the reward which a generous government is talking of taking from them is the passingly rich sum

MOUNT HOPE ASYLUM,

of £40 a year.

We feel a great deal of pleasure in giv ing place to the following extract from In-spector Langmuir's report concerning the above named excellent institution. It will we know, afford to many friends of Mount Hope the heartiest satisfaction to no-tice that its good work deserves and recei-ves the commendation of Mr. Langmuir:— The Government grant for 1882 to this

institution was \$805.07. At the last inspecinstitution was \$505.07. At the last hisper-tion there were forty-six inmates, the males and females being kept entirely sep-arate. All were comfortable and well cared for, and kept, as far as their infirmities will admit of, at work in keeping the house in order. The Orphanage was also found to be in a very neat state and the children looking healthy and happy. At the last inspection there were in the Orphanage seventy-nine children all under the age of twelve years.

PECKSNIFFISM.

The attempt of England to pose before the world in the attitude of a virtuous nation, shocked at the sufferings of the Jews in Russia, is decidedly editying in view of her own proceedings towards those peoples that have the misfortune to live under her rule of "blood and iron." The immediate occasion upon which she has seized, as a text from which to preach humanity to the government of Russia, is the recent outbreak in that country of popular antipathy to the Hebrews, which, springing at first from an apparently trivial cause, has assumed very much the same proportions and character-Hebrews, which, springing at first from an apparently trivial cause, has assumed very much the same proportions and characteristics as the crusade against the "heathen Chinee" in California. The present anti-Jewish movement in Russia, however, is purely an ebullition of mob violence, for which authorities at St. Petersburg are no more responsible than the Cabinet at Washington was for the Know-Nothing outrages in the United States a quarter of a century ago. It is essentially different with regard to English persecutions; for they are the deliberate acts of the London government and its agents, perpetrated under the name of law, backed up by armed force, and sealed in the blood of innocent and defenceless human beings. The Journal de St. Petersburgh commenting on the proceedings of the meeting at the London Mansion House, February I, is entirely justified in saying that Englishmen would consider it strange if similarly sweeping language was indulged in by Russians in discussing English legislation for Ireland, where the people are now practically deprived of all protection of law, and placed at the mercy of the most truculent faction that ever cursed any country,—for whose behoof they are being shot, bayonetted and imprisoned, or else evicted and cast out of their homes, to die of starvation, by the administrators of what is there miscalled British "government." So it is in every country where English rule prevails. It was not a mob, but the Government of England, represented by its officials and its armies, that slaughtered the blacks in Jamaica, and scourged their women with whips armies, that slaughtered the blacks in Jama-ica, and scourged their women with whips made of piano wire; it was the same English Government that first robbed and then mas-sacred the Maories in New Zealand; that mangled the African Zalus with dynamite; that murdered the Afghan wounded on the field of battle, and that has "done to death," in one way or other, more millions of Hiuneid of battle, and that has "done to death," in one way or other, more millions of Hindoos in India than there are inhabitants within the four seas of Britain. And it is this people, whose hands, for centuries, have recked with blood and crime, that now underreeked with blood and crime, that now undertakes to prate of justice and humanity before the world! Surely, Dickens, when he drew the character of the "pious Pecksniff," must have had the peculiar idiosynacrcies of his fellow-countrymen before his mind's eye; for nowhere, save in England, perhaps, could such an exhibition of hypocrisy on a colossal scale be produced as is presented in those English meetings to condemn 'outrages' which become insignificant when compared with those that England herself is continually perpetrating.— Irish Amer can.

UNEXPECTED SUCCOR.

Providential Escape of Shipwrecked Voyagers.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of last December, the steamer Moravian, of the Allan line, bound for Liverpool via Halifax, while on her way from Portland to the latter place, ran ashore on the southwest point of Mud Island, some fitten miles from the town of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. A stiff breeze was blowing at the time and a heavy surf running, and at the time and a heavy surf running, and the situation was one of peril. It was found that the forward compartments had filled with water and orders were given to lighten cargo while preparations were made to land the passengers on the Island, with a supply of food and clothing. The landing was safely effected, but the cold was intense and some of the party were severely frostbitten. On the ship's manifest was a consignment of St. Jacobs Oil, which severely frostbitten. On the snp's mannies was a consignment of St. Jacobs Oil, which the Toronto House of A. Vogeler & Co., of Baltimore, Md., had just shipped to Francis Newberry & Son, London, to fill English orders. The part it played in the catastrophe is described in the following with a chief was quote from the Yarmouth

catastropne is described in the following article, which we quote from the Yarmouth (Nova Scotia) Tribune of January 18th:
"The passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer Moravian, during their brief encampment at Mud Islaud, suffered severely from exposure to the weather, and some from exposure to the weather, and some

was a package of proprietary medicines; more fortunately still, the bulk of these consisted of St. Jacobs Oil, and by the prompt and liberal use of this invaluable remedy, the parties were speedly relieved and all unpleasant after consequences averted."

MARRIED. In Toronto, on the 7th instant, at St Michael's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Guin-ane, cousin of the bride, Mr. Christopher Hevey, of the Post Office Department, Lon don, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Egan Esq., of Toronto.

In Sarnia, on Tuesday, Feb. 7th, by Rev. Father Bayard, James Wilson, of London, merchant, to Mary Teresa, daughter of T. Gleeson, Esq., of Sarnia, merchant.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.
Lodon, Ont., Feb. 15.
GRAIN Trédwell Clawson

Straw, per load. Eggs, retail.... Butter per lb.
" crock
" tubs...
Cheese & lb... Lard..... Maple Sugar.

Maple Sugar SKINS AND HIDES.

Lambskins, each...
Calfskins, green, *\psi b...
dry
Tallow, rendered...
rough...
Hides, No 1...
2... MISCELLANEOUS.
Curkeys, each.
Chickens, & pair
Ducks per pair
Beef, & cwt.
Mutton, & b.

London Stock Market. Sh. Name. \$50 Agricultural,.... 50 Canadian Sav.... 50 Canadian Sav.
50 Canadian Sav.
50 Dominion
100 English Loan
20 Financial A. of Ontario
20 Financial A. of Ontario
20 " " pref
50 Huron & Erie xd
40 London Loan xd 90 " " " pref | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..

Toronto Markets-Car Lots. Toronto, Feb. 15.
WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$129 to \$130. No. 2, 126 to \$128. No. 3, \$123 to \$124. Spring70. 1, \$132 to \$132. No. 2, \$130 to \$130.
BARLEY-No. 1, 38c. to \$989. No. 2, 84c. 0 \$984. No. 3 extra, 78c to 79c. No. 3, 72c to 773.

0.73. PEAS—No. 1 79c to \$6.80. No. 2, 77c to 78c. OATS—No. 1, 41c to 42. No. 2, 00c. CORN—00c to 00c.

OATS St. 1, 14c to 22.

OGNN-00c to 00c.

WOOL-00c to 00.

FLOUR—Superior, \$5 65 to \$5 75; extra, 5 55 to \$5 60.

BITTER-13c to 18c.

GRASS SEED—Clover, \$4 80 to \$5 25.

BARLEY—(street)—80c to 84c.

WHEAT (steet)—Fail, \$1 23 to \$1 23 to \$1 24.

OATMEAL—\$4 60 to \$4 75.

HOGS (street)—\$8 50 to \$8 62.

Uttawa Markets.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.

Strong Bakers do 6 80 to 7 09

Extra do 6 25 to 7 50

Patent do 7 75 to 8 00

Buckwheat do 5 00 to 5 25

Oatmeal do 4 00 to 4 25

Cracked Wheat do 7 25 to 7 50

Wheat Meal do 7 25 to 7 50

Wheat Meal do 7 25 to 7 50

Wheat Meal do 7 25 to 7 50

Provendor. per ton 20 00 to 22 00

Bran do 10 to 20 00 to 20 00

GRAIN−Spring Wheat ₱ bushl 1 30 to 1 35

Scotch Wheat do 1 30 to 1 35

Scotch Wheat do 1 45 to 1 59

Outs Ottawa Markets.

Hamilton Markets. Fall Wheat, No. 1 Red Winter Wheat, No. 1 Spring Wheat, No. 1... Barley, No. 1..... Peas, No. 1, 20075 to 00 76 No. 2
Rye, No. 1, 90 75 to 00 76 No. 2
Rye, No. 1, 0 78 to 00 No. 2
Oats,
Corn, No. 1, shelled.
Flour, No. 1, superfine
Flour in ear loads.
Clover Seed
Timothy
Wool. 4 90 to 4 95 2 50 to 2 75 23 to 24

Dress Trimmings.

Nothing adds so much to the appearance of a dress as good and stylish trimmings, and now that spring is approaching a ques-tion of great importance to the ladies will tion of great importance to the factors in be where to find the newest and at the same time the cheapest goods. If we were asked the question, we should say without the least hesitation that Green has one of the least hesitation that Green has one of the best and cheapest assortment of goods in the city. His stock in all departments is very large, and contains all the latest novelties in gimps, fringes, cords, girdles, buttons, plain, fancy, checked, and brocaded trimming silks and satins, and in fact everything new and stylish in dress and mantle trimmings. We would advise every lady requiring anything in trimmings to inspect Green's stock before purchasing.

An Only Daughter Cured of Con sumption.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positive, and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives the Recipe free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, naming

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

HIS LORDSHIP

BISHOP WALSH Will deliver a LECTURE in aid of this Society, on

Thursday, February 23rd, GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SURJECT 'THE ROME OF AUGUSTUS CÆSAR."

Tickets 50 cents; Gallery 25 cents. Lecture to commence at 8.

"Mr. Thomas D. Egan, formerly Travelling Agent for the Fre-man's J. urnal; and as such, was always found by us to be honorable, faithful and expert."—N. Y. Freeman's Journal, March 11th, 1876.

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THIS AGENCY was established in 1875, for the purpose of acting as the Agent of any person wishing to save time, money and extra expenses. As your AGENT, it will purchase any kind of goods you may want.

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Tea Sets. Dessert Sets,

Crockery,

Glassware, Cutlery,

Fancy Goods, &c.,

Crystal Hall,

197 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

Signify. WELLAND CANAL.

Notice to persons skilled in

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Electric Lights," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on TUESDAY, the 21st of FEBRUARY next, for Lighting the Locks, &c., on the new part of the Welland Canal by means of Electric Lights.

A plan, showing the relative position of the proposed lights, can be seen at this office and at the office of the Resident Engineer, Thought where a printed copy of general conditions and other information can be obtained either on application personally or by letter.

Tenders must be made in accordance with the general conditions, and the conditions, This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. BRAUN, Dept. of Raliways and Canals, of these allet Language 1889.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, } Ottawa, 31st January, 1882. —ТНЕ—

GROCERY TRADE. JOHN SCANDRETT,

175 DUNDAS STREET, (Opposite Strong's Hotel), THE POPULAR GROCERY.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE a specialty. Country storekeepers will bear in mind that it will pay them to call at this store and compare prices before leaving orders elsewhere.

THE RETAIL TRADE

is attended to in the most satisfactory man-ner. The goods are all fresh and the prices cut low to suit the prevailing competition. Goods delivered in all parts of the city promptly.

Choice Wines and Liquors always in stock.
Only the genuine article can be had at this
store.

JOHN SCANDRETT.

TEACHER WANTED. TEACHER WANTED, for Sep. S. S. No. 10 West Williams, a small easy Sec. joining the Parish Church, and P. O. Applicants state alary as cheap as possible.
T. C. McINTYRE, Sec.
Bornish P. O., Ont

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Oct.1-3m