RLD.

MONTREAL, QUE.



VOL. 5.

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

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, DEC. 22, 1882.

NO. 219

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO., FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Imported TWEEDS now in stock. ALSO-

New Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Underclothing, Etc. N. WILSON & CO.

A Legend of Christmas Eve.

EDITH M. COOK IN CATHOLIC WORLD.

As a child the world's Redeemer Clasps his Mother's hand to-night, And his infant brow is shining With that radiance, softly and bright, Making once in Bethlehem's stable cold and darkness fire and light.

As a child among the children
Of his Father's house he stands
When the Christmas-trees are kindled
By the busy angels' hands:
Swiftly on glad mission speeding, to and
fro, the white-winged bands.

Echoeth through the courts of Heaven Sound of unchecked childish mirth, Keeping, with a soft-voiced clamor, Holy day of happy birth When a child, to win man's loving, cam the Lord of Heaven to earth.

Stands his tree among the others,
Tall and strong and very fair:
Sweetest scent of earthly forests
Filling all the heavenly air,
Lifting, as it were, in incense, grateful
earth's adoring prayer.

But scarce lighted are the tapers
On the Christ-child's cross-boughed tree,
And the angels, as they pass it,
Scarcely seem its want to see
Through the myriad lights that sparkle
like the sun upon the sea.

And the hosts of little children. And the hosts of attie children.

Happy-hearted, scarcely mark
In the light of Jesus' smiling
That his tree alone is dark;
That where lights should burn the brightest, shineth but the tiniest spark.

Lovingly at Mary's feet— Finding thought of earthly mother In her hand's caresses sweet— Questioning words of childish wonder doth with grieving heart repeat :

Why bath none our Lord's tree lighted ! Soft he speaketh, unafraid. Then unto him Mary answering: "Tender heart, be not dismayed, Though thy tree like star be gleaming, and my Son's seems dark with shade.

"All thy taper God's dear angels Set with heavenly love aglow,
But the flames my Son's to kindle
Must be born on earth below,
Must ascend from each soul's altar bought
with love so long ago.

"Every thought of him uprising From a loving human heart Swift shall make dark-seeming tape Into golden shining start; So he wills his earthly brothers in his Christmas shall have part.

Every kindly thought for others, Every loving action wrought,
Every sigh of soul's contrition,
Shall with kindling flame be fraught,
And the burning candles symbol earthly
love in deed and thought.

"Lonely were my Son in heaven, And his Heart unsatisfied, Did to-night amid earth's gladness Rise no thought of Him that died, no thought of her that worshipped Bethlehem's manger straw beside.

"Royal gifts to men he giveth, And his angels on them wait But the Lord of men and angels Chooseth ever humblest state, And in lowliest heart that loves him seek

So he chooseth that not angels Light to-night hisChristmas-tree Heavenly service for his brothers,
For himself earth's charity;
And the brightness of his Christmas mea sure of earth's love shall be

On the Christ-child's tree the tapers With a glow, e'er deep'ning, shine Prayers of grateful heart ascending, Sin o'erthrown in some soul's shrine,
Loving thought in noble action grown mo
like to love divine.

Then the Christ-child, smiling softly,
Gazeth in his Mother's eyes,
Listening to the angels' singing
Sounding through the starlit skies.
Gloria in excelsis Deo"—as of old the

With the song of angels mingling Earth's glad Christmas harmon And the Peace of God descending In hearts warm with charity, While far down the streets of jasper shin the Christ-child's Christmas-tree.

BOOK NOTICE.

Maxims of St. Francis de Sales.

We have received that excellent and most readable as well as instructive of manuals-"Maxims and Counsels of St. Francis de Sales for every day of the year," translated from the French by Miss Ella McMahon and published by Benziger Brothers. It is a little book that cannot, if it is as widely circulated as it ought, fail) to do a great deal of good.

ONE CHRISTMAS IN ALICE LUT-TRELL'S LIFE.

Sarah T. Smith in Catholic World. Sarah T. Smith in Catholic World.

Every one knows the "governess line" of story-telling. There is, first, the death of the heroine's father (usually sudden, sometimes tragical); secondly, the discovery that not only has he taken nothing with him, but that he has left nothing behind him; thirdly, the immediate disappearance from the scene of every decent Christian except one (generally the family physician); fourthly, the installation of the heroine, through his influence, as governess in some distant and hitherto unheard-of family; fifthly and lastly, the slow or swift but sure subjugation to her charms of the Great Mogul of the story, and the orthodox conclusion—a happy and prosperous marriage. Such is the outline, varied occasionally in minor points, and filled in the story and in the story and in the story and filed in the property of the story of the story and filed in the property of the story of her charms of the Great Mogul of the story, and the orthodox conclusion—a happy and prosperous marriage. Such is the outline, varied occasionally in minor points, and filled in, according to the color of the heroine's hair and the number of her inehes in the stately, kittenish, pathetic, severely simple, or passionate and overwhelming style. We who read novels—and I fear our name is legion—are too familiar with each and all of them. Charlotte Bronte might possibly have lacked the courage to finish her portraits had she foreseen the caricatures, silhouettes, chromos, and "cheap and masty" wood-cuts to which they led. The idea was original, and at the same time easy to grasp—to the sorrow of the reading public.

Nevertheless, there are governesses and governesses.

Alice Luttrell was one of another sort

than the stereotyped. She was young and pretty and light-hearted. She had a father, and a mother, and a home, brothers and sisters, hosts of relatives, and, fortunately, but one of them ever young a property of the stereotype. and, fortunately, but one of them ever needed a physician. She had not, however, in these hard times, quite as much money as would have made her perfectly comfortable, mentally as well as physically. She had not enough to do at home to keep her out of misching and lacked the means. her out of mischief, and lacked the means her out of mischief, and lacked the means to pay for lessons, or purchase wools to bestow in charity. There were child-ren younger than herself, and an invalid brother many years older. The idea came to her one day that it might be as well for her to work in the heyday of life as to play; and quite charmed with the thought, she held it up before her parents and her little world in her own bright, winsome, persuasive manner, until every one egreed with her and every one helped it on-notably the Lawrence-Lees, whose eldest daughter had been her "intimate" at school. They wrote eloquent letters to the county full of Lees, Lawrences, Lawrence-Lees, and Lee-Lawrences whom Lawrence-Lees, and Lee-Lawrences whom they had left, with regret, to plunge into the busier and more moneyed life of a great city, and these letters led up to the result upon which Alice had set her heart—namely, a situation. In the pleasant warmth and brightness of an October day she bravely set forth upon her search for fortune, a little tearful, a very little fearful, resolute, and, for a girl of twenty, philosophical. If things were pleasant she would be glad; if they were unpleasant she would bear it as long as she could and then—there was home and nothing

she would bear it as long as she could and then—there was home and nothing worse than she had known, at least.

But "things" were pleasant, very pleasant indeed. Mr. and Mrs. Courtney, of The Woods, were kindly, pleasant, gentle people, who had lost the daughter upon whom the hopes of their old age were set, and between whom and the two younger children there seemed, without the steep stone st and between whom and the two younger children there seemed, without her, a wide stretch of bare, dull life they shrank from travelling again. Miss Luttrell filled the gap and made a sunny ray of light, through whose medium they viewed the motes and fluttering, treasured worthlessness of the little lives so far behind them. She taught and worked, and rode and drove, was petted and scolded mildly, treated with deference and real kindness, and proved herself worth more than she had really hoped. It was a never-ending lesson, if an unconscious one. There were many young people in the neighborhood, with whom she mingled on the best of terms, and whom she studied more carefully and understood the better from the very fact of their newness and local peculiarities. The being thrown on her own resources, too,was good for her,and in all respects she had known her own needs best and gained from following her own inspirations.

There was

In all respects save one. There was no Catholic church within ten miles of The Woods, and the whole country-side were Protestants. How did it happen that a Catholic girl, of Catholic family, had placed herself in such a position? Truth to tell, they had given the matter but little thought. Accustomed all their lives to the convenience of a city home, living that strangely familiar yet wonderfully-removed life fully-removed life of so many upper-class Catholics with their Protestant friends and relatives, it had seemed quite in the order of things that she should take just the situation which offered, without a question as to relative faiths. They had, indeed, asked if there was a church and a priest, and been answered: "Oh! yes, not far off"—ten miles counting as nere nothing to the ready horsemen of that section. But ten miles, practically, to a strange young girl in a strange household proved equivalent to ten times ten in the egular discharge of her duty. Six weeks had slipped rapidly away, Christmas was near at hand, and the time had never come when it suited for Miss Luttrell to go over to St. Michael's. The habit of talking it, of planning it, had been formed at once, but—Alice was certainly a careless little thing, and laid a wonderful mosaic

a suddenly strengthened determination.

"O Mr. Courtney!" she exclaimed, meeting him in the hall and speaking with the true Virginian inflection she had caught, "do you know, I have been an awfully wicked girl. I really must go over to church. When will it suit, please?"

The old gentleman looked down at her with a quizzical smile beneath which she blushed. Some instinct told her a truth beyond dispute. Protestants can underblushed. Some instinct told her a truth beyond dispute. Protestants can under-stand but one thing less than the fact that a reasonable being is a Catholic at all, and that is the fact that he or she is a bad Catholic.

that is the fact that he or she is a bad Catholic.

"Well-oh! I don't know when they have the church open. Mrs. Courtney says she thinks it is not every day, nor even every Sunday. And it is too far to ride on a chance before breakfast."

"Before breakfast!" exclaimed Mrs. Courtney, who had joined them. Then Alice had to explain and lay bare certain sholy things to eyes which mocked politely. She grew hot and uncomfortable.

"I tell you what!" exclaimed the old gentleman suddenly, "you had better write a note to Dr. Lingard. He lives on the Mount, and knows all about it. He and his family are the best part of the church, in fact—a splendid man, too, and a loyely family. You know best what you wish to learn, my dear Miss Alice; so just write it, and I will send it over."

And out of the few lines Alice wrote in her pretiest style growt his best part of the court of the few lines Alice wrote in her pretiest.

And out of the few lines Alice wrote in her prettiest style grew the best reading Time gave of her life.

There came, in a day or two, a note from Mrs. Lingard—a Virginia note of cordial and yet stately hospitality. Christmas was near at hand, with its attendant box festivities. Du Linear dant holy festivities. Dr. Lingard begged that Miss Luttrell would make her home with them for a few days at least, when they would be most happy to explain to her the simple workings of a country-church life—not, alas! blessed with the advantages of that to which she was accustomed. The Courtneys, who seemed quite relieved at the prospect of getting through the investerious rites so easily, were equally accustomed to the free-handed invitation. So Alice accepted it with thanks for Christmas Eve, the following Saturday.

It proved to be a soft, gray day, snow lying everywhere in wet and heavy masses, the larged black rocks breaking up free, the larged black rocks breaking up free.

lying everywhere in wet and heavy masses, the jagged, black rocks breaking up from it on the steep mountain-sides of the narrow valley, and the swift, black river rushing over its shallow slopes far below the train on which she was speeding towards the little town of Sharon Junction. Mr. Courtney had placed her in old Golonel Brittan's charge for the short ride, and she enjoyed it intensely. The colonel was full of old time compliments and quaint courtesies that in him had a and quaint courtesies that in him had a grace and beauty of their own, spite of his well-worn coat and world-worn old face. When they reached the Junction Alice looked along the bare, rough platform with some slight tremor at the thought of her utter strangeness, but there was no one there to meet her. The colonel instantly surmised the cause—Dr. Lin-gard's detention at the bedside of a patient—and offered her his arm to con-

and trembling, so slimy, pasty, and treacherous was the snow upon them, but they led her safely to the second terrace.

The whole town seemed to cling to the face of the mountain in some mysterious manner. Houses six and seven stories high on one street faced the next above it with a three-story front of much superior aspect; and to call on the people who lived just under one's daily tread a walk of some half a mile in two or three direc tions would be necessary. The street they had come out upon led between a high, smooth, rocky precipice, on which stood the church, and a row of plain but neat and substantial old stone houses.

"This is Dr. Lingard's house," said the colonel, turning in at an open door on a level with the street, and treading the polished oak floor with such a ringing step that Alice paused embarrassed, "Come in, come in, Miss Luttrell. Have you not had time to learn our fashion of everopen doors and free entrance for our friends? Ah! madam, your most obedient. Allow me to present myself in the capacity of guide to Hebe in the person of Miss Luttrell. Miss Merrihew, Mrs. Lin-

The lady he addressed and introduced

came out of a distant door and hurried to them, with an outstretched hand and a wellcoming smile that was like a benediction. Alice thought her, on the spot, the most angelic looking creature she had ever seen, and few people realized that Elizabeth Merrihew was not beautifu. The expression of her lovely because so loving eyes, the purity of her sweet, sad mouth, the soft shadow of her plainly knotted auburn hair belonged more to picture or a poem than to a middle aged, unmarried woman in a mountain town of bustling America in the nineteenth cen-tury. Her very dress, beautiful in its adaption to herself, was of another age and place. It was of a rich, deep purple in color, soft and heavy in material, perfectly plain and simple in make, a rolling collar and cuffs of black velvet alone ornamenting it. There was not even the little thing, and laid a wonderful mosaic floor of good intentions, which had a downward slope, at least. It was only careless-vers born of routh and in was hot even the was not even the was no ness born of youth and in experience, however, not deliberate and hardened. One morning she rose from her prayers with

heaven-due thought to herself.

"Miss Luttrell, I am truly glad to see you. My brother charged me to excuse him to you with my first breath, for he deeply regretted the necessity which called him away this afternoon. I must add his thanks to Colonel Brittan for taking his place, also." She turned as she spoke, still holding the girl's small hand, towards the colonel, who stood before her, hat in hand and reverence in his attitude. Alice saw and felt that his manner was different saw and felt that his manner was different and more real than she had ever seen it; saw and felt, with a young girl's impressible fancy, that this woman was not quite as other women in the eyes of those who knew her. She watched her closely and with growing interest while he "made his compliments," as the old servants expressed it, and took his leave. She was glad to follow her quietly to the upper drawing-room, and have her all to herself for a few minutes. What was there in her that so charmed? Who was she? What had she done or suffered? There was a mark upon her every one must see, but who could

her every one must see, but who could read?

"My sister is in her room to-day with an attack of headache; not very serious, but we begged her to keep quiet in anticipation of to-morrow. The girls are at the church finishing the few attempts at Christmas adon ings we have in our power. I waited, thinking you might wish to go over at once. You have been away from church so long, poor child!"

There was not a shadow of reproach in her tone, but a world of tender sympathy.

There was not a shadow of reproach in her tone, but a world of tender sympathy. One might speak to a child long parted from its mother, or a bride separated from her bridegroom, in just such sweet, mournful notes—if any voice but hers could compass them. Alice felt her face blush and her heart shrink with a sudden shame at her own was to of the sweet. shame at her own want of the sense of longing for the beloved Presence they expressed. Saints had known it; but expressed. Saints had known it; but surely if this sweet, every-day woman had it too, she was very wicked to be without it. She rose without a word, and went out at the side of her new conscience. Elizabeth was silent, too, but it was a happy quietness that had as many voices as speech. They climbed another set of steen stone steeps and went in through as speech. They climbed another set of steep stone steps, and went in, through a tiny arched porch, to the small white, intensely quiet church. There were unfinished wreaths about the windows and pillars, laurel crosses over the Stations on the walls, and some light, graceful bunches in various turns of the gallery. A few young people were swiftly and silently busy here and there about the altars, and an occasional seft sound of voices came through the open door of the sacristy. The star-like gleam of the altar-lamp seemed to leap higher as Alice glanced towards it, and the whole Catholic instinct of her nature (thank God, no nature lacks who scoffed at religion believed in hers; bunches in various turns of the galery. A few young people were swiftly and silently busy here and there about the altars, and an occasional seft sound of voices came through the open door of the sacristy. The star-like gleam of the altar-lamp seemed to leap higher as Alice glanced towards it, and the whole Catholic instinct of her nature (thank God, no nature lacks it utterly!) rose at its bidding. She followed Elizabeth to the railing under it, and knelt down with a fuller heart than is half-hour she wondered how she could have parted with them so easily. Presently she slipped away into a quiet corner, and sat down with her rosary and her prayer-book, penitent but hopeful, and resolute of anendment. God had been very good to Alice Luttrell when he endowed her with that bright straightforward not are desired to the same yearn in her presence, the same yearn in her presence the same ye endowed her with that bright straightforward nature which only needed to see in order to do.

She spent a long, blessed time there.
was so good to be "at home" once more,
to see the altar and the simple, pure look-She spent a long, blessed time there. It ing ornaments and types on all sides of her. Everything seemed so holy and the girls were so reverent. Miss Merrihew came at last to dress the altar herself, moving to and fro about it with a step and manner hushed and timid with awe, yet oving and eager. The others had finished, and were kneeling near the confessional.

Alice went slowly out to join them, and a fair-haired girl drew her gently into the place beside her. Then all was still, and the shadows deepened and deepened around them for a long hour.

It was Belle Lingard who had welcomed Alice to the sacraments. When they went out into the star-lit night she introduced herself with a gentle cordiality which at once removed all restraint. Another little creature joined them in the darkness, her sister Bess, and they stood aside while the others went away with softly-spoken good-

nights.
"We are waiting for Aunt Elizabeth," we are watting for Attit Enzagein, she said in explanation. "We must go home by the hill path. The steps are too slippery on such a night." And when Miss Merrihew came they all

And when Miss Merrihew came they an went silently down the winding path, which seemed very long to Alice, and quietly opened the hall-door as though the hushed reverence of the church folton the hushed reverence of the church folton the hushed reverence of the church folton will be reverence of the church folton will be reverence be a discovered by the same of the series of the same of t welcome their guest, but they, too, were like those who wa't some solemnly happy hour. Alice had never known anythin like it. The true Christmas spirit seemed to enfold the house with a tranquil bless-

ing that was peace indeed.

And so it was throughout the night and day so inexpressibly dear to so many Elizabeth's gentle greeting woke Alice in the early, early morning to join them at the first Mass, and the little church was filled, although many of the worshippers had crossed the mountains and forded the rivers. It was wonderfully beautiful and solemn before the altar-the more that Alice never lost the sense of the wide, dark, starred night without above the When they came out the sun was just rising far up the eastern valley, a rosy, adinting channel towards it,

yet one felt instinctively she dressed as it happened, and gave no precious time or heaven-due thought to herself.

"Miss Luttrell, I am truly glad to see"

"Miss Luttrell, I am truly glad to see" arm without a word, and Elizabeth, under-

arm without a word, and Elizabeth, under-standing, folded it in hers. "It never seemed so lovely to me before," said the young girl presently. "The world He loved! It looks like it, doesn't it? Oh! every Christmas is a happy day, but this is such a real Christmas every-where."

where."
"Even the pines and the laurel grow visibly to adorn," said Elizabeth. "Yes, every Christmas is a happy day indeed."
"Yet I have heard quite good people speak of it with sadness, and say everything was so changed to them through sorrow and care they dreaded its coming. I cannot understand that. I think Christmas will always be the same to memas will always be the same to me— always! Unless I grow very wicked, that is; and I do hope I will not!"

She said the last sentence so earnestly, yet so timidly, that Elizabeth looked at her with a tenderness born of understand-

her with a tenderness born of understanding.

"Dear child, I hope not!" she said fervently. "And yet we must never forget how easily some do fall away. It needs the life of the sanctuary for most of us—a home at the very altar-steps."

"Like yours," said Alice.

"Yes, like mine. I have been assigned to the happiest lot I ever imagined. Duty and necessity both agree with my desires. My health and my purse both forbid another home than this beneath the eyes of the church." of the church."

It was almost literally so. For only the

It was almost literally so. For only the narrow street lay between the windows of her "upper chamber" and the gable wall on the brow of the rock. Late that night, after a busy, quiet, happy day, Alice sat with her over her fire, pouring out her full young heart into the mild, searching light of those pure eyes. The fire burned low, and across the way, through parted curtain and Gothic arch, the lamp before the Blessed Sacrament glowed like a jewel from those mystical foundations or those matchless portals of the Heavenly City. Elizabeth's heart was kindled with the deathless flame it typified. She lived for the glory of God. She had given herself to him utterly, and had won the blessing self to him utterly, and had won the ble self to him utterly, and had won the blessing of perfect peace. Upon every life that touched hers she left the impress of her intense devotion, her single-minded, Christ-centered intention. The household yielded and went with her unconsciously; those who scoffed at religion believed in hers; those who neglected it felt for themselit instead of us-but of a real, living, every-day union and consecration, of a "fellowship with Christ" in a sense Alice "fellowship with Christ" in a sense Alice longed to know. Blessed Elizabeth Merrihew! How many, many times she woke that tender thrill in others which is a divine envy! How wonderful the un-written record, upon the yielding hearts she won, of her reality!

Alice went to sleep in her little "stranger's room" with a glow and warmth of feeling all about her that made her faith a new thing. She woke with the sense of "something good" to come, and a strong determination to hold to her new lesson. She went home to find to her new lesson. She went home to The Woods that morning, and took up her duties with an elevated standard by which to judge of their fulfilment. She must be real and true, she told herself. No more little shams of hard work to earn a lazy hour of self-indulgence. No more half-done tasks, with a comfortable consciousness that "nowadays" people did not expect as much of one as they used in the time of the saints. The time of the saints! How far off it used to seem! An indefinite "dark age," very uncomfortable and impossible for her! Ah! no. It was not removed from her by one day; it was beating out the moments with the puls ing of a heart she had felt against the careless expression of herself she had as yet known for her best, and Alice Luttrell grew rapidly toward the light.

She went once and again to St. Michael's on The Mount, and then she was called home to her mother's death-bed. After-wards she felt her place was at home. The wants she had labored to supply were dead within her, and from their graves a blessed troop of spirits rose, bearing her with them. The Courtneys missed her with them. The Courtneys missed her greatly and kept up a loving intercourse with her that proved her worth. Two years later she went down to them on a visit, and as she mounted the stone steps of St. Michael's with eager pleasure on her first Sunday the bell struck the first deep knell of a departed soul. The cursparkling, glinting channel towards it, upon whose level floor the river made a shining path. Westward the mountains stretched into the blue, clear shadows of spot where it was first revealed to her in price, are not surpassed in the Dominien.

all its wondrous power and sweetness, so far as human being may grasp it. When it was over she learned her loss. Elizabeth Merrihew had died the death, of His

Merrihew had died the death of His beloved.

"But for that blessed Christmas visit I would have missed her out of my life," thought Alice, kneeling by her silent, beautiful form. "But I could not! God meant it always that we should meet, and she should teach me such wonderful things. Oh! what a thought. If only in the future some one is coming towards me I am to mean as much for as she did for me! To glorify God every day and all day, to show it in one's face, to tell it in one's tomes!—she did this. One could never think of such a life as anything but beautiful, and wonderful, and grand. Dear Elizabeth! the saints welcome you." Yes, she was right! To live such a life, to be a living flame amid the dust and ashes of to-day; how beautiful, how wonderful, how grand indeed! Thanks be to God! there are others than Elizabeth Merrihew upon the circling hills, in the busy valleys, beside the rushing streams, and even in our bustling marts, for whom Christ is a living presence, and Christmas an evernew festival of the birth of deathless love.

Interesting Ceremonies at Mount Hope.

On Friday last the solemn services connected with the Forty Hours Devotion was brought to a close in the chapel of the Mount Hope orphan asylum, by solemn High Mass, at which the Rev. Father Walsh was celebrant, Father Coffey deacon, and Rev. Mr. McRae, sub-deacon. When the High Mass of the deposition was concluded at 8:30, another interesting ceremony began, that of the profession of five religious. Mass for the occasion was celebrated by Mgr. Bruyere, and there were present, besides His Lordship the Bishop of London, and the celebrant, Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Rev. Father Tiernan and Rev. Father Walsh. After Mass the following ladies made their profession:

Miss Spring, in religion Sister M. Benedicta; Miss Higgins, in religion Sister M. Elizabeth; Miss Farmer, in religion Sister M. Elizabeth; Miss Farmer, in religion Sister M. Scholastica; Miss Williams, in religion Sister M. Scholastica; Miss Williams, in religion Sister M. Ocholastica; Miss Williams, in religion Sister M. of the Rosany.

Sister M. Scholastica; Miss Williams, in religion Sister M. of the Rosany.

His Lordship, before the close of the ceremony, addressed those present on the subject of religious vocation. He began by referring to the gospel narrative of the man who asked our Blessed Lord what he should do to procure everlasting life. To this man our Lord made answer; "If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments." Upon his having answered that ever since he had come to the use of reason he had observed the commandments. Our Lord declared to him that if he wished to be perfect he should sell all he had, defined the essential quanties of the religious vocation and life. His Lordship after a lucid explanation of the exalted character of the religious vocation pointed out how the professed were to correspond with its black. out how the professed were to correspond with its obligations. He showed that it was by a faithful observance of their vows of chastity, poverty and obedience. By a strict accordance with the obligations they had by their vows freely imposed on themselves, they would attain that perfection defined by Christ Himself, and by its means be forever happy in the bliss of Heaven.

Entertainment at the Sacred Heart.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., the young lady pupils of the Sacred Heart Academy, in this city, entertained their friends of the Children of Mary to a most interesting and exceedingly well sustained dramatic entertainment. The drama presented was eittled St. Aloysius Gonzaga. The ROLES were borne by the fellowing ladies.

St. Aloysius. ... Miss Alice O'Brien Don Ferdinand, his father. Miss L. Nangle Dona Marta, his mother, Miss Heler Keegan Rodolph, his brother, ... Miss Ellie Murray Francis, his little brother, Miss Ellie Murray Francis, his little brother, aliss Annie Kearns Yolande, niece of Dona Marta, ... Wilkinson Dona Leonora, governess of Yolande, ... Miss Josephine Kearns Luan del Picator, Miss Josephine Kearns Chamberlain, Miss Josephine Kearns Chamberlain, Miss Josephine Kearns Chamberlain, Miss Josephine Kearns Chamberlain, Miss Loura Macadams Chamberlain, Miss Loura Macadams Chamberlain, Miss Leclin Du Hamel On Wednesday, the 13th inst , the young

Forty Hours in the Cathedral.

The Forty Hours Devotion began in St. Peter's Cathedral on Tuesday morn-ing, 19th instant, and concluded with High Mass this morning. sionals were crowded every afternoon and evening, and the number of communicants consequently very large.

PEMBROKE.

The young ladies' retreat was conducted The young ladies' retreat was conducted last week at the Convent of Mary Immaculate by His Lordship Bishop Lorrain. At the close of the spiritual exercises on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, His Lordship gave Communion to upwards of seventy-five young ladies.

Buy your Christmas presents at the CATHOLIC RECORD Bookstore. A beautiful stock to select from.

F. T. Trebilcock, Dundas street, offers articles in the jewelry line, suitable for Caristmas Presents, which for quality and

"My Little Room." A POEM BY THE LATE PATHER STAFFORD ON HIS WOLFE ISLAND HOME.

The following poem by the late Father Stafford was written upon his removal from Wolfe Island to Lindsay.

Alone I sit within this little room, Which first I entered nigh three years ago, And which since then I've petted as "my And which since then Tve perice as more home."
To-morrow it shall be my home no more;
And what of that? The world is very wide,
And men in bondage struggle to be free!
Ah, yes! but even hermits love their caves,
And men have even loved their prison walls,
'Tis human nature, not to leave the spot
Where we have lived for years without a
sigh,
Een though we hate the cause that brought
us there.

It is wonder then that I feel sad,

Is it a wonder then that I feel sad, Who have been happy in this little room, To think that it shall know my face no moi For in this room I've said and done a thought

thought What I shall never say, nor do, nor think What I shall never say, nor do, nor think In any other spot upon the earth. The same is true of every other place On which we set our feet. This little room, What is it, that it was not when I came, Save older, and not better for the wear? And yet, indeed, it seemeth part of me, I know not how nor why, but this I know,—My heart is very sorry, leaving it. How oft its fill of air have I exhausted! How often have I paced its length and breadth!

How oft my eyes have wandered o'er it's walls

walls
Till every pattern on the paper seemed
A living thing! How often have I made
Strange forms from out the spees that dim
the white
Upon its ceilings, that I almost feared
My own imaginings would dart on me!
Dear is each corner of my little room;
Dear each familiar object; every one
Speaks to me now of days that have gone by,
Dear is that window, through whose panes
the sun

Has sent his myriad couriers of light
Ninety-five millions of celestial miles
To grace with smiles from Heaven my little
room.
How oft, on summer evenings, I have
watched watched
That slow, meandering river turn to gold
And watched it till the gold was turned

lead,
(As it is now,) while on the high hill side,
The trees, in panoply, rank over rank,
stood, as the rebel giants stood of old,
showing bold faces over the face of Heaven.
How oft, from here, as now, I have seen the

moon
Trace through the night a little silver bow,
And then with virgin bashfulness retire!
How often has the wind, like school-bo

Around the gable, muttering reproach, Leaving me sad; for I had heard that voice Utter the self-same music long ago, Before my feet had trod this little room! How oft, when frigid, fairy artists drew Their frost engendered fancies on the pane Have I, regardless of their chilly art, Paid homage to their deadly enemy, That flery monster, who, If treated well, Is kind and gentle; but, If overfed, Is thankless, flerce, insatiate, terrible; Is kind and gentle; but, if overfed, is thankless, fierce, insatlate, terrible; But, in his friendly moods on winter nights I loved within the door of his black cage To peep, and see him crack with noisy teeth His dole of food, and watch his merry eye, That set whate'er it rested on aglow. And then shut up his cage and hear him sing Such pleasant songs as cheered old winter's heart.

Oh! manya winter's night have I thus sat, And peopling my domain with forms I loved, Held sweet communion, asked and heard reply!

ply! There came, too, sometimes, uninvited guests— And I have lain upon a weary couch, Bound, hand and foot, with sorrow, till the

Bound, hand and toot, with sorrow, the cut touch of hope undid the cords; or some bright spark of gentle wit remembered lit the place With smiles of happy faces, dear to me. Oh happy winter's nights, most happy now You seem, when you are gone—forever gone. Next winter I shall miss thee, little room!

And I shall go away, and be forgot,

hoped, For nigh three years, within this little room Shall be no more remembered than the

dream.
That's whispered in a sleeping infant's ear,
What matter? Yet the veriest stoic loathes
To be annihilated in the hearts
Of those that knew him,—to be trodden

down
Inconsciously by those whom he had loved.
Like last year's leaves in cold oblivious dust.
Hope whispers you will not be all forgot;
Some one will give thy memory a sigh,
And, many a time, when thou art far away
These walls shall hear kind blessings on thy And God may hear them, too, and answe

And yet, in spite of Hope, I'm very sad To think that I must leave my little room.

TRUE TO TRUST

OR THE STORY OF A PORTRAIT.

CHAPTER IV. CHAPTER IV.

It was midsummer eve. The fiery sun of June was on the decline, a refreshing breeze blew from the ocean, the waves rippled lazily over the yellow sands; St. Michael's Mount, on the western side, was bathed in a flood of light, the broken outline of its ivy-clad sides standing sharply defined against the unclouded sky of that eautiful evening.

The shadows lengthened as the sun gradually sunk on the horizon, and at length was lost, leaving only a faint recol-lection of its glory in the golden clouds. Then the scene became enveloped in the soft and pleasant glimmer of twilight :

ced the splendor of the vision. In a few minutes the whole bay glowed with a girdle of flame.

inhabitants hurried through the streets, some bearing torches, some singing quaint old ballads, others laughing and talking. The children especially seemed overjoyed, and joining hands they com-menced the game of thread-the-needle, running through the streets vociferating,

'An eye, an eye!"

Catherine had come with her cousins to

ee the festivities which at Penzance always celebrated the summer solstice. While the latter joined in the sports, the young girl, whom a more serious disposi-tion and recent sorrows rendered less inclined to take part in those riotous games, stood watching with a quiet enjoyment the novel and striking scene; the beautiful effect of the bright blazing fires, and the strange appearance of the groups as they moved about amidst the glare of the torches. At length the children by their noisy mirth attracted her attention. Suddenly the joyous band would stop, the two last in the string elevating their clasped hands and forming a large eye, through which all the rest must pass. As she stood watching them, she happened to look across the street, and noticed a man standing half concealed in a small arch-

ler. A person with a torch just then passing threw a strong light on his features; and no sooner had they become visible then Catherine recognized with astonishment the priest who had attended her dying mother, and had so often visited in the vite the pit of Eveter Ves. it was dying mother, and had so often visited in disguise the city of Exeter. Yes, it was Father Ralph. She could not mistake those features, on which a long life of virtue and suffering had imprinted a maj-esty, while they still retained the energy

priests.

The last of the merry party had passed on, and Catherine, finding herself alone, advanced towards Father Ralph.

"O father! do you remember me?" she said; I am Catherine Tresize, whose mother you attended when she was dying. After that you know I came here. I am

so happy to see you."

"Indeed, I have not forgotten you my child. Often have I thought of you since we parted at Excter. You are, I believe, with Protestant relations. There are, perhaps, no Catholics near you, and it is a dangerous position for one so young: but dangerous position for one so young; but keep firm to your faith, and thus you may become the instrument of their conmay become the instrument of their conversion. I have received a letter from a friend," he went on to say, "to a Catholic gentleman who resides in this neighborhood; but night has overtaken me, and I do not know the road to his house; per-haps you can tell me where Reginald de Courcy lives. The name of the Manor-

house is Bron-Welli."
"I have been here so short a time," replied Catherine, "that I know very little of the country; and I have not heard of

any one of that name."
"Then, my child, I must seek shelter elsewhere for the night. But ere I bid you farewell, I must conjure you not to forget the good instructions which your poor mother gave you. She taught you your religion, I know; and if you have any difficulties, and have no friend to whom you can confide them, remember there is One Who will never abandon you. Pray often, dear child."
"O, indeed, I will do all you tell me. I

hope the place you are going to is near; then I shall be able to hear Mass, and to have your good counsels to direct me."

A slight noise made Catherine turn her A slight noise made Catherine turn her head, and she was surprised to see Maw standing close behind her. He laughed He laughed noticed her astoni-hment.

this gentleman to be put to death, and I should be put in prison. Maw, will you promise? I know, if you do, I can trust you."

Catherine spake so sericusly that the child believed her words, and promised not to mention any part of the dialogue he had overheard. Just as Father Ralph he had overheard. Just as Father Ralph was about to depost, Maw turned to his cousin. "I know the road to Sir Regin-

cousin. "I know the road to Sir Reginald's," he said.
"Well then, I pray thee, my lad, guide me thither," said the priest.
"No, no; I should be afraid to come

back all alone in the dark," said the child, after a moment's reflection.
"You shall not come back all alone,

danger. He would climb the steepest rocks; he would run carelessly along the narrow ledges, where one false step would have precipitated him into the foaming abyss beneath; he would, for the sake of a bird's nest, risk his life on the slender branch of the highest tree; but the idea indistinct.
Suddenly, as if by magic, the whole town and neighborhood became illuminated. From the Mount, from Marasion, from Newlyn and Mousehole shone forth trees whose reflection in the shone for

cousin could persuade him to guide Father Ralph to his destination. The three started; Maw leading the way. Across the moors they went, their path lit up by the bright beams of the moon. As the distance between them and the village increased, the voices of the children, the shouting and singing, all died away, and the stillness of a summer's

night reigned around.

They had proceeded some way along a winding path, which on leaving the moor ran through a wood, when they reached the embattled walls which bounded the more immediate precincts of the extensive domain of Sir Reginald. Fronting them stood an ancient archway, partly clothed with ivy; its heavy doors thickly studded with nails, and well strengthened by large iron bars. Through this entrance they now passed into an avenue. The lofty trees, in full summer foliage, met over their heads, and in spite of the brightness of the moon they were almost in darkness; a white line, worn in the grass by the feet of men and horses,-for passed, carriages and carts being then alike unknown at Penzance,—was the only in-dication of road they must follow.

As they walked through the park occasionally a deer, startled by the sound of footsteps, would rush through the path, then disappear in the nearest thicket. The avenue ran straight for about a quarter of way, who seemed desirous of avoiding a mile before reaching the manor-house.

observation, for he leant close up against It was a quaint and venerable looking old the wall. His guise was that of a tlayed 1 structure, part of it dating from a very with her friends and acquaintances, one day.

early period, the tower from the days of the first Norman kings. Other buildings had been sub-equently added, and it now formed a large and somewhat straggling edifice, with a courtyard in the centre.

Thus there was alike the charm of antiquity and a pictures of a tree plants. quity and a picturesque irregularity, totally different from the straight formal

mansions of modern times.

Beneath the fairy touch of moonlight esty, while they still retained the energy of youth. This zealous priest had been educated and received Holy Orders in France, but he had afterwards returned to England to carry consclation to his Catholic countrymen, and endeavor to win back those who had strayed from the true faith. For nearly thirty years he had been engaged in such labors, and had encountered numerous difficulties and dangers; yet, with the help of God, he had succeeded in cluding the vigilance of his enemies, although a reward had been offered for his capture, and the magistrates had been on the alert to discover priests.

The large white outlet of mooningat the scene was peculiarly enchanting. There was a mysterious gloom where the dark was a mysterious gloom where the dark shadows fell from projecting buttresses or from the more a tvanced parts of the building; while to parts more in view, building; while to parts more in view, building; while to parts more in view, the soft rays gave additio al beauty, the top of the tower, especially, shining as though roofed with silver; here a multion or a cornice standing out in bold relief, there the diamond panes of the long narrow windows receiving a brilliant lustre. The large white owl that issued with doleful hooting from the thick ivy mantled part of the edifice, seemed as its snowy wings glistened for an instant in the moonlight ere it vanished again in the

of the great God who created all things? has no one ever taught you to pray? Well, then listen to me, and I will tell you. God is a pure Spirit, that is to say, He has no body; we cannot see Him while we are in this world, but He sees us at every moment, and knows even our most secret thoughts. He is all-powerful, all-just, all-merciful."

The two children had, at this moment, reached the borders of the moors. Catherine paid the hand on her companion's the countenance of its bed-ridden inhabitant. Affectionately did the youthful visitor.

erine laid her hand on her companion's shoulder, and asked him to stop for a

shoulder, and asked him to stop for a moment.

"Look, Maw," she said, pointing to the glorious heavens; "Look at the beautiful stars; see, how fair the moon is; then look down below, look at the ocean, how mighty and wonderful it is. On the other side of us are the trees, with the soft breeze rustling through their leaves. Even the grass we tread under foot, and the yellow clumps of gorse which cover the moor, are full of beauty. Well, Maw, it was God who created all these things for our use and happiness. Just now you asked me why we should love Him. Do you not see how much He has done for us? And God has done far more, and greater things for us, as I shall tell you another time."

"O' Kate," exclaimed the boy, "I never knew all that before."

knew all that before."

The two then proceeded on their road

We usually hear the great truths of re-We usually hear the great truths of religion at so tender an age that they sink gently into our hearts without producing in us any vivid impression; we learn the existence of God, and our love for Him awaken in our young souls before the mind can fully comprehend the object of the frequency of its affections. And thus are happily implanted in us the seeds of religion, which gradually expand as our reason developes. But this had not been the case with Maw. He had reached the age of nine without having received any religious instruction: so that now, for the first time, he heard of the Great Being who created the universe, and learnt that it was his duty to love Him, and that God was ever present, and witnessed all his actions, he was filled with wonder and awe. The stars, the ocean, the trees and plants, were not new sights to him: yet they seemed to wear a different aspect since Catherine had pointed them out as the works of God, and specially made for the use and happi-

ness of man. It is true the uncultivated intellect of the child could not form a just idea as to what a pure spirit was; nor could he understand how God could be present without his seeing Him. The boy, there-fore, proposed to question his cousin con-cerning all this another time; but in the meanwhile he believed, with the simple and earnest faith of childhood, what one

older and evidently better instructed than himself had told him.

They soon regained the village, where the festivities had not yet terminated. Dame Barnby had been so busy gossiping

"MURDER WILL OUT."

How the Freemasons Killed Morgan. THURLOW WEED'S DYING REVELATION.

From the N. Y. Sun, Nov. 28th

duties; and, again, her conversation with little Maw, awakening the joyful hope that she might, as the good priest had told her, be the means of converting her aunt illiam Morgan recalls an event of starting interest arousing deep popular feeling, irst at Batavia, Le Roy, Canandaigua, and first at Batavia, Le Roy, Canandaigua, and Rochester, then pervading our own and other States. After reading the proceed-ings of a meeting at Batavia, with Hon. David E. Evans as presiding officer, I wrote a six line paragraph for the Rochester Tele-graph, in which I stated that a citizen of Batavia had been spirited away from his home and family, and that, after a mysteious absence of several days, a village meeting had been held and a committee of citizens appointed to investigate the matter; adding that, as it was known that Freemasons were concerned in this abduc-tion, it behooved the fraternity whose tion, it behooved the fraternity whose good name was suffering to take the laboring oar in restoring the lost man to his liberty. That paragraph brought dozens of our most influential citizens, greatly excited, to the office, stopping the paper and ordering the discontinuance of their advertisements. I inquired of my partner. Robert

desire.

row windows receiving a brilliant lastre, if The Lrge white owl that issued with doleful hooting from the thick ivy-mantled part of the edifice, seemed as its snowy wings glistened for an instant in the moonlight ere it vanished again in the shade, like a forlorn spirit doomed to haunt at night the place of its former abode. Maw regarded the bird with superstitious dread, and shrank close to his cousin, as in its uncertain flight it passed near him.

On reaching the house Father Ralph, after having thanked his young guides, knocked at the massive door. After some delay the face of an old man appeared at the grating. "Who is it that comes at this late hour?" he asked.

"One who desires to speak to Sir Reginald de Courey."

At the name of his master the aged porter opened the door and admitted the traveller, while the two children seeing the priest safe inside, hurriedly retraced their steps homeward.

"Kate," said Maw to his cousin, after they had walked some way in silence, "do tell me who that gentleman is, and how you came to know him."

"I will tell you but only on condition that you do not repeat it." Maw gave his promise and Catherine continued: "That good gentleman is a priest. He goes about among the Catholics, consoling them and encouraging them to keep to the true faith; and this at the risk of his life, for should he be discovered he would be put to death. I have known him a long time. When dear mother was alive, and we lived at Exeter, he used often to come to the house of a Catholic in the town. We used to go to Mass there, and he would give me beautiful instructions. Those were happy days."

"Then are you, Kate, what they call a Papist?" inquired the boy. "They are convineed her that the task she was about to undertake was one more arduous than in undertake was one more arduous than to undertake was one mor days."

"Then are you, Kate, what they call a Papist?" inquired the boy. "They are bad people. I heard the blacksmith, who is a very clever man, say so."

"I have the happiness of being a Catholic," replied Catherine warmly. "It is a

"I have the happiness of being a Catholic," replied Catherine warmly. "It is a holy religion, and it teaches us to be good. Those who speak against it do not under—which was boiling on the fire, and which was boiling on the fire, and which was indeed a thing deserving attention, the family support. Having when he noticed her astoni-hment.

"Maw," she asked, "how long have you been her?"

"All the while you've been talking," replied her little cousin; "I heard all that you said."

Catherine drew aside the child who was still laughing with mischievous delight at the thought of having startled her.

"Maw," she saked, "how long have you been halking," replied her little cousin; "I heard all that you said."

Catherine drew aside the child who was still laughing with mischievous delight at the thought of having startled her.

"Maw," she saked, "how long have you been halking," and it."

"I don't know what you mean," said was indeed a thing deserving attention, as the teach you? and what is the good of it?"

"It teaches us first, to know. God, to love Him and serve Him in this world; love Him and serve Him in this world; have heard there is a God. But I don't know God, to love Him and serve Him!" repeated Maw, thoughtfully.

"Because you must then promise me not to repeat a word of what you just now heard. If you did, you might cause this gentleman to be put to death, and I should be put in prison. Maw, will you promise? I know, if you do, I can trust you."

"In the who speak against it do not under.

Those who speak against it do not under.

"I don't know what you mean," said the child the family supper. Having seen that all was right, she again went out, this time proceeding along a little love Him and serve Him in this world; love Him and serve Him in this world; and what she good of it?"

"To know God, to love Him and serve Him in this world; and if we do this, we shall be happy with Him for ever in the next."

"To know God, to love Him and serve Him in this world; and if we do this, we shall be happy with Him for ever in the next."

"To know God, to love Him and serve Him in this world; and if we do this, we shall be happy with was now heard."

"To know God, to love Him and serve Him in thi

> tant. Affectionately did the youthful visitor inquire after her health, and tender were the words she addressed her. Nor did she leave until all around had been made as comfortable and as clean as circumstan-ces would permit; and what perhaps pleased and touched the old woman more than anything was a large nosegay of wil flowers placed by her side, that so, if do prived of the enjoyment of nature during that sweet season of summer, she might a least see some of its beauties. No won der that Catherine felt happy as she re these Just love to a sorrowful heart.

TO BE CONTINUED. In Rochester the church attendance on

last Sunday morning has been taken by the Morning Herald with the usual result. Catholics form about sixty-three per cent of the church-goers. The total church attendance was 29,697. Those attending Protestant Episcopal churches are 1,397 in number; Presbyterian, 2,633; Baptist, in number; Fresbyterall, 2,053; Baptist, 1,271; Methodist Episcopal, 1,248; German Protestant, 3,311. Other Protestant churches, 824, making a total Protestant attendance of 10,784. The total Catholic attendance is 18,913. It should be stated that the figures are taken from actual count. The same thing will be found true in every part of the country where a count

is made.

**"Example is better than precept."
It is well known that dyspepsia, bilious attacks, headache and many other ills can only be cured by removing their cause.

Kidney-Wort has been proved to be the most effectual remedy for these, and for these, and for most effectual remedy for habitual costiveness, which so afflicts millions of the American people.

An Important Office.

One of the most important functions of the animal economy is the depurtive action of the Kidneys. If they are obstructed in their work great suffering and dangerous disease ensues, such as Dropsy, Diabetes, Bright's Disease and many other

Burdock Blood Bitters act so promptly upon the Kidneys, Liver, Bowels and all the secretions, and speedily restores health to the afflicted. Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, says regarding Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, that she would not keep house without it. She cannot speak too highly of its merits

The unveiling of a monument to Capt.

Strong.

This second inquest and the examina-This second inquest and the examinations of the body proceeded in open day,
and in the presence of Masons and AntiMasons, not one of whom dissented from
the Coroner's jury, by which the body
was unanimously declared to be that of
William Morgan. Mrs. Morgan, in her
testimony, failed to recognize the clothes.
The body was taken to Batavia, where it
was reinterred, no one as yet expressing

ments. I inquired of my partner, Robert Martin, what I had done to exasperate so many of our friends. He brought me a book, and directed my attention to an book, and directed my attention to an obligation invoking severe penalties as a punishment for disclosing the secrets of Masons, inquiring what I thought of a man who, after taking such an obligation, violated it I replied that I did not know any punishment too severe for such a perjurer. The discontinuance of the paper punishment too severe for such a perjurer. The discontinuance of the paper conference as large a number of its parters. embraced so large a number of its patrons, I saw that my brief and, as I supposed, very harmless paragraph would ruin the establishment. Unwilling that my partner should suffer, I promptly withdrew, leaving the establishment in the hands of Mr. Martin. The paper was doing well, and until that paragraph appeared my business future was all that I could

At that time an editor was wanted a Utica, where I had formerly worked, and where I had many friends, but my offer to go there was declined. I was equally unfortunate in my application for editorial employment at Troy. The objection in both cases was that I had been too busy in getting up an excitement about Mor-

heantime the hystery deepened, and been seen either by Mrs. Monroe or any lages, Rochester included. In the meeting at Rochester it was assumed that all obtained information. On the other hand, good citizens would unite in an effort to vindicate the law. A committee was appointed, consisting of seven, three of the state of the ing at Rochester it was assumed that all whom were Masons. It was soon discovered that the three Masons went from the ered that the three Masons went from the committee to the lodge room. It was subsequently ascertained that two of these gentlemen were concerned in the abduction, and that Morgan had been committed to the jail in Canandaigua on a false charge of larceny, and that he had been carried from thence secretly by night to Fort Niagara. The committee entry of the secret of the committee entry of the secret of the committee entry of the committee of the to Fort Niagara. The committee encountered an obstacle in obtaining in dictments to five of the six counties where indictments were needed. The Sheriffs who summoned the Grand Juries were Freemasons. In four counties no who was placing billings, two were received and successful to the second suc

that he was taken from the magazine and eral places divided the public sentiment. town meetings, several months after Morgan's disappearance, the question was carried into politics. A large number of zealous Anti-Masons determined to make it a political issue. Solomon Southwick was nominated at Le Roy for Governor. Our committee firmly resisted all such efforts, urging all who were connected with us in an effort to vindicate the law

to vote for the candidates of the party with which they had been previously connected. We endeavored to induce the Wihig State Convention to nominate Francis Granger, but, failing in that, we gave our support to Judge Smith Thompson. Afterward, at a village election in Rochester, Dr. F. F. Backus, who had Rochester, Dr. F. F. Backus, who had been Treasurer by a unanimous vote of the electors from the time the village charter had been obtained, was again the candidate of both parties. No whisper of opposition was heard before the election or at the polls, but when the votes were captures and a majority appeared in favor canvassed, a majority appeared in favor of Dr. John B. Elwood. Dr. Backus was an active and influential member of the Morgan investigating committee. That astounding result produced an instantan-That eous change

Political Anti-Masonry from that moment and for that reason became an element in our elections. It was alleged and extensively believed that the "Morgan Committee," to gratify personal aspirations, went voluntarily into politics. These allegations were as untruthful as they were unjust. It was not until we they were unjust. It was not until we ascertained that the fraternity, by a secret movement, was strong enough to defeat the candidate of both political parties, that we consented to join issue with them politically.

In the autumn of 1827, the discovery dangerous disease ensues, such as Dropsy,
Diabetes, Bright's Disease and many other
painful affections. Do not suffer from
Lame Back and inactive Kidneys, when
Burdock Blood Bitters act so promptly
upon the Kidneys, Liver, Bowels and all
upon the Kidneys and the Liver, Bowels a the Coroner who held an inquest over it, induced a belief that it was the body of Wm. Morgan. Our committee decided to hold another inquest. Impressed with the importance and responsibility of the question, I gave public notice of our intention, and personally invited several citizens who had known Morgan to be present. One of our committee went to tavia to secure the attendance of Mrs.

Morgan, and as many others who knew him as would attend. The body had been interred where it was found. The rude coffin was opened in the presence of between forty and fifty persons. When it was reached, and before removing the lid, I received from Mrs. Morgan and others who knew him well descriptions of others who knew him well, descriptions of his person. Mrs. Morgan described the color of his hair, a scar upon his foot, and that his teeth were double all round. Strong confirmed Mrs. Morgan's Strong confirmed Mrs. Morgan's state-ment about double teeth, one of which he had extracted, while another was broken, indicating the position of the extracted and broken teeth. When the coffin was opened the body disclosed the peculiar-ities described by Mrs. Morgan and Dr.

was reinterred, no one as yet expressing any doubt of its identity. Subsequently, however, we were surprised by a state-ment that the body supposed to be that of Morgan was alleged to be the body of Morgan was alleged to be the body of Timothy Monroe, who had been drowned in the Niagara River several weeks before holding the first inquest. This awakened general and intense feeling. Notice was given that a third inquest would be held at Batavia, where the widow and son of Timothy Monroe appeared as witnesses. different from that found at Oak Orchard Creek. Her husband, she said, had black hair that had been recently cut and stood erect. Her testimony made her husband from three to four inches taller than that of the body in question. She testified that her husband had double teeth all round, and described an extracted tooth from the wrong jaw and knew nothing of the broken tooth. The hair upon the head of the drowned man was long, silky, and of a chestnut color, while that of Monroe, according to the testimony of Mrs. Monroe and her son, was short, black, and close cut. While Mrs. Monroe failed in describing the body, her description of the clothing was minutely accurate. The heel of his stocking was described as having been darned with yarn different in mployment at Troy. The objection in oth cases was that I had been too busy a getting up an excitement about Moran.

Meantime the mystery deepened, and Coroner, who testified that it had not It was soon discov- clothes.

Our committees took no part in the

were Freemasons. In four counties no indictments could be obtained. In Ontario, however, the District Attorney, Bowen Whiting, and the Sheriff, Joseph Garlinghouse, though Massa, several design of the Carlinghouse though Massa, several design of the Garlinghouse the Garlingh Bowen Whiting, and the Sheriff, Joseph Garlinghouse, though Masons, regarded their obligations to the laws of the State paramount. Sheriff Garlinghouse and District Attorney Whiting discharged their duties independently and honestly. As the investigations proceeded the evidence increased that Morgan had been unlawfully confined in the Canandaigua jail, and secretly conveyed to Fort Niagara, where he was confined in the magazine. There was every reason to believe that he was taken from the magazine and drowned in Lea Ontario. This however. drowned in Lake Ontario. This, however, was boldly and persistently denied—detailed in the maxim that "Falsehood will travel miles while nials accompanied by solemn assurances that Morgan had been seen alive in severaged. I suffered obloquy and reproach verified. I suffered obloquy and reproach from that wicked perversion for nearly half a century. Indeed, there is reason to believe that even now, where I am personally unknown, generations are grow ing up believing that I mutilated a dead body for political effect, and, when exthat I mutilated a dead posed, boasted that it was a good enough Morgan till after the election. Forty years afterward the editor of the paper who originated the calumny, by a series of pecuniary reverses, was compelled great wrong he had done me by obtaining or him a situation in the Custom

House.

This served to extend and intensify the "excitement." It was everywhere charged and widely believed that I had mutilated the body in question for the purpose of making it resemble that of Capt. William Morgan. I encountered prejudices thus created both in Paris and London twenty years afterwards.

Our investigations were embarrassed and protracted by the absence and concealment of important witnesses. One of these witnesses was an invalid soldier who had had the care of Morgan while confined in the warging of Port Nicorofined in the magazine at Fort Niagara out he disappeared, and all efforts to find him were unavailing for more than a year. I finally traced him (Elisha Adams) to Brookfield, a mountain town in Verto Brookfield, a mountain town in vermont. We reached the log house of Adams' brother-in-let, with whom he was hiding, between twelve and one o'clock at night. Our rap was responded to by the owner, to whom, on opening the door, the Sheriff introduced me, directly after which, and before anything more hed been said we heard a wave from had been said, we heard a voice from the second floor of the cabin saying, "I an ready, and have been expecting you all winter." Immediately afterward the old man came down the ladder, and in ten minutes we departed on our return.
While waiting for breakfast at the foot

of the mountain several men dropped into the barroom, where we were sitting When called to breakfast, the landlady carefully closing the doors, remarked that her husband had sent for Masons, some of whom had already appeared, but that we need not fear them, for she had sent her daughter to inform other villagers what was going on, and that before we had done breakfast there would be twice as many Anti-Masons as Masons in attendance Continued on Page 6.

We are not Missed If you or I To-day should die,

Yes, he is dead. Would then be said. The corn would floss, the gray grass hay,
The cattle low,
And summer go,
And few would heed us pass away.

DEG 22, 1812.

How soon we pass!
How few, alas!
Remember those who turn to mold;
Whose faces fade
With autumn's shade
Beneath the sodden churchyard cold Yes, it is so—
We come and go!
They hall our birth, they mourn
A day or more,
The winter o'er
Another takes our place instead.

CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT. As told in General Sheridan's Recor of Indian Fights.

One of the most interesting offici reports ever published in any country General Philip H. Sheridan's "Record Engagements with Hostile Indians." Th report has just been published from the headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri, commanded by Lieut Gen. Sheridan. It embraces all engagements with hostile Indians from 1868 to the contract of 1882. The Report is compiled from official records. It is a marvel of matter of-fact writing, not a word of sentimer and hardly one of description being used One example taken by chance from the first page will illustrate the style of the modest and manly record:—

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was broken,
he extracted
he coffin was
he peculiar-

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1882.

he examinan open day, ns and Antissented from ch the body be that of organ, in her e the clothes. via, where it et expressing subsequently, equently, d by a state-to be that of the body of been drowned weeks before 'his awakened Notice was w and son of as witnesses. dy essentially t Oak Orchard aid, had black cut and stood e her husband aller than that She testified able teeth all

while that of testimony of testimony of testimony of tas short, black, Monroe failed description of accurate. scribed as havrn different in ation was very roughout were e clothing thus ssession of the at it had not Monroe or any e could have the other hand, of the body be-nite as satisfaccription of the o part in the y, as is known, Timothy Mon-

cident occurred spirit of our ing of the day at Batavia was st to be that of into the billiard to see a friend aving the room a prominent sel for Masons, turned to me, ell, Weed, what gad now?" To a good enough ing back the one following morn-a Masonic organ, arging me with nat the body in nough Morgan That perversion asonic and Demmuch popular g me to denun-

ded; the maxim wel miles while boots" was then luy and reproach rsion for nearly there is reason to where I am per ations are growmutilated a dead, and, when exas a good enough election. Forty tor of the paper compelled I avenged the and intensify the

as everywhere eved that I had question for the resemble that of oth in Paris and I encountered erwards. e embarrassed and nce and concealitnesses. valid soldier who organ while conat Fort Niagara

for more than a m (Elisha Adams) in town in Verne log house of with whom he was and one o'clock responded to by on opening the uced me, directly anything more bin saying, "I an expecting you all afterward the old dder, and in ten our return.
akfast at the foot

men dropped into we were sitting. ast, the landlady, ors, remarked that r Masons, some of ared, but that we ner villagers what pefore we had done be twice as many Page 6.

We are not Missed

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To-day should die,
The birds would sing the same to-morrow,
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Yes, it is so—
We come and go!
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They hail our birth, they mourn us dead;
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One of the most interesting official reports ever published in any country is General Philip H. Sheridan's "Record of Engagements with Hostile Indians." The report has just been published from the headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan. It embraces all engagements with hostile Indians from 1868 to 1882. The Report is compiled from official records. It is a marvel of matterof-fact writing, not a word of sentiment and hardly one of description being used. One example taken by chance from the first page will illustrate the style of this modest and manly record:—
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There are 120 pages of just such items, covering "deeds of daring-do" and heroism unexcelled in the most elaborate reports of European nations. There is material in the book for all the American novelists of the generation.

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Reno was now directed to move for-ward, at as rapid a gait as he thought prudent, and to charge, with the understand-ing Custer would support him. The troops under Reno moved at a fast trot for about two miles, when they came to the river, halted a few minutes to collect the men, and then deployed. A charge was made down the river, driving the Indians rapidly for about two miles and a dians rapidly for about two miles and a half, until near the village which was still there. Not seeing anything, however, of the sub-divisions under Custer and Ben-teen, and the Indians swarming upon him from all directions, Reno took position, dismounted, in the edge of some timber which afforded shelter for the horses of his command, continuing the fight on foot until it became apparent he would soon be overcome by the superior numbers of be overcome by the superior numbers of the Indians. He then mounted his troops, charged through the Indians, re-crossed the river, and gained the bluffs upon the opposite side. In his charge, First-Lieu-tenant Donald McIntosh and Second tenant Donald McIntosh and Second Lieutenant Benjamin H. Hodgson, 7th Cavalry, with Acting Assistant Surgeon J. M. DeWolfe, were killed.

Reno's force succeeded in reaching the top of the bluff, but with a loss of three officers and twenty-nine enlisted men killed, and several men wounded. Almost at the same time Reno's troops reached these bluffs, Benteen's battalion came up, and a little later, the pack train, with McDougall's troop escorting it. These three detachments were all united under under Reno's command, and numbered about three hundred and eighty-one men,

in addition to their officers.

Meanwhile nothing had been heard from Custer, so the re-united detachments under Reno moved down the river, keeping along the bluffs on the opposite side from the village. Firing had been heard from that direction, but after moving to the highest point without seeing or hearing anything of Custer, Reno sent Captain Weir with his troop to try to open com-munication with the former. Weir soon sent back word that he could go no further, and that the Indians were getting around him, at the same time keeping up a heavy fire with his skirmish line. Reno then turned everything back to the first position he had taken on the bluff, which seemed the best for a defence, had the horses and mules driven into a depression, put his men, dismounted, on the crests of the hills making the depression, and had hardly completed these dispositions when the Indians attacked him furiously.

iously.

This was about six o'clock in the even-This was about six o'clock in the even-ing, and the ground was held with a fur-ther loss of eighteen killed and forty-six wounded, until the attack ceased about nine o'clock at night.

nine o'clock at night.

By this time the overwhelming numbers of the enemy rendered it improbable that the troops under Custer could undertake to rejoin those with Reno, so the latter began to dig rifle-pits, barricaded with dead horses and mules and boxes from the packs, to prepare for any further attack which might be made the next day. All night long the men kept working, while the Indians were holding a scalp dance, within their hearing, in the valley of the Little Horn below.

Ing, in the valley of the Little Horn below.

About half-past two o'clock in the morning, of June 26th, a most terrific rifle-fire was opened upon Reno's position and as daylight increased, hoards of Indians were seen taking station upon high points completely surrounding the troops, so that men were struck on opposite sides of the lines from where the shots were fired. The fire did not slacken until half-past nine o'clock in the morning, when the Indians made a desperate charge upon the line held by Troops "H" and "M," coming to such close quarters as to touch with a "coup-stick," a man laying dead within the lines. This onslaught was repulsed by a charge from the lines assaulted, led by Colonel Benteen.

The Indians also charged close enough

The Indians also charged close enough to send their arrows into the lines held by Troops "D" and "K," but they were driven back by a counter-charge of those troops accompanied in person by Reno.

There were many wounded and the question of obtaining water was a vital one, for the troops had been without any from six o'clock the previous evening, a period of about sixteen hours. A skirmish line was formed under Benteen, to protect the descent of volunteers down the hill in front of the position to reach the water. A little was obtained in canteens, but many of them were struck in securing the precious fluid.

the precious fluid.

The fury of the attack was now over and the Indians were going for something to eat and more ammunition, as they had been shooting arrows, or else that Custer was a saming. Advantage was taken of

of June 25th, the column halted for about three hours, made coffee and then resumed the march, crossed the divide, and by eight o'clock were in the valley of one of the branches of the Little Big Horn. By this time Indians had been seen, and as it was certain they could not now be surprised, it was determined to attack them.

Custer took personal command of Troops "C," "E," "F," "I," and "L,"; Major Reno was given Troops "A," "G," and "M;" Captain Benteen, Troops "H," "D," and "K;" Captain McDougall with Troop "B," acted as guard to the pack train.

The valley of the creek was followed towards the Little Big Horn, Custer on the right of the creek, Reno on the left of it, Benteen off still further to the left, and it, seen the lattential the dust of the morning of the gave his orders on the previous day for the first advance by the detachments under Reno and Benteen, and which orders contemplated the support of these by the force retained under Custer's absence, and the impression was that this heavy force of Indians had gotten between him and the rest, forcing him towards the mouth of the Little Big Horn, from which direction the column under Gibbon, with Troop "B," acted as guard to the pack train.

The valley of the creek was followed towards the Little Big Horn, Custer on the right of the creek, Reno on the left of it, Benteen off still further to the left, and it was the train of the strength of the creek was followed towards the Little Big Horn, found the warriors return in strong force, but. seen or heard since he gave his orders on the previous day for the first advance by the detachments under Reno and Benteen, and

preparing to resist any attack which might be attempted, the dust of the moving column was seen approaching in the distance. Soon it was discovered to be troops who were coming, and in a little while a scout arrived with a note from General Terry to Custer, saying that some Crow scouts had come to camp, stating that Custer had been whipped, but that their story was not believed. About half-past ten o'clock in the morning General Terry rode into Reno's lines and the

fate of Custer was ascertained.

Precisely what was done by Custer's immediate command, subsequent to the moment when the rest of the regiment last saw them alive, has remained partly a matter of conjecture, no officer or soldier who rode with him into the valley of the Little Big Horn, having lived to tell the tale. The only real evidence of how they came to meet their fate, was the testimon of the field where it overtook them. What

was read upon the ground, as from an open page, was described in the official report of General Terry, who came up with Gibbon's column.

Custer's trail, from the point where Reno crossed the stream, passed along and in rear of the crest of the bluffs on the right bank, for nearly or quite three miles. Then it came down to the bank of the river, but at once diverged from it again, as though Custer had unsuccssfully attempted to cross; then turning upon itself and almost completing a circle, the trail ceased. It was marked by the remains of officers and men and the bodies of horses, some of them dotted along the path, others heaped in ravines and upon knolls where halts appeared to have been made. There was abundant evidence that a gallant resistance had been offered by Custer's troops, but that they were beset on all sides by overpowering numbers. The officers known to be killed were

General Custer, Captains Keogh, Yates and Custer, Lieutenants Cook, Smith, McIntosh, Calhoun, Porter, Hodgson, Sturgis and Reilly, of the 7th Cavalry, Lieutenant Crittenden of the 20th Infantry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon De Wolfe, Lieutenant Harrington of the cavalry and Assistant Surgeon Lord were missing. Mr. Boston Custer, a brother and Mr. Reed, a nephew of General Custer, were with him and were killed. Captain Banteen and Lieutenant Varnus of the cavalry and fifty-one men were wounded.

Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are perfect preventives of constipation. Inclosed in glass bottles, always fresh. By all druggists.

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ral fire, only
No. 1-20.—W. Richards' London Breech-load
sap action; fine twist barrel; both lumps ext through the frame; pistol grip; rebounding loc 18558.—Blued steel barrels; case harden nd mountings; ciled stocks; barrels brazed with hard solder; 12 gauge, price - \$9. 1056.—Real twist barrels; patent brees ase hardened locss; checkered walnut stock; 12 anze 11.00 No. 520. Real fine twist barrels; pa'ent breech; ase hardened; front action locks; oiled walnut stock, i'th pistol grip; 12 gauge, only \$14.00

169 SHARPE'S PATENT CARBINES AT 1-3 COST, They are all nicety refinished, as good as new has cole barrels well rifled; open with a lever the same violet by the same the same that the s

e of gun with blue barrels, e of gun full nickel-plated to prevent rust Price of eartridges, 42 in a box, 75c a box

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The Penitential Life of the Cistercians.

weak cider, such as is used by the poorest people in Normandy. On fast days they eat only dry herbs, boiled with a little salt

with a piece of coarse bread, and are allowed a half pint of cider. On other days

ed a half pint of cider. On other days, they have an herb soup, a dessert of a radish or two, or a few walnuts, or some such thing, and mess either of leutile roots, hasty puddings, or the like. They never eat fish on any account, and never touch eggs or flesh meat unless when sick, and but sometimes use milk. They practice a general mortification of the servers. When

they come to the fire in winter they stand at some distance from the calefactory, and

never put out a foot or pull up their cloaks to warm themselves, or stay long

in that place. Even in their sickness the superior often treats them harshly, in order to increase their humility and patience;

and the monks, under the greatest pain, reproach themselves as faint penitents, and add many voluntary mortifications. At

their dying hour they are carried to the church, laid on ashes and there receive

the last Sacraments, and usually remain

in that situation till they expire. They work in the fields many hours in the day, but join prayer with their labours. Their church duties are very long; and during

the whole day no one is out of sight of some others, to take away all possibility of sloth. They lie on straw beds. The

lightest faults are most severely punished

F. Burrows, of Wilkesport, writes : that

he was cured of a very dangerous case of

inflammation of the lungs, solely by the use of five bottles of Dr. Thomas' Electric

ing it to the public, as he had proved it (for many of the diseases it mentions to

ure) through his friends, and in nearly

Feels great pleasure in recommend-

in chapter.

. When

general mortification of the sens

The drink of the Cistercian monks is a

COMBINATION PEN-HOLDER. e l. Kni. 3 nathubber. By par \$1.70. J. Lue & CO., Mon

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post-paid, one of our beautiful 7-SHOT NICSE PLATED REVOLVERS. J. LEE & CO., Montreal, P. Q.

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FRENCH CUFF STUDS No. 210 is a ballet gir the, with the slightest movement, dances and move sthough alive. We have also a large assortment of lars arries, Horses, Flies, &c. No. 211 DICE UFS STUDS, with which games may be played same UFS STUDS, with which games may be played same played same played same played same played are apple pair by mail post-paid, 50z, 3 pairs, \$125, c. J. LEE & CO., Montreal, P. Q.

CONTTER'S GEM MICROSCOPE. not give the prantices and offers. By man, as of the Microscope affords. By man, as of the Microscope affords. By Microscope 30e; 3 for 75e; 1 dozen \$2.50.

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THE HAPPY HOME SONGSTER. ut a mother. The dearest spot nearth Lor go; Wanderer's dream; Annie Lourie; Wood, go; Wanderer's dream; Annie Lourie; Wock tith thee; We have lived and loved together; were a bor pasin; Jessie the flower of Du were a bor pasin; Jessie the flower of Du he old play-ground; Bonnie Doon, and a la caufful collection of other sougs. By mail or 50e; 6 for 75c. J. LEE & CO. Montreal.

"THE LIFE OF CHRIST."

"He Never Reads an Irish Paper."

On Nov. 8th, in the House of Com-mons, Lord R. Churchill asked the reasons why the man Westgate, who confessed to having participated in the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke,

had not yet been brought to that country for trial, and what course her majesty

Government intended to take regarding

Sir Henry James said there] had been some delay in bringing the man Westgates to England, and it had arisen from the fact that he was taken into custody in Jamaica, and it was necessary to obtain a warrant from Dublin, and also certain evidence to identify him. The trailless of the said of the

dence to identify him. That evidence

could only be obtained from the men of

the crew who were in the vessel in which he sailed. That vessel did not arrive in England until the middle of October. On the 16th or 17th of October the necessary

warrant was issued, and immediately a policeman was sent to Jamaica to take

him into custody. It was the intention of the Government to make every inquiry so as to see if there was any foundation

for the statements which the man made

Mr. Healy asked whether the honorable

and learned gentleman's attention had been drawn to statements in the Dublin papers to the effect that Westgate was a harmless lunatic.

The Attorney-General for England-

No, sir; I never read a Dublin newspaper (ironical cheers from the Irish members). Mr. Dawson (Lord Mayor of Dublin)— I beg to give notice that on Thursday I will ask the Prime Minister whether, in

view of the statement of the honorable and learned Attorney-General for Eng-

land that he never reads a Dublin news-

the Government to obtain accurate infor-

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e are ordered at one time.

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mation on Irish affairs. (laughter and The Fable of the Wolf and the Lamb

THE DEADLY DIME NOVEL. A Boy's Horrible Death at Shamokin While Preparing to Fight Indians.

[From the Norristown Herald.] Yesterday noon a terrible accident occurred at Shamokin, in which a fourteen year old son of U. F. John, a well known attorney at law, of that place, lost his life. The lad, Howard by name, had procured his father's pistol, and with George S. John, his cousin, and John Baldy, both about his own acc. was about to start west. about his own age, was about to start west to engage in the extermination of the Indians, of whom they had read so much in the pernicious yellow covered literature unscrupulous dealers still sell. While they were playing on Mr. John's porch

prior to starting, the pistol, which was in Howard's pocket, was discharged in some unknown manner. The boy fell mortally wounded. His terrorstricken companions were unable to call for help for some minutes. The injured lad, however, was beyond relief. He was carried into the beyond relief. He was carried int house and physicians summoned. wound was probed, but it was impossible to find the ball, which had entered the right temple. Death ensued within three hours after the accident occurred, the youthful victim never returning to consciousness. How the pistol was discharged is not known, but may be discovered by Coronor Wright, who has summoned a jury and is holding an inquest. The deceased was an unusual y bright and intelligent youth, and his sudden death

"BUCHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cures all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1 at paper, he will, after the cloture passes, provide some means for the members of

of the leading citizens

las thrown a pall over the entire com-munity, where his father is considered one

The movement in Paris for the demolition of the Church of the Sacr d Heart on the heighth of Montmartre is more than of local importance. In 1873 the Archbishop of Paris made application for permission for its erection, and a law was passed sanctioning the project. Since that date, enormous sums, the result of donations enormous sums, the result of donations from all parts of France, have been expended upon it, and it is still far from complete. When finished it will be one of the most conspicuous buildings in Paris, looking down from its height upon the whole city. As, however, it is intended to stand as a monument of the "undying confidence of the country in the infinite pity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus." it has raised the wrath of the fanatical minority which has already torn down the crucifixes from the walls of the schools. If the stormy meeting held one day last month at the Elysee-Montmartre obtain its object —the abrogation of the law—the building 's doomed. One reason given for it s doomed. One reason given for its destruction was grimly comic—that the erection of the church was a provocation to civil war! The lambs again have been condemned for whetting the appetites of the surrounding wolves

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Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles of it, and now finds herself in bet-ter health than she has been for years." Sold by Harkness & Co., druggists, DunEhr Catholic Mecord

Pablished every Friday morning at 486 Riel mond Street. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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 ithas 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 carneatly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and latty of the diocese.

Yours very sincerely.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. BISHOP' CLEARY.

Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 182.

DEAR SHE-I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev. Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship. Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Its judicious selections from the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday readings, and help the young to acquire a taste for Ushall be pleased if the Rev. Dec. Clearer in the contract of the cont

pure literature.

I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will countenance your mission for the diffusion of the Record among their congregations.

JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,
Bishop of Kingston.

MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Catholic Becord.

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 22, 1882.

In a few days a New Year will have dawned upon the RECORD and its readers. We are now in the fifth year of journalistic existence, and in looking over the brief period we have been before the public, have much reason to feel grateful to our friends and patrons scattered and true to the significance of this throughout every Province of the Dominion, from Vancouver to Cape Breton, for their steady, generous, and most encouraging support. Our purpose has been to give the Catholic people of Canada an Hark, a joyful voice is thrilling, And each dim and winding way of the Ancient Temple filling; Dreams, depart! for it is day. independent journai, prepared at all times to maintain and defend the rights of the Church, whenever, wherever, by of the Church, whenever, wherever, by whomsoever threatened or attacked. We have at all times fearlessly defined and upheld the privileges and prerogatives of upheld the privileges and prerogatives of the episcopacy, permitting, in so far as we knew, no consideration to intervene between our duty to authority and our fulfilment of it, in season, and, it may be also occasionally, in the estimation of some, out of season, by the affirmance of ful hold on the popular mind. In its undoubted rights. In the future we Catholic countries it has always exwill endeavor to do at least as ercised a sway and influence over well in this regard as we have done in the past. Untrammelled in our journalistic capacity by partisan alliances, we feel free to discuss all matters of public concern affecting the interests of the Catholic Church and its people from a standpoint essentially Catholic.

In this connection we may state it to be olics of Ontario for such further guaran- ter. Still the traditionary influence tees in the all important matter of free of the festival remains, particularly the greatness things created. dom of education as will place them on footing of equality with the Protestant minority of Quebec. The Catholics of Ontario owe it to themselves and to their posterity to assist in this great undertaking. In dealing with questions particularly affecting the Irish people we have not failed to set forth our views in very plain terms. And it is our firm intention to defend the Irish race in the future, as we have defended it in the past, against all attacks prompted by injustice or inspired by prejudice. We hold now, as we have always held, that neither the Irish in America, nor the Irish in Ireland, can ever cease agitating for reform in the government of their unfortunate motherland, till a system of self-government in some satisfactory form be there inaugurated. Home Rule for Ireland will, therefore, have in us all the strength of advocacy we can command.

On questions of general interest affecting the people of Canada at large, we will be found on the side of true progress, and, while advocating every measure tending to legitimate advancement, strongly oppose demagoguism in all its forms.

The RECORD, aiming to be a Catholic family journal, as such will, we flatter ourselves, in 1883 possess many features of interest and usefulness. Its columns will contain contributions not only from well known writers throughout the Dominion, but be favored by occasional articles from promising Catholic writers in the neighboring republic. The RECORD can therefore safely lay claim to that continued support from its present patrons, of which it feels assured. On its behalf we venture also to ask the friends of Catholic journalism throughout the Dominion to He who can turn churlishly away from extend the sphere of its influence and usefulness, by enlarging its circulation. We appeal to each of our present sub- repining in his loneliness when all around scribers to endeavor to procure us at least is joyful, may have his moments of strong one other, and thus render the principles whose promotion they have at heart a he wants the genial and social sympathies signal and invaluable service. To all our which constitute the charm of a Merry friends we heartily wish a Merry Christmas | Christmas." and a Happy New Year.

CHRISTMAS.

The stars in the far-off heaven
Have long since struck eleven:
And hark! from temple and from tower,
Soundeth sime's grandest midnight hour,
Blessed by the Saviour's birth,
And night putteth off the sable stole,
Symbol of sorrow and sign of dole,
For one with many a starry gem,
To honor the Babe of Bethlehen;
Who comes to men the king of them,
Yet comes without robe or disalem;
And all turn towards the holy cass.
To hear the song of the Christmas feast.

Christmas is aga n at hand. comes as another year is about to

sink into the shadowy realm of the past. As we stand in the presence of this great festival with all its gladdening and soothing recollections, its suggestive and elevating influences what are the thoughts that animate us? If we look with scrutiny into the year whose spirit and life are so soon to leave it, what reflections does the coming of Christmas quicken into being? The year may have been for us, for to whom is it not to a greater or less degreeone of sorrow and affliction, and misfortune. The cold blasts of worldly cruelty may have pierced our very souls, the angry torrent of man's injustice overwhelmed our efforts, the dark shadow of blighted hope, and broken courage, offspring purchance of our own folly, hung over us. But now at the first twinkling of the Christmas star, at the first pealing of the Christmas bell these chilling blasts lose their bitterness, these angry waves their fury, and the shadows of misfortune and affliction their depressing sway. If the year has been one of tears, those tears are now wiped away, if it has been one of sorrow that sorrow is effaced, if it has been one of gloomy despondency, that despondency is dispelled. How grandly impressive

festival is the song of the church.

Once again He comes in light, Girding earth with fear and woe; Lord, be Thou our loving might, From our guilt and ghostly foe.

Viewed from the merely hu.nan stand point Christmas has a wonderthe masses of the people that has never known or suffered diminution. With other nations that accepted the yoke of the religious perturbation of the sixteenth century, the cases into total disuse, and in all lost our purpose to press the claims of the Cath- most of its purely Christian characamong English speaking races and fails not to manifest itself in one form or another at each recurrence

of the day. "I am sure," says one of the greatest English writers of fiction, "I have always thought of Christmas time, when it has come roundapart from the veneration due to its sacred name and origin, if anything belonging to it can be apart from that-as a good time; a kind, forgivendar of the year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely, and to think of people below them as if they really were fellow-passengers to the grave, and not another race of creatures bound on other journeys, and, therefore, though it has never put a scrap of gold or silver in my?pocket, I believe that it has done me good; and will do me good; and I say, God bless it!"

Washington Irving in a not less happy manner voices the regard of his countrymen for Christmastide.

"Stranger and sojourner" he says ". am, yet I feel the influence of the season beaming in my soul from the happy looks of those around me. Surely happiness is reflective, like the light of heaven; and every countenance, bright with smiles and glowing with innocent enjoyment, is a mirror transmitting to others the rays of a supreme and ever-shining benevolence. contemplating the felicity of his fellowbeings, and can sit down darkling and excitement and selfish gratification, but

If the greatest of American prose wri-

ters, the most faithful of historians, as DEATH OF ALFRED G. JOHNSTON. well as most amiable of men, the immortal Irving, ever wrote anything more beautiful and touching in its tender simplicy, we have yet to see it.

But it is not from the human standpoint we desire to consider Christmas. In it we see a commemoration of the greatest of the works of God. viz., the Incarnation of the Word. In it we contempla.e a miracle of divine wisdom, a miracle of divine justice, a miracle of divine goodness. During these days we are called upon to contemplate the most marvellous and tremendous event in the history of the human race-an event wherein the Person of a God of Infinite perfection having assumed the finite nature of man comes into the world to rejoice, to redeem and We are called to regenerate humanity. upon to consider that mystery of Infinite Wisdom-which wisdom, the scripture tells us, reacheth from end to end mightily ordereth all things sweetly, that mystery wherein power immeasurable, wisdon unsearchable, riches inexhaustible, bounty infinite, knowledge unfathomable and mercy illimitable meet in a union of finite nature of man.

From where the sunrise had its birth, Unto the farthest bounds of earth, The Virgin Mary's Child we sing. With notes of gladness, Christ the King.

Blest Maker of the world, He came And clad Him in a servant's frame, Our flesh with His own Flesh to : id, Lest those should perish whom He n His Mother pure becomes the place Wherein abides celestial grace. She bears within her maiden breast A secret by herself unguessed.

Soon rises in that modest shrine The Temple of the Lord Divine: The stabless and unwedded one Within her womb conceived the Son

We have said that the Incarnation is the greatest of the works of God. The angelic doctor in reply to his own question as to whether God could create greater or better things than he has, answers that he could but makes three exceptions, (1) the Incarnation of the Word, (2) the divine maternity of Mary and (3) the beatitude of heaven. For as he declares God could not make a more perfect man than a man God nor a more perfect mother than the Mother of God, nor a greater measure of beatitude than the beatitude of heaven.

The Incarnation of the Word being the greatest of all divine works, the most signal of all divine mercies and having been accomplished for ends so vitally and essen tially concerning us it should be for us a cause of undivided love for God through Jesus Christ our Lord.

The splendor and harmony of Creation both animate and inanimate daily force upon our minds the consideration of the illimitable vastness of God's power. The sublimity of the heavens above, the gran deur of the ocean beneath, the magnificence of our lakes, the majesty of our rivers-the gentle loveliness of our streams -the verdant richness of our fields, the silent but expressive stateliness of our forests-the variety, brilliancy and usefulness of the products of earth-but above Christmas festival fell into some all the wonderful endowments of the human soul embodied in the innumerable and superb works that proceed from the hands of men, do indeed give us an idea of the greatness of the first cause of all

But, wonderful as are the things, they sink into comparative insignificance when apprehended in connection tion of our Blessed Lord and Redeemer. For in that marvel of divine love, the omnipotence of God is made manifest in that he unites himself to the very slime of earth-unites himself thereto by a union essentially and necessary indissoluble-his supreme wisdom in that by as suming a body and soul like ours God the Son became susceptible of suffering ing, charitable, pleasant time; the and was thus enabled to redeem us from only time I know of in the long cal- the yoke of sin-his justice in that the dignity of the Person of Christ gave an infinite value to the suffering of His human nature-His bounty in that he made himself one of us to overwhelm us with his blessings. In the words of St. Aug ustine the Son of God became man, that men might become sons of God, or as St. Gregory affirms, God was born on earth that man might be born in heaven. "O Lord renew thy signs and work new miraclesglorify thy hand and thy right arm."

Christmas being the festival of divine love for man, recalls to mind the remarkable expression of St. Paul when he declared that the "kindness and love of God, our Saviour, appeared, not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us.' (Tit. iii., 4.) Animated by firm convictions as to the truth of these words, we cannot better give echo to the belief that is within us and make this a bright happy Christmas, than in the old sweet hymnal of the church:

Remember, Lord, that heretofore, When Thee Thy Virgin Mother bore, Thou from her womb didst breathe our air, And human nature for us bear.

To Thee, this present solemn day,

The joyful heavens, earth and main, With whatsoever they contain. With whatsoever they contain, In new, harmonius accents sing New life restored by the new-born King

We, ransomed by that bloody tide,

JOHNSTON—On the 15th ult. at 120, Commorcial-road, Portsmouth, Alfred German Johnston (late of the Bank of British North America London, Ontario), fourth son of the late Commander Henry Johnston, R. N., aged 31.

We copy the above obituary notice from the "Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette" of the 18th of Noyember last. The announcement of the death of Mr. Johnston will be sad news for the many warm friends of that gentleman. Mr. Johnston, who was connected with the Bank of British North America in London, Ontario, succeeded within the few years that he lived in our midst, in endearing himself to many of our citizens by the noble qualities both of mind and of heart which distinguished him Feeling his health gradually failing Mr. Johnston by the advice of his physician, determined to return to E: gland, his native country. Previous to his leaving Canada this genidentification the feeble suffering and tleman spent some time in carefully examining the grounds of the Catholic fairh, and studying the doctrines of the church. The result was an entire conviction of the unquestionable claims of the church of his fathers. Yielding to the dictates of his conscience, Mr. Johnston felt it his duty, as he valued his eternal salvation, to renounce the so-called Reformation, and join the Catholic Church by an open and sincere profession of her doctrines.

He was admitted into the church

in St. Peter's Cathedral on the 15th day of April, 1880, by Rt. Rev. Monsignor Bruyere, Vicar General of the diocese of London. After further preparation Mr. Johnston received his first Communion and the sacred rite of Confirmation, at the hands of His Lordship Bishop Walsh, in the chapel of the Sacred Heart. This was the last solemn act of religion performed in Canada by Mr. Johnston. A few weeks after, this gentleman whose health had been failing for some time past, resolved to seek in his native land a climate more congenial to his weak constitution. He left our Canadian friends soon to return, in improved pised and described by his own entirely in their demands. At midnight health and strength. But God, whose designs are always wise and merciful, though inscrutable to us, had ordained otherwise. A few weeks ago letters received here from a member of his family brought the sad news that all hopes of recovery were abandoned by the patient and his relatives. For this last trial of his mortal existence, the earnest and ardent faith of Mr. Johnston did not fail him. Seeing that the world was about to pass away from him, he turned with Christian confidence to the consolations which religion infernal regions, the ex-monk Hyaalone is able to inspire. With earnest piety he asked and received those consoling rites, Extreme Uncwith the miracle of miracles, the Incarna- tion and Holy Viaticum, which the church administers to her dying children. Thus comferted and strengthened, this fervent convert to the Catholic Church expired calmly in the hope of a blessed resurrection.

In connection with the death of to make an extract from a letter addressed by him shortly before his demise, to a Catholic lady in this

things as they are, pains and aches included, for I have hope of a happy future after the great change. My knew that the end must come in time, which of course no one can exactly tell, than it ever was at any period of my life. One of the priests calls here frequently, and has administered the Holy Sacrament to me. and can put my trust in his guidance and advice. I find it a great comfort in a sick room, where, of course, the inmate finds himself craving for some one to talk to, exchange ideas with and so on, to be visited by my priest, with whom I have nice little talks, cheerful conversation being peculiarly acceptable, and one might say invigorating. In fact I feel much better in the mental part of much better in the mental part of my being, since I discovered the fact deacon by His Lordship Bishop Walsh.

that my physical being is doomed to oon go the way of all flesh. I don't think I can write any more. . .

"May the Almighty shower down on you and yours his choicest bless-

FATHER HYACINTHE.

Pere Hyacinthe was driven from the chapel in which he made his debut, after casting off his religious habit, with a debt of 44,000 francs, which his English friends of 44,000 francs, which his English friends subscribed to pay, and he is now in Lon-don to get them to come again to the res-cue and subscribe for an allowance of \$5,-000 a year for the support of his new church. For the present he is very poorly lodged in the Rue d'Assas, and the French papers say that the cares of matrimony begin to tell on his temper, and that the nce magnificent Pere Hyacinthe is geting sour and disappointed The above, which we copy from the columns of one of our contem-

count of the degradation which has fallen to the lot of the once famous preacher of Notre Dame in Paris, but at present better known as the renegade ex monk, Father Hyacinthe. So long as he owned himself the dutiful son of the Church which eager listeners stood around the come." great pulpit of the cathedral of Paris, electrified by the bursts of eloquence famed preacher. The large cathedral of the capital of France could not contain the multitude of French attracted by the fascinating talents But the moment that, by the sacri. ligeous violation of his religious vows, Pere Hyacinthe broke off from the mooring which kept him fast to sealed. From that moment his Loyson, the reputed husband of a

divorced American woman. The terrible retribution usually countrymen, whose natural instinct lowing resolution : abhors hypocrisy and fraud, the noted ex-monk, Hyacinthe, has lately crossed the English channel between the Faculty and ourselves, and the assurance that in future the Faculty with the wattel of the pauper on his shoulders and the staff of the mendicant in his hand. Hyacinthe is, at present, a beggar on the streets of London, soliciting the crumbs which Londor, soliciting the crumbs which fall from the table of the English aristocracy, to support himself and his household. Like Lucifer Hyacinthe has fallen through pride; but, whilst Lucifer is still reputed a king in the

AUTHORITY.

Our contemporary, Le Canadien, makes some very just reflections on the criticism to which a circular of Mgr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, has been subjected The Quebec journalist says that there is now a rather general discussion on a Mr. Johnston, we may be permitted circular issued by the Bishop of St. Hya cinthe wherein he forbids his clergy to contribute to the foundation of a paper to be called L'Etoile du Matin, the intended publication of which has been for several months announced. The groundwork of "I don't know what the future the circular is that the Bishop of Montreal may have in store for me in the being decidedly opposed to the starting of shape of pains and aches and general the new journal, the clergy of St. Hyasickness, but if I could get back to cinthe should not so far overlook his strong health now I would not ac- authority as to promote it. This docucept it. I am quite satisfied with ment, Le Canadien rightly maintains, is an act of episcopal administration. Through it the bishop speaks to his clergy. The press, therefore, has no right to pronounce on his conduct. The only competent trimind is, I think I can say with bunal to take cognizance of episcopal adtruth, more quiet and easy since I ministrative acts is the Holy See. There is no other. If, therefore, the Catholic press loses sight of this fundamental principle it denies and destroys authority in the Church, while its mission is to make that authority respected. To act other wise is to demolish the edifice. If Catholic writers set at naught the episcopal dig I am always delighted to see him, nity in such circumstances what respon can they make to openly avowed adversaries, when they oppose it in some other circumstances. Mgr. Moreau's circular was addressed to his clergy alone. The papers have published it without authori zation and in this action were certainly not only not within their right, but guilty of a deplorable act of indiscretion.

Ordination.

Rev. Donald McRae was in this city on

CO-EDUCATION A FAILURE.

We have never hesitated to express our pinions freely on the impractability and inadvisability of the co-education of the sexes. Nearly two years ago, in reply to an article in our respected city contemporary, the Advertiser, on the subject of female education, we took strong grounds on the subject. We then pointed out to our contemporary that with Catholics "it is not taken for granted that woman needs not know as much as man ; that girls should leave school earlier than boys: and that while at school their course of study should have regard to their filling an ornamental rather than useful position in society. Holding, as we do, the opinion that that nation is happiest wherein the status and influence of woman is highest, we will be always found in firm advocacy of the most thorough education of the female sex. By all means let women be well poraries, is a sad and correct ac- educate. Le the state make liberal grants for the maintenance of establishments for the higher education of women. But let there be no such thing as a forced system of co-education similar to that obtainin in the high ar I normal schools. An extension of the co elucation of the sexes into a university training, would, in our opinion, be disastrous to the best inbaptized and reared him, crowds of terests of the people for generations to

Since we gave expression to these views an incident has occurred to justify the which fell from the lips of the fartant subject. An attempt at co education made in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, has ended in a disastrous failure. Trouble having arisen citizens and of foreign nationalities between the male and female students attending the college lectures-the forof the celebrated Carmelite monk. mer laid before the faculty an ultimatum which proved the thoroughness of their purposes and convictions on the matter. They declared their intention to leave the college unless separate education were provided for the female students, and the rock of Peter, his doom was that in future no female student should be received in the college. The college downfall into the mire of infamy was authorities at first assumed a dignified atconsummated. Father Hyacinthe titude towards the remonstrances of the ceased to be the great preacher of male students, but the latter were not to Notre Dame. He became Monsieur be put down. Matters proceeded to such lengths that the citizens of Kingston, through ex-mayors Gilderslieve, McIntyre and Pense, and Mayor Gaskin. thought it fit in the interests of the city awarded to the apostate has fallen to intervene between the faculty and the on the head of the once famous Lov- male students. The result of their interson. He has reached the lowest vention was that the faculty withdrew depth of the abyss of infamy. Des- from its first position and acquiesced

"Resolved,-That, having heard the gentlemen who have acted as mediators agree to give an education to the male and female students separate and dis tinct in every particular, and that it not their intention to admit females in

This action on the part of the students lrew from the faculty the following

of the Royal College—Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of this morning, enclosing a resolution passed at a meeting cinthe is now writhing under the mer- of the students last evening, and desire to iselves in have interested themselves in the present college difficulties. The faculty agreed to give in future to the female students now attending college a medical education separate and distinct in every particular from the male students, and as the faculty believe that under existing discounts. under existing circumstances co-education in medicine is a failure, there is no inten tion of admitting female students in t I am, yours faithfully, Fif future. I am, ye Fowler, Registrar.

Thus, as far as the Royal College Physicians and Surgeons is concerned the problem of co-education of the sexe in universities is solved. Though decid edly in favor of subordination amon students in such institutions as essentia to their success, we must say that we admire the firm and manly stand taken by the male students in the Royal College in their recent communication with the faculty. Some of these students may have been guilty of indiscretion and in subordination in precipitating the diffi culty. It is, however, as a body we mus judge them, and as a body they have re flected great credit on themselves at done the college no little service.

Enough of its glory remains on its sword, To light us to victory yet,

The fifth volume of Donahoe's Maga ZINE (Mr. Donahoe is the founder of The Pilot) commences in January, 1883. is devoted to the Irish race at home an abroad. Only \$2.00 a year. \$1.00 fc six months. Sample copies sent fre Address Patrick Donahoe, 21 Boylsto St., Boston, Mass.

We have received a copy of the Hera'd new journal, published in Winnipeg, the Catholic interest, with the approbation of His Grace Archbishop Tache. The Hera'd presents a very creditable appear ance, and gives promise of doing excelle service. We wish our contemporary even success.

A magnificent assortment of Cathol Christmas Cards at the Catholic Recon

THE BAZAAR.

The Bazaar in aid of the build of St. Peter's Cathedral will week. We have often called th of our readers and the public ge the praiseworthy character of the taking, and desire to say a las commendation of a work the gaged the attention and enlisted port for several months of so n ted and painstaking Catholic this city and elsewhere. Than generosity of friends here and places, the ladies in whose hand agement of the Bazaar has be will be enabled to present all them with a visit in the City week a rich and varied col articles, useful and ornaments the city of London has never b nessed on any similar occasion. pect to see the hall crowded ex during the continuance of the eager and menerous patrons, ea to outrival the other in furt good purpose in view. Wi spirit animating the Catholics and their friends of other dend such a large and respectable st rolled up to the credit of the will make it the most may of the kind that has ever take Western Ontario, if not in all

THE CANADIAN CLE

The archdiocese of Qu the diocese of Montreal of Archbishops, two bishops hundred and twenty-two Of this number Quebec of Grace, E. A. Taschereau, A and Metropolitan of the tical province with two hu fifty-six priests. Montre His Lordship, E. C. Fat of the diocese, His Gra-Bourget, formerly bishop cese and new Archbishop apolis, in partibus, and I ship P. A. Pinsonnault bishop of this diocese and of Birtha, in partibus, and 4 In the diocese of Montres eight colleges, four sen branch of Laval Univer normal school. In the there are two colleges, Laval University and school. The Catholic cl Dominion number about s

EDITORIAL NOT

The Cologne Gazette states feature of the Austro-German that if either empire is attack sides the other shall render as

Several important change place in the British Cabinet. becomes Secretary of State f ies: Lord Kimberly, Secre for India: Lord Hartington State for War; Hugh Childe of the Exchequer.

According to the North Go it appears that in view of t tion of the French to purch German manufacture, Gern maintain the present moder French goods, and will par ject sparkling wines and arts higher duties.

A dispatch from Paris, d states that at a sitting of t Ministers yesterday, Admi berry submitted a draft 11,000,000 francs for the To tion. M. Grevy and severa said to have opposed th others supported it. M. indignant at the opposition,

his resignation. Marshall Serrano's prog form in Spanish politics fallen through. At the Cortes, on the 14th inst., S. of the Marshal's leading su an unexpected declaration members of the dynasti accept the constitution of called to power would ref eral sense on the lines of t of 1869, but without cons This is a complete abando shal Serrano's original which the constitution of 1 stone. The declaration i the greatest excitement i

There was a meeting or committee of the Irish N held in Dublin on the 13 in the chair. The receip amounted to £826 and 25 been formed. The propo Home Rule Association, £700, in the National Leag It was resolved to form a of which the officers of the are to be ex-officio membe were adopted, condemnin the Government to alle actability and cation of the

. 1882.

AILURE.

o, in reply to city contem he subject of trong grounds ointed out to Catholics "it woman needs an : I that girle than boys; and course of study r filling an orful position in he opinion that erein the status highest, we will vocacy of the of the female vomen be well

make liberal ce of establishation of women. hing as a forced similar to that normal schools. e lucation of the uning, would, in s to the best ingenerations to on to these views

d to justify the

ed on this imporot at co education ege of Physicians as ended in a disashaving arisen female students lectures-the forlty an ultimatum oughness of their ns on the matter. tention to leave te education were ale students, and le student should lege. The college med a dignified atlatter were not to proceeded to such zens of Kingston, Silderslieve, McInd Mayor Gaskin, iterests of the city the faculty and the esult of their inter-

ats adopted the foland ourselves, and future the Faculty cation to the mal s separate and dis-cular, and that it is to admit females in the same as a sat

e faculty withdrew

on and acquiesced

ands. At midnight

of existing difficul part of the students culty the following

Secretary to students ge—Dear Sir,—I am etter of this morning, n passed at a meeting evening, and desire to y accept the sugges gentlemen who themselves in the difficulties. give in future to the v attending college a separate and distinct from the male stu-faculty believe that mstances co-education lure, there is no intenemale students in t

ours faithfully,

the Royal College of urgeons is concerned, education of the sexe olved. Though decid subordination amon nstitutions as essentia must say that we add manly stand taken nts in the Royal College mmunication with the f these students may of indiscretion and inprecipitating the diffi ever, as a body we mus as a body they have re lit on themselves and

remains on its sword, ne of Donahoe's Maga oe is the founder of The s in January, 1883. It Irish race at home and 2.00 a year. \$1.00 for mple copies sent free. Donahoe, 21 Boylston

o little service.

red a copy of the Hera'd, ublished in Winnipeg, i est, with the approbation Archbishop Tache. The a very creditable appear promise of doing excellent sh our contemporary every

at the Catholic Record

THE BAZAAR.

of our readers and the public generally to

the praiseworthy character of this under-

gaged the attention and enlisted the sup.

generosity of friends here and in other

places, the ladies in whose hands the man-

agement of the Bazaar has been placed

will be enabled to present all who favor

them with a visit in the City Hall next

week a rich and varied collection of

articles, useful and ornamental, such as

the city of London has never before wit-

nessed on any similar occasion. We ex-

pect to see the hall crowded every night

during the continuance of the Bazaar by

eager and menerous patrons, each anxious

to outrival the other in furthering the

good purpose in view. With such a

spirit animating the Catholics of London

and their friends of other denominations,

such a large and respectable sum will be

rolled up to the credit of the Bazzar as

will make it the most marked event

of the kind that has ever taken place in

THE CANADIAN CLERGY.

The archdiocese of Quebec and

the diocese of Montreal count two

Archbishops, two bishops and seven

hundred and twenty-two priests.

Of this number Quebec counts His

Grace, E. A. Taschereau, Archbishop

and Metropolitan of the ecclesias-

tical province with two hundred and

fifty-six priests. Montreal counts

His Lordship, E. C. Fabre, bishop

of the diocese, His Grace Ignace

Bourget, formerly bishop of the dio-

cese and new Archbishop of Martian-

apolis, in partibus, and His Lord-

ship P. A. Pinsonnault, formerly

bishop of this diocese and now bishop

of Birtha, in partibus, and 466 priests.

In the diocese of Montreal there are

eight colleges, four seminaries, a

branch of Laval University and a

normal school. In the archdiocese

there are two colleges, a seminary,

Laval University and a normal

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Cologne Gazette states the essential

feature of the Austro-German alliance to be

that if either empire is attacked from two

Several important changes have taken

place in the British Cabinet. Lord Derby

becomes Secretary of State for the Colon-

ies; Lord Kimberly, Secretary of State

sides the other shall render assistance.

dred priests.

of the Exchequer.

higher duties.

his resignation.

There was a meeting of the organizing

committee of the Irish National League

held in Dublin on the 15th, Mr. Parnell

in the chair. The receipts thus far have

amounted to £826 and 250 branches have

been formed. The proposal to merge the

Home Rule Association, with a fund of

of which the officers of the local branches

are to be ex-officio members. Resolutions

Western Ontario, if not in all Canada.

Ireland by means of poor houses instead of public works as insulting to the Irish The Bazaar in aid of the building fund people, declaring that in the recent utterof St. Peter's Cathedral will open next ances of Lord Derby, favoring emigration week. We have often called the attention from Ireland, the committee discern an intention to starve the poorer inhabitants out of the country and revive the worst taking, and desire to say a last word of traditions of 1846. They affirm that if commendation of a work that has enpublic works are not at once resorted to, a system of out-door relief port for several months of so many devoought to be started, and recommend that ted and painstaking Catholic ladies in a bill amending the Land Act, including this city and elsewhere. Thanks to the provisions for labourers, be adopted.

Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, who is soon likely to enter the British Cabinet, is remarkable figure in the politics of Great Britain. He was born at Chelsea, September 4th, 1843, and has won distinction by force of character and ability. He graduated at Cambridge in 1866, and was afterwards called to the bar. He has travelled extensively in Canada and the United States, crossing to the Pacific and sailing thence to Australia and other colonies in the South Seas. The result of these travels he has published in "Greater Britain: a record of travelling in British speaking countries, 1866.7." In 1865 he was elected to parliament from Chelsea by a large majority over Dr. W. H. Russell. On the death of his father, besides becoming editor of the Athenæum, he succeeded to the baronetcy. In politics he is an advanced liberal and at one time made open expression of republican principles and attacked the monarchial system of government. After the last general election he became Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which office he displayed such marked ability that his elevation to a seat in the Cabinet is said to have been assured.

The Western Home Journal, in reply to the Catholic Mirror, gives the following authority for its statement, copied into these columns, that Count Campello had returned to the Catholic faith. Our authority for the statement, says the Journal, is the following extract from the Geneva correspondence of the secular Parisian journal Le Français: "Do you remember a certain Count Campello, a Canon of the Vatican Basilica, whose defection to Protestantism was celebrated with great triumph by the enemies of the Church? The unhappy canon did not remain long in the ranks of Anglicanism. Some time ago, I announced to you his going over to Old Catholicism, at the same time expressing the hope of seeing him soon return definitely to his old school. The Catholic clergy of the Church. That hope has just been fulfilled. Dominion number about sixteen hun- Our journals announce to-day the conver-Our journals announce to day the conversion of the ex-canon as an accomplished fact. The newspaper, "Il Dabaro," founded by him in Rome, had already died out, after a short flash, in the face of died out, after a short flash, in the face of the apathy of everybody. May this new conversion be an example to other names they are at the service of the enemies of the Church!"

ST. BASIL'S CHURCH, BRANTFORD.

During the last few months improvements on a large scale have been going on in the Catholic Church of Brantford. When this really splendid edifice shall be completed, the Catholics of Brantford can boast of a Church which will have few equals in the Province of Ontario. The building was begun by Father Curryon almost twenty years ago. Under his administration the work on the exterior was rapidly pushed forward and before. The greater part of these who asserted. for India; Lord Hartington, Secretary of State for War; Hugh Childers, Chancellor According to the North German Gazette it appears that in view of the disinclination of the French to purchase articles of German manufacture, Germany will not was rapidly pushed forward and before his departure for Europe, he had the maintain the present moderate duties on satisfaction of seeing about two-thirds of the exterior erected. The late pastor, Father Bardou, continued the building, and in his time the wall, front and roof of French goods, and will particularly subject sparkling wines and articles de Paris to the Church were completed at a cost of over ten thousand dollars. The Church remained in this unfinished state for the A dispatch from Paris, dated the 15th, states that at a sitting of the Council of last seven or eight years, and was used for Ministers yesterday, Admiral Jaureguidivine worship. Owing to the financial embarrassment of the parish nothing was berry submitted a draft for a vote of done to the interior which contrasted very 11,000,000 francs for the Tonquin expediunfavorably with the external appearance of the building. The church was encum-bered with debt, and funds not being on tion. M. Grevy and several Ministers are said to have opposed the expedition; hand, work was suspended. It remained unplastered, and the roof was not proof others supported it. M. Jaureguiberry, indignant at the opposition, then tendered against the inclemency of the weather in the winter season. Fortunately the present the winter season. Fortunately the present pastor, Rev. P. Lennon, is making every effort to remedy this state of things, and the people, recognizing the unsuitability of the church for divine worship and the inconveniences which its unfinished state Marshall Serrano's programme of reform in Spanish politics has completely fallen through. At the sitting of the Cortes, on the 14th inst., Senor Rivas, one gave rise to, are making every sacrifice to second the noble efforts of their pastor. of the Marshal's leading supporters, made The old shingles, already the worse an unexpected declaration that all the The old shingles, areany and the whole wear, have been removed, and the whole roof being now slated contributes very the the exterior beauty of the members of the dynastic Left would accept the constitution of 1876, and if much to the exterior beauty of the church. The work of the interior is being called to power would reform it in a libvigorously pushed forward, and in a few months the Catholics of Brantford will eral sense on the lines of the constitution of 1869, but without constituent periods. have reason to feel proud of their church, and to congratulate themselves on This is a complete abandonment of Marthe successful termination of the efforts shal Serrano's original programme, of which, in union with their zealous pastor, which the constitution of 1869 was the keythey are now making to complete and stone. The declaration naturally caused ecorate the house of God.

The following description of the interior the greatest excitement in the Chamber.

of the church is taken from the Brantford

Plans for the decoration and finishing of St. Basil's Church in this city have been prepared by Mr. John Turner, architect, and the proposed improvements are being out under his superintendance in a most elaborate and extensive manner. The church, exclusive of the school-room, is 150 x 66 feet, and is cruciform in plan, and consists of nave, aisles, transept, chan-£700, in the National League, was accepted.

cel and accessories. It was resolved to form a central branch, The building was first constructed by Messrs. Bellhouse & Large, and afterward extensive additions, together with towers, entrances, etc., were added under contract were adopted, condemning the decision of the Government to alleviate distress in of Wm. Watt, sr. The interior was never

finished, the bare brick walls being unrelieved by any decoration whatever The walls are 30 feet in height, as also the aisles, while the nave reaches an altitude of 50 feet, and when completed will present a handsome appearance indeed.

The lofty full-groined ceilings are sup-ported upon noble pillars, with heavily carved and moulded capitals and bases. Both nave and aisles are finished similarly, and some idea of the extent of the work may be formed from the fact that nearly 21 miles of heavy plaster moulded ribs are required. The church is dado-sheeted with narrow boards, with deep base and capped. The charcel and sanctuary are panelled eight feet high, with moulded inch-cut mouldings and cut battlements. The nave pillars will also be decorated with foliated carving to correspond with the pendants, corbels and other embellishments. The chancel will be finished with a handsome oak railing and pillars, and the organ and choir gallery with delicate cut

organ and choir gailery with deheate cut tracery and elegant buttresses. Stained glass windows, elegant in design, cast a soft light over all, while that in the front gable, 14x25 feet, is probably one of the finest stained glass windows in Ontario. The whole interior will be richly tinted with a view to emphasizing and heightening the beautiful effects wrought by the light and decorations. The moulded ribs and arches defining and sustaining the ceiling will be richly decorated, and their corbels, pendants, etc., delicately embellished with a strict view to additional beauty and harmony with the surroundings. The roof of the building has been slated by Messrs. Brown, and the work excellently performed. The plastering has been per-formed in a most artistic manner, and has

added much to the expense. The whole of the exterior will be finished in the Gothic style of architecture of the second period, and to be as near in keep-ing with the magnificent works of a similar character when that kind of architecture

was at its height.

Much praise is due Rev. Father Lennon Much praise is due Rev. Father Lennon for the energy and zeal he has displayed in directing, pushing and providing facilities for the carrying out of the work, more especially since the church has lain so long unfinished. When completed it will be the largest church in the city, and will be the only one finished in the above style of exhibitors. architecture.

The carpenter's and joiner's work is the contract of Mr. James Sinon, but the work has been performed by Messrs. Schultz Bros. most satisfactorily, the plastering by Mr. P. Griffin in a careful manner. Total cost \$10,000.

A POPULAR PRIEST. Rev. Father Lynch Leaves Peterboro for Lindsay

CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS HONOR HIM.

From the Peterboro' Review. On Sunday, the 10th inst., after the celebration of the morning mass in St. Peter's cathedral, the Rev. Father Lynch proceeded to his new pastorate in the parish of Lindsay. A large number of his former parishioners in Peterboro, and the Parish house to witness the departure of their beloved priest, besides those who conversion be an example to other names and other labaroums far brighter, but whose light has likewise singularly faded since were needed, that his departure from Peterborough was deeply regretted. When within five or six miles of Lindsay the escort was met by a number of Father Lynch's new parishioners of that town, who came out to meet and welcome their priest. Thus escorted, he proceeded to the church, at which he arrived at about three o'clock. After services in the church

> The greater part of those who escorted the Rev. Father Lynch to Lindsay bade him farewell, and returned home on Sun-

day evening although a few remained there until Monday. THE PRESENTATION. Previous to his departure from Peterborough the Rev. Father Lynch was made the recipient of several very hand-some testimonials of esteem and addresses. On Saturday evening a large number of the members of his congregation and other friends assembled at the Parish house for the purpose of making the presentations. tant citizens of Peterborough Father Lynch was presented with a beautiful ebony cane with a handsomely ornamented head of solid gold.

Accompanying the present was an address signed by Mr. Hilliard, M. P., Dr. Kincaid, Mayor Smith, Mr. J. K. Stratton, and Mr. J. J. Lundy. Rev. Father Lynch made a suitable

reply. ADDRESS FROM THE CONGREGATION. On behalf of the congregation of St.
Peter's, Father Lynch was then presented
with a complete silver tea set. The set with a complete silver tea set. The set was procured from Mr. R. Muncaster, and consisted of twelve pieces of silver plate, all elaborately and handsomely ornamented and engraved. Dr. O'Sullivan, on behalf of the congregation, presented the rev. gentleman with an address full of re-

grets at his departure.

Rev. Father Lynch replied in a few Rev. Father Lynch replied in a lew remarks, and said that he would send a written reply to their kind address. Short addresses were made by Dr. O'Sullivan, Dr. O'Shea, Dr. Kincaid, and The Collins of the Collins and H. H.

Messrs, T. Cahill, T. Dolan, and H. H. Smith, to which Father Lynch replied briefly PRESENTATION BY THE CHOIR.

On Thursday evening the choir of St. Peter's cathedral presented the Rev. Father Lynch with an exceedingly handsome tilting silver water pitcher, accom-panied by an address, to which Father Lynch feelingly replied.

PERSONAL.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Buffalo Union.

LIKE their divine Master and model, their own know them not. They are in the world, but unrecognized, unnoted by it. Some humble home or obscure workshop is the scene of their daily toil, and their name is seldom spoken beyond its precincts. Coarse, rough work, prosaic anxieties, sorrows without a glimmer of romance, are their portion; and their quiet cheerful acceptance of it is all that distinguishes them from their fellow toilers. Heroes! the very word is eloquent of high endeavor, magnificent daring and sacrifice, with a meed of at least eventual human recognition; since there are always generous hearts to appland even where they cannot imitate, and eyes that see not the utility of Christian heroism, are at least their own know them not. They are in the utility of Christian heroism, are at least keen for its beauty. But what beauty in those work-worn plodders and drudges, what poetry in their lot, what chance for loftiness of thought or act under the sor-did cares that oppress them! They are common, perhaps uncouth in aspect, untaught in speech, tedious and uninteresting generally. Give us heroes of nobler mold and we will honor them; show us picturesque sorrows and we will make haste to comfort them; the romance of virtue and we will do it with reverse virtue and we will do it with reverence. So say the world and worldly Christians, but not so the watchful angels or the of His life on earth in that very poverty and obscure toil, which the world in its heart despises. He made it His own por-tion, and that of His dearest friends and followers. With special love He loves His poor, world-shunned creatures who uncomplainingly earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. They bravely smother all token of the pain of loss of smother all token of the pain of loss of bereavement, lest they fall in their needed lator; they fulfil their religious duties undeterred by winter's cold or summer's heat, by stress of work or grief or weari-ness; and the comment often is that they are coarse and unfeeling, that their troubles are not comparable to those of the gently nurtured. But God underthe gently nurtured. But God under-stands. His compassionate eyes are upon them as they drop ofttimes like the over-wrought beast of burden, by the way-side. In the world's sight their life and death are alike without honor. But what reck they of that when Christ's "come, ve blessed," is their welcome into eternity, when His divine hands raise them up and

set them among the princes of His people. 'Tis none other than Parson Newman who is responsible for the following utter ance: "There are three things true in honor of the Roman Catholic Church. It has been a wall of bress against scientific infidelity; a protesting power against all forms of socialism and communism; and it has set its face resolutely against fre-quency of divorce which has especially disgraced Protestant Massachusetts, Connecti-cut, Indiana and Illinois." This is surely pra se from Sir Rupert; and yet Parson Newman but voices herein the sentiments of the thoughtful Protestant minds of to day. God-fearing and God-loving Pro-testants see with a sigh how utterly powerless is their gospel of negation to face the social upheavals and intellectual rebellions that now so threaten the exist-ence of all religious belief, and the perpetuity of social order. Itself begotten and brought forth in passion, Protestant-ism never has been able, and is not now able, to stem the burning lava flood of insati-able passions that fiercely belch forth from the uncontrolled heart. It is only the Christ-taught and Christ-commissioned Church that can do this. Her positive, authoritative teaching has won the assent of the most profound intellects through all the Christian ages, as it does to day.
The upholder of order in society, she is no
respecter of persons. Rank and magnificence do not daze her vision; neither does
human ambition or other earthly consideration influence the balance of her sanctuary scales. In her eyes the soul of the beggar is as precious as that of the proud ruler of millions; and whilst pro-tecting the poor against the crushing tyranny of the rich, she lifts her voice power of Him who commanded the winds and waves.

THE Rev. C. Herbert Richardson-a boss Methodist preacher who parts his name in the middle—gave oratorical thanks in his church in Washington, Thanksgiving Day, by boldly criticising the prosecution of the Star Route thieves. Now let Bro. Ingersoll and Bro. Richardson clasp hands. The millenium has come; the lion and the lamb lie down together. If a priest had only talked thus—mavrone! But it appears Methodist preachers are a privileged class; and doubtless had they been invented in the days of Horace, the tuneful old pagan would have classed them with the poets and painters to whom much license is

TALMAGE doesn't like scandal-mongers and thus mercilessly lashes the vile and vicious vipers: "As for these gadabouts, tale-bearers, scandal-mongers, whisperers and everlasting snoops, I hate them with vehemency, and I ask God to give me intensity with which to hate them. I think among the worst of the whisperers are those who gather up all the malicicus things that have been said about you, and bring them to you without any of the extenuating circumstances. After they have made your feelings all raw, they will take the beauty of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the sta have made your feelings all raw, they will take the brine and turpentine and aquafortis, and rub it in with a coarse towel until it sinks to the bone. They make you a pincusbion in which to thrust all the sharp things they have heard about you, and then the whisperer adds: "Don't get me into the scrape; don't tell anybody I told you." Despite this vigorous excoriation, however, it is probable that the gadabout, the tale-bearer, the scandal-monger, the whisperer, and the everlasting snoon will continue to play We had the pleasure of a visit last week from the Rev. Father Whelau, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa.

Our readers will, we feel assured, be glad

Scandal-monger, the whisperer, and the everlasting snoop will continue to play their gutter-snipe trade. 'T is a necessity of their being. They'd die if they couldn't continue it. And they seem to care little that they are accursed of God and men.

active steps to give effect to the emigra-tion clauses of the Arrears of Rent Act, by publishing regulations under which union can borrow money to supplement Gover nment grants for the purpose of depopulating the country. Emigrants to North America will be landed at New York, Boston, Quebec or Halifax. A male and female agent of the English Government will be appointed at each of these ports to keep the English authorities advised as to the results of the second of these ports to be results and the results of the second of th the reception of the unfortunates who, ruined by slow degrees in their own country, have been compelled to accept aid from the hand that has destroyed their homes. The English attempt to get Irish-American organizations to second their efforts by taking the immigrants off their hands here, have not been successful. Neither Mr. Vere Foster nor Father Nugent, respected men though they be, have been able to convince Irishmen in this country that the work of England in sweeping Ireland of her people is a benefit to that unhappy country.

Here is a pathetic story that comes to us from the State of New York: "An absolute divorce was granted recently to Mrs. Mary Harvey in the Brooklyn Čity Court. She is only 16 years old, and has just discovered that her husband, Wm. E. Harvey, is a thief. Her parents are wealthy and objected to her marriage, which was contracted in secret through the which was contracted in secret through the instrumentality of a fortune-teller. Harvey is now serving a term of two years and six months in the penitentiary for robbery." Is the Catholic Church not wise in forbidding its members to have dealings with soothsayers? They are nearly all frauds, and those few of them who have extraordinary powers, cannot foretell the future and know the past of their clients only through agencies. Keep away from them? Who married that child clandestinely to that malefactor? Not a priest. Was it a Protestant clergyman? We know not, but whoever he was, he should have hi-authority to officiate at weddings immedi-

Freeman's Journal.

ENGLISHMEN who visit the United States are struck by a certain freedom of inter course among our young people, which they denounce in their books as the cause they denounce in their books as the cause of an immoral state of society. Yet what shall be said of the specimens of "good". English society that arrive here? We have recently had a professional beauty who had entered even royal circles travelling with a divorced female bearing the name of a brilliant member of Parliament. name of a brilliant member of Parliament and journalist. Mr. Labouchere, indeed, may one day succeed to a title; yet "Mrs. Labouchere" has been snubbed by New York society, and the pr fessional beauty had to get rid of her equivocal chaperon before Boston would receive her. And yet, who is Langtry? Then we have an eminent legal gentleman, Sergeant Ballantine, who comes over here to lecture after the manner of Oscar Wilde, another favorite monstrosity of English society. favorite monstrosity of English society. This Sergeant Ballantine has been described by Labouchere, in his paper, Truth, as a roue, and he talks, if the Sun report be correct, of Mrs. Langtry and her late chaperon in a light manner, using their Christian names. It is not strange that conscientious men in England are seeking the Ark of the Church. If we may judge from the English prints and the English persons who come over the sea to astonish us, the deluge of corruption is upon England.

London Universe

For the last ten years the Jesuits have been expelled from the German empire, and any Jesuit who should happen to be found within the dominions of the pious Emperor William lays himself open to being first put into prison for a length of time, and then turned out of the country. It is not so in Austria. At Feldkirch, in Tyrol, the Jesuits own one of the finest colleges that exist anywhere in the world. the beggar is as precious as that of the proud ruler of millions; and whilst protecting the poor against the crushing tyranny of the rich, she lifts her voice against the bloodshed and robbery of the frenzied rabble. From the everlasting rock upon which Christ built the Church, she looks out upon the swelling sea of human passions with calm confident mien, and waves them back with the mysterious power of Him who commanded the winds before he started had as great a horror of the Jesuits as Bismarck himself. But he came back with very different opinions. In his report about Feldkirch he says,

In his report about reducted he says, amongst other things:
"In Germany no Jesuit is permitted to live, but I really see no reason why that should be so. By keeping them out of should be so. By keeping them out of the country and persecuting the Church, Protestantism gains nothing, but a power-ful impulse is given to infidelity. The sooner an end is put to this state of

things the better."
Would that this opinion of a Protestant court chaplain were to spread among the ruling classes of Germany; the Catho would be benefited by it to some extent, but the country itself ever so much more.

Catholic Columbian

PARENTS generally are more anxious to have their daughters practice piety and to be devoted in the performance of the be devoted in the performance duties of their religion, but why they should so insist upon the daughters being virtuous to the exclusion of their sons, we cannot understand. The mother who would consider her daughter as careless, and deserving of severe reprimand for neglecting her monthy communion, regards her sons with the greatest comneglecting her monthy communitary, gards her sons with the greatest complacency if they go to Holy Communion at Easter and Christmas, or even once a year. 'Tis true that girls are more susceptible to religious inflaences and easier brought to an appreciation of the worth the control of the worth that the control of the control of the worth that the control of the of their faith, whilst boys early learn through evil companions, to regard piety as childishness, and therefore not manly. They see their mother and sisters and depend on the faither rather their control of the contr pious and devoted, but the father rather careless, and he it is they follow. Father's prious and devoted, but the lather rather careless, and he it is they follow. Father's influence, therefore, goes far towards raising up good Catholic young men. Though the mother may be a St. Monica, still the son may be wayward. Early training in piety and good influences by

to learn of the admission to the bar of Michigan of Mr. John R. Jones, formerly Anglican rector of Walkerville, a position he resigned on determining to join the Catholic Church.

Now let us hear Talmage on the patrons and abetters of said "snoops," etc.

Boston Pilot.

The English Government is taking active steps to give effect to the emigra-

Non-Catholics often set a good example to Catholics often set a good exam-ple to Catholics in the way of bequests to charitable institutions. We frequently near of large sums of money left for the improvement of churches and educational improvement of churches and educational institutions, or for the founding and sustaining of charities of various kinds, but it is seldom that Catholics act in like manner in proportion to means. Anybody who has anything at all to will, should make it a duty he owes to religion, to remember some charitable object and to remember some charitable object and dispose of his property with a view to honoring God.

Gop bless our total abstinence societies, say we all—Priests, fathers, mothers, hus-bands, wives, brothers, sisters, and child-ren. They have done, and continue to do, glorious work, not only in the spiritual order, but in the temporal as well. Many a poor soul has been rescued from eternal loss, and many a home has been bright-ened by the sweet and consoling self-denial of the pleasures of the intoxicating cup. Total abstinence in the Catholic Church is not spasmodic. It is laid down in the code of morals, a principle to be rigidly adhered to in all cases where there is accasion of sin. Temperance, however, is the virtue that must be practiced by all who wish to save their souls. It may not always mean moderation in drinking intoxicants, but can also be applied to a restraining of the passions in any direc-tion whatsoever. Still we must acknow-ledge with sorrow that many Catholies are intemperate in drink, but we can truthfully say that no real Catholic is intemperate. Intemperance and Carnon try, thrive together. They are contradictory. When, therefore, we Catholics are up-Intemperance and Catholicity cannot ment for the suppression of intemperance ostensibiy, we are unjustly treated. We have in our faith more powerful means of overcoming this vice than have all the governments of the earth combined. The Catholic knows that the authority which warns him of his sins is not of men, but emanates directly from Christ, who declared that all who hear the Church hear Him. Now and then a specially gifted apostle will rise up to show the glories of Catholic faith in brighter light, as did the luminaries of the Church light, as did the luminaries of the Church in different ages. But such a personage comes with no more power or authority than were possessed by the Apostles and is possessed by their successors to the pre-

is possessed by their successors to the pre-sent day. About thirty-five years ago the sammy Father Matthew preached temper-ance throughout the British Isle, and hun-dreds of thousands rallied about the stan-dard of total abstinence and pledged themselves to mortify for life their sinful pas-sion in honor of the sacred thirst of their Saviour upon the cross. And even in America this great Apostle of total abstinence enrolled in a short time six hundred thousand persons whose descendants to this day declare with pride and thankful hearts that their tathers and mothers received the pledge at the hands of Saintly Father Matthew. The good work goes on yet, and to day there is scarcely a large and thriving congregation of Catholics that does not possess and take a just pride in its temperance society. All these socie-ties are affiliated to a State Union and the State Unions form a grand army as the American Total Abstinence Union. What church organization can show such a result of its teachings? Outside the Catholic Church we defy any one to point out a strictly total abstinence association formed on the principal of spiritual welfare, as well as temporal good. God does bless and pros-per the good work, and by its fruits the tree of Catholic faith is discerned. We have no need of going out of the church, the dispensary from which we draw all the remedies to alleviate suffering, pain and sickness, and all patent nostrums are discarded as useless and vain imitations. Certainly, we may encourage all good work, but it is vain that a man bu

The Pleasure of Music.

If you can afford the time and the money—I say, if you can afford the time and the money—I say, if you can afford the time and the money—have in your house harp, or flute, or piano, or organ. Just as soon as the child's hand is large enough to compass the keys, teach that hand to pick out the harmony. And I say to all young men, try the power of music upon your moral character, and in your entertain-ments and in the proper occupation of your hours of silence and solitude. Many your hours of stience and softude. Many a young man has been kept away from the temptations of this life because, although he has had only one room perhaps in a boarding heuse, in that room he has had some instrument of music that was his charm in time of solitude and temptation. There is something in it to temptation. There is something in it to soothe pain, to quell passion, to reclaim dissipation, to strengthen the immortal soul, and especially if that melody is of a religious character.

ACCIDENT ON THE G. T. R.

A serious accident took place on the London, Huron & Bruce Railway on Thursday evening, which resulted fatally to Mr. Strongman, fireman. It appears the snow-plow attached to two engines, was engaged clearing the track north of Hensall and was returning when the express came along and a collision could not be averted. The three engines were thrown from the track and the cars badly smashed. Engineer Brown was badly hurt, and it is thought cannot live. Mr. John Law of this city was also seriously hurt, having several of his ribs broken. A lady named Mrs. Murray, belonging to Clinton, was badiy hurt. The disaster is attributable to those in charge of the snow-plow.

A woman who would always love would never grow old; and the love of mother and wife would often give or preserve many charms if it were not too fre quently combined with parental and con

Returning to the barroom, we found that she had done her work thoroughly. Fifteen or twenty men were in the barroom glaring at each other and at Adams, but nothing was said, and we were driven off unmolested. On our way back Adams stated that, hearing a noise in the magazine he reported it to Mr. Edward Giddins, keeper of the fort, who told nim that a stranger was lodged there who in a day or two would be taken to his friends in Canada, but nothing must be said about it. He then from time to time carried food to the person. Soon afterwards, near midnight, he was told to have a boat in readiness for the purpose of taking away the man in the magazine. Several gentlemen arrived in a carriage, by whom the man was taken from the magazine and escorted to the boat. Adams was told to remain on the dock until the boat should return, and that if in the meantime an alarm should be given he was to show a signal on the dock until the boat should return, and that if in the meantime an alarm should be given he was to show a signal to warn the boat away. As nothing of the kind occurred the boat returned quietly, and as of the six who left in the boat only

and as of the six who left in the boat only five returned, he supposed that one had gone to his friends in Canada.

Adams was wanted as a witness in trials then pending in Canandaigua. We reached that place in the afternoon of the day the court convened. Three men were on trial for abducting Morgan. The testimony of

was in an extra stage with his Masonic friends. As there was no longer any need of hiding, he was on his way to Niagara. In passing the Mansion House, Rochester, Adams, who was standing in the doorway, asked me to stop, saying he wanted to explain his testimony. The lawyers, he said informed him that if he told what he knew about the magazine and the boat it would send him to State prison. They also told him that the law dil not compel a witness to criminate himself, and, to punishment, he must deny the

In 1831, after my removal from Dor-chester to Albany, a libel suit was com-menced against me by Gen. Gould, of henced against hie by Gen. Gold, of Rochester. It was tried at Albany, Judge James Vanderpoel presiding. The libel charged Gen. Gould with giving money he received from the Royal Arch Grand Chapter to enable Burrage Smith and John Whitney to escape from justice. Gerrit L. Dox, Treasurer of the Grand Chapter, and John Whitney, one of the recipients of the money, were in court to establish the truth of the libel. Mr. to establish the truth of the libel. Mr. Dox testified that a "charity fund" had been entrusted to Gen. Gould. John Whitney was called to prove that he received a part of the fund, with which, in company with Burrage Smith, he left Rochester, and was absent nearly a year. Gen. Gould's counsel objected to witness' testimony until it had been shown that Gen.Gould knew that the money furnished was to enable Smith and Whitney to escape from justice. The Court sustained this objection, and Whitney's testimony was excluded. As it was impossible to prove what was known only to General Gould himself, the trial ended abruptly. Judge Vanderpoel, in charging the jury.

Was conceated by our committee for point ical effect. While we were being fiercely denounced as incendiary spirits, Judge Enos. T. Throop, in charging the Grand Jury at Canandaigua, spoke of Anti-which he hoped "would not rest until every man implicated in the abduction of Morgan was tried, convicted, and punished."

Outy and County of New York ss.

Thurlow Weed, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statements are true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of September, 1882,

Spencer C. Doty, Notary Public.

17 Union Square, New York City. Judge Vanderpoel, in charging the jury, dwelt at length upon the licentiousness of the press, and called upon the jury to give exemplary damages to the injured and innocent plaintiff. The jury, thus instructed, but with evident reluctance, found a verdict of \$400 against me. My offence consisted in asserting a fact, the exact truth of which would have been established if the testimony, had not been Vanderpoel, in charging the jury established if the testimony had not been ruled out by a monstrous perversion of

Col. Simson B. Jewett of Clarkson, Major Samuel Barton of Lewiston, and John Whitney of Rochester, passed that evening at my house. Jewett was pre-pared to testify that he furnished a carriage for those who were conveying Morgan secretly from Canandaigua to Niagara. John Whitney was one of the party. Major Barton would have testified that he two the day of the carriage which conveyed furnished the carriage which conveyed the party from Lewiston to Fort Niagara.
John Whitney being one of that party John Whitney being one of that party. Whitney would have sworn that Gould supplied money to enable him to "escape from justice." In the course of the evening, the Morgan affair being the principal topic of conversation, Col. Jewett turned to Whitney with emphasis and turned to Whitney with emphasis and said: "John what if you make a clean breast of it." Whitney looked inquiringly at Barton, who added: "Go ahead."

Whitney then related in detail the history of Morgan's abduction and fate. The idea of suppressing Morgan's intended exposure of the secrets of Masonry was first suggested by a man by the name of

first suggested by a man by the name of Johns. It was discussed in lodges at Batavia, Le Roy, and Rochester. Johns suggested that Morgan should be separated from Miller and placed on a farm in Canada West. For this purpose he was taken to Niagara and placed in the magazine of the fort until arrangements for settling him in Canada were completed. settling him in Canada were completed, but the Canadian Masons disappointed but the Canadian Masons disappointed them. After several meetings of the lodge in Canada, opposite Fort Niagara, a refusal to have anything to do with Morgan left his "kidnappers" greatly perplexed. Opportunely a Royal Arch chapter was installed at Lewiston. The coccasion brought a large number of enthusiastic Masons together. "After labor," in Masonic language, they "retired to refreshment." Under the exhilaration of champage, and other viands, the Chaplain them. After several meetings of the lodge in Canada, opposite Fort Niagara, a refusal to have anything to do with Morgan left his "kidnappers" greatly perplexed. Opportunely a Royal Arch chapter was installed at Lewiston. The occasion brought a large number of enthusiastic Masons together. "After labor," in Masonic language, they "retired to refreshment." Under the exhilaration of champagne and other viands, the Chaplain (the Rev. F. H. Cummings of Rochester) was called on for a toast. He responded with peculiar emphasis and in the language of their ritual: "The enemies of our order—May they find a grave six

feet deep, six feet long, and six feet due east and west." Immediately after that toast, which was received with great enthusiasm, Col. William King, an officer in our war of 1812, and then a member of Assembly from Niagara County, called Whitney of Rochester, Howard of Buffalo, Chubbuck of Lewiston, and Garside of Canada out of the room and into a carriage furnished by Major Barton. They were driven to Fort Niagara, repaired to the magazine, and informed Morgan that the arrangements for sending him to Canada were completed, and that his family would soon follow him. Morgan received the information cheerfully, and walked with supposed friends to the boat, which was rowed to the mouth of the river, where a rope was wound around his which was rowed to the mouth of the river, where a rope was wound around his body, to each end of which a sinker was att-ched. Morgan was then thrown overboard. He grasped the gunwale of the boat convulsively. Garside, in forcing Morgan to relinquish his hold, was severely bitten.

Whitney, in concluding his narrative, said he was now relieved from a heavy load; that for four years he had not heard the window rustle or any other noise at

the window rustle or any other noise at night without thinking the Sheriff was after him. Col. Jewett looking fixedly at Whitney, said: "Weed can hang you now." "But he won't," was Whitney's court convened. Three men were on trial for abducting Morgan. The testimony of Adams was essential to complete the link. On being called to the stand he denied all knowledge bearing upon the question. He resided, he said, at the time specified in the fort, but knew of no man being confined in the magazine, and knew nothing of men coming there at night in a carriage, and knew nothing of a man being taken from there in a boat. His denials covering the whole ground were explicit. That, for the time being, ended the matter. When the court abjourned I walked across the square with Judge Howell, who presided, and who remarked to me that I had made a long journey for nothing, my witness, Adams, being ignorant of the whole affair. Gen. Vincent Mathews of Rochester, who was walking on the other side of the Judge, replied with much feeling "that the old rascal had not uttered one word of truth while he was on the stand."

Gen. Mathews was the leading counsel for the kidnappers, but refused to be a party in tampering with witnesses. On our return to Rochester the witness Adams was in an extra stage with his Masonic friends. As there was no longer any need pardonably neglected. That letter reached Chicago one week after Whitney's death, closing the last and only chance for the

closing the last and only chance for the revelation of that important event.

Whitney was a mason by trade, honest, industirous, sober, but excitable. In all the early stages of the Morgan affair he believed he was doing his duty. The final crime was committed under the circumstances I have related.

I now look back through an interval of fifty-six years with a conscious sense of having been governed through the "Anti-Masonic excitement" by a sincere desire, first, to vindicate the violated laws of my country, and next, to arrest the great power and dangerous influences of secret societies. We labored under serious disadvantages. The people were unwilling to believe that an institution so ancient, to believe that an institution so ancient, to which so many of our best and most distinguished men belonged, was capable of not only violating the law, but the sustaining and protecting offending men of the Order. A vast majority of the American people believed that Morgan was concealed by our committee for political effect. While we were being fiercely denounced as incendiary spirits, Judge Enos. T. Throop, in charging the Grand Jury at Canandaigua, spoke of Anti-Masonry as a "blessed spirit;" a spirit which he hoped "would not rest until every man implicated in the abduction of Morgan was tried, convicted, and punished."

City and County of New York ss.

17 Union Square, New York City.

An Editor in Luck. St. Jacobs Oil cures rheumatism; of this

St. Jacobs Oil cures rheumatism; of this I am convinced. For years I suffered with rheumatism in my left shoulder and right arm, and last fall I was incapable of attending to my duties, and lay many a night unable to sleep on account of terrible pains. A few weeks ago, a severe attack of this trouble struck me, and this time I coupling to trut he St. Jacob (iii) time I concluded to try the St. Jacobs Oil, I must acknowledge, with but little confidence in its merits. I freely confess that the result has completely astonished me.
The first application relieved the pain very materially, and the continued use of only two bottles has completely cured me of this chronic evil, and that after the most eminent physicians and their prescriptions had been of no avail. I therefore consider it a duty to publish the above for the benefit of all sufferers with rheumatism and kindred complaints. G. A. HEILMAN, editor Republican, Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. J. R. Cuthbertson, Toronto, writes: "My wife had a very severe attack of Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs about three years ago, and ever since has been subject to severe colds on the slight-est exposure; in fact they were so frequent that her system was quiet reduced. She tried several remedies, but without any permanent effect, until she was induced to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of

ers. [From New York Observer.]

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"Made New Again."

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George Kelcy of Dunchurch, Parry

able to do my own work."

George Keley of Dunchurch, Parry Sound, for the last six years suffered from Dyspepsia, and had tried Doctors and Patent Medicines, until out of patience with all treatment, but was induced by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters. Before finishing one bottle ke was astonished at the result, and declares he never felt better in his life, "I could name" (says he) half a dozen others who have derived great benefit from the medicine."

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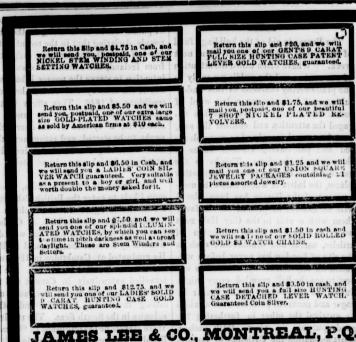
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MAILS AS HADED	CLOSE.			DUE FOR DELIV'RY		
MAILS AS UNDER.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Great Western Railway Going East-Main Line. For Places East-H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East-				-		
ern States	5 00	1 00		8 00	1.30	6.30
New York, &c. (Thro Bags)		1 00	10.30	8 00	2 45	6.30
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon-						0.00
treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces			5 00	8 00		6.30
For Toronto	5, 7 30	1 00	5, 10 30	8 00	1 30	6.30
For Hamilton	5, 7 30	1.00	19 30	8, & 11	1 30 & 2	45 6 30
G. W. R. Going West-Main Line. ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe, Railway P. O. Mails	* ***					
for all places West of London, Detroit, Western	5 00	1 15	****	8:00		2 45
States Manitoha &c		1.15			0.15	
States, Manitoba, &c. Thro Bags—Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnStates	* * * *	1 15	10.00	200	2 45	
Thro Bags—Chatham		1 15		8 00	2 45	
Mt. Brydges.	5.00	1 15	10 30	8 00	2 45	10.00
Newbury	5 00	1 15	****		1211	6.39
Newbury Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.	0.00	1.19				2.40
Thro Bags-Petrolia, Sarnia, Watford and Wyom-						
ing	6:30	1 15		8 & 9	2.45	
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West		1 15			2 45	
Strainfov	6.30	1 15		8&9 30	2 45	
Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails.						
Glanworth	7.30				2 45	
Wilton Grove.		1 15		9 00		
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.	- 9 (6)					
Bruce and Orwell	7 30			****	2 45	
Aylmer	530&73	1 15		****	130&24	5 630
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge-					2 45	
town and Amherstburg	7 30	1 15			2 45	
St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails-Courtwright						
to St. Thomas, &c.,		1 15			44	1111
St. Thomas	530473		****	9 00	2 45	6 30
Port Stanley. Port Dover & L. H. Mails.	7 30	1 15	****	0.00	245	6 30
London, Huron & Bruce-All places between Lon-	7 15			8 00		
don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth,						
White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow.	7.00				0.00	
Ailsa Craig	7 00	12 15		****	6 30	****
W., G. & B. and Southern Ex. of W. G. & B	5 00	12 13		8 00	1 30	6 30
Between Harrisburg and Fergus	3 00	1 15		3 00	1 30	
B. L. H. West of Stratford	7 15			300		6 30
G. T. R. West of Stratford		12 15		1		6 30
B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford		12 15			1 30	6 30
B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo	5 00	12 15			2 45	
G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto		12 15			1 30	
Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Division	7 15			111		
St. Mary's and Stratford	7 15	12 15	4 45	8 00	11 30	1 30
Thro Bags-Goderich and Mitchell	6 30		4 45	11 15		6 30
Belton, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry Grove, St Ives,						
(Tuesday and Friday)	2111	12 15				6 30
The Grove, Clinton and Seaforth			4 15	11 15		
For Great BritainThe latest hours for despatchi	ng lette	rs et	for t	treat B		
Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Cunard packet, via New Yo	ork: In	esday	s. at 1 1	n. m., r	er Inn	nan o
White Star Line, via New York; Fridays, at 1 p. m.,	per C	anadi	an pac	ket. vi	a Rim	ouski
For Great Britain.—The latest nours for despatch; Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Chnard packet, via New Y. White Star Line, via New York; Fridays, at 1 p. m., Postage on letters, 5c. per joz.; Newspapers ic. per 2 Rates of Postago on Letters between places in t vostage stamp; if nosted unpud, will be control.	oz : res	fee.	5c.			
Rates of Postage on Letters between places in t	he Dom	inion	Sc. ne	r t oz.	, prep	aid by
exceeding toz. in weight, and prepaid only 3c., wil	l he rat	od do	mblo tl	ho amo	unt of	defic

exceeding joz. In weight, and prepaid only 3c., will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Canada or to the United States, le, per 4 oz. Post Cards for United Kingdom, 2 cents each. Money Order issued and paid on and from any Money Order Office in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Newfoundland and United States. Post Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from \$1 upwards, on which 4 per cent, interest is allowed, will be received for transmission to the Central Office of the Post Office Savings Bank.—British India, Newfoundland and United States. Money Order and Savings Bank.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Post Office,—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. to 7 p. m.



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ont.

Ireland.

London, Dec. 11.—A meeting was held at Mallow vesterday to establish a branch of the Irish National League. William O'Brien, one of the speakers, said before a man could open his lips in Ireland he must read through all the musty statutes exceed since the Crusades, and wee betide enacted since the Crusades, and woe betide him if he offended against the meanest of their star chamber laws.

The first arrest made under the Curfew clause of the Repression Act was made Monday evening. The prisoner is believed to have been a companion of the murderer of Detective Cox.

Dublin, Dec. 14.—The Government has Dublin, Dec. 14.—The Government has issued a circular in regard to the distress in the west of Ireland, declaring it is determined to rely solely upon the administration of relief through the Boards of Guardians, as it is satisfied relief works are not only extravagant, but often fail to renot only extravagant, but often fail to re-lieve the most needy. The Government lieve the most needy. The Goverment will be prepared to empower Boards of Guardians to borrow money if necessary to meet the pressure on their resources.

Prosecution of the charges against Messrs. Healy and Davitt has been indefinitely postponed.

Glasg w, Dec. 14—Forster, speaking here of the condition of Ireland, said he was sure the most powerful Government that ever existed in England would he overthrown if it attempted to introduce

overthrown if it attempted to introduce Home Rule, which would never be granted, as it involved absolute separation and

ed, as it involved absolute separation and a great probability of civil war in Ireland. London, Dec. 14.—Derby, in a speech at Manchester ye terday, said his opinion was that some millions spent in promoting emigration from Ireland would be a profitable expenditure. He believed in a few years, despite the Land Act, small tenants would be just as dependant as ever on the forbearance of the landlords. Thus old difficulties would recur. He old difficulties would recur. thought the Government should refuse to listen for an hour to the claim for Irish nationality in whatever disguise presented.
"An Irish Parliament would lead to separation as certainly as two and two make four. If we don't desire this to become a practical question, we must avoid giving vague pledges which will be construed to mean more than they do."

Brady and Hanlon have been discharged,

but will appear before a magistrate to-

Dublin, Dec. 18.—At a meeting of the Organizing Committee of the Irish National Land League, held to-day, Parnell presided. The receipts thus far amounted to £826, and 250 branches had been to £826, and 250 branches had been formed. The proposal to merge the Home Rule Association, with a fund of £700, in the National League, was accepted. It was resolved to form central branches of which the officers of local branches will be conflicted members. Parnell proposal ex officio members. Parnell proposed resolutions, which were adopted, condemning the decision of the Government to alleviate the distress of Ireland by means of poorhouses instead of by public works, as insulting to the Irish people.

THE SLEEPY CARTHUSIAN.

His Drowsiness was Easily Overcome but his Sloth was hard to Master.

Many years ago there lived in the monastery of Gottestheil a monk who was strangely persecuted by an indomitable drowsiness. With the best possible intentions he could not contrive to rise at midnight to go and sing matins in the choir.

Imembers in his endeavors to torward the interests of the branch, nothing having occurred in its workings since its organization to cause him anything but pleasant recollections. First vice-President Chas. Stock was then duly installed President Now Nature, that had made him so sleepyheaded, gave him also a mechanical turn.
Without any training, without any notion of mathematics, by the mere force of reflection and labor hemanufactured a wonderful clock. To the apparatus for strik-I regret to say that during the year our list the Sewing Machine repair part and ating the hours he added a rude chime bells. This, however, was insufficient, and immediately at the corners and in the middle of the little capital which mounted the dial, he placed a blackbird, a cock, and a little drummer with his a cock, and a little dumin.

At the proper hour all this made a row. For some nights things went on well; but after a certain time, when midnight came, the chimes chimed, the blackbird whistled, the cock crew, the drummer drummed, and the monk-snored Another man would have been disheart-

ened, but the Brother, invoking again his inventive genius, devised a serpent, which was placed under his pillow, and which, was placed under his photo, and when windinght came, was sure remorse-lessly to his into his ear, "Get up, get up—it is the time!" This serpent was much more effective than the blackbird, the cock, the drum, and the chimes—all of which, besides, failed not still to come to its aid, with a little supplementary tantara-ra. This succeeded admirably tantara-ra. This succeeded admirably and the Carthusian never missed awaking. Alas! in the middle of his joy at this suc cess, he made a melancholy discovery. He had thought he was only drowsy, he sees now that he is lazy. Even when completely waked up, he hesitated about leaving his hard pallet. Many a minute in relishing the pleasing conscious-

ness of being m b'd.

The matter called for an immediate reform. The religious felt himself guilty, and the mechanician felt himself humili-Speedily a heavy board is placed over the bed, in such a fashion as to fall rudely on the sluggard's feet, ten seconds after the charitable warning of the serpent. More than once the poor monk betook himself to choir lamed and bruised. Well, would you believe it ?-whether it was that the serpent had lost its shrillness, or that the board had come in course of time less weighty, or the old man more sleepy-headed-whether it was that his limbs had grown hardened, or that he had contracted the criminal habit of drawing them back before the chastisement descended, it was not long before he felt the necessity of another invention. And so, every evening before lying down, he tied to his arm a strong cord, which, at the fatal hour, stretched itself on a sudden,

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

The election for officers of Branch No. 16., C. M. B. A., passed off pleasantly on Wednesday 6th December. The follow-

President.—W. P. Buckley, re-elected.
1st Vice President—Patrick Murdock.
2nd " —Thomas Keilty.
Rec. Sec.—John Gibson, re-elected. Rec. Sec.—John Gibson, re-elected.
Asst. Rec. Sec.—James Young.
Financial "—John P. Hayden.
Treas.—Patrick McAulay, re-elected.
Marshall—John Horan, re elected.
Guard.—Israel St. Louis.
Trustees, two years, Jas. P. Halpin,
Thos. Hayden and John Gibson.
Since we were installed and the Branch
instituted, the 7th of May, 1882, our increase has been fourteen members, numbering at the present time 32 members,

Fraternally yours, John Gibson. Rec. Sec. Branch 16, C. M. B. A. On Thursday evening the 14th inst., Stratford Branch, No. 13, C. M. B. A., held ts election of officers for the ensuing year

its election of officers for the ensuing ye with the following result:

Rev. Dr. Kilroy—Spiritual Adviser.

G. R. Northgraves, Chancellor.

D. J. O'Connor—Pres., re-elected.

Edward Fitzgerald—1st Vice Pres.

John Ryan—2nd Vice

R. A. Purcell Rec. Sec. re-elected.

E. E. Onick. Act. Pres. Sec. 19. R. A. Purcell Rec. Sec. re-elected.
F. F. Quirk—Asst. Rec. Sec.
F. D. Douglass—Fin. Sec.
D. O'Grady—Marshall Jas. Hurley-Guard. Trustees, Chas. Stock, Jas. O'Loane,

C. J. Tracy, Edward Walsh, and L.IK.

Kenny, two years.

At the close of the election the president, Mr. D. J. O'Connor, expressed a desire to vacate the office of President for the unexpired term of this year, and on motion of Chancellor Rev. G. R. Northgraves, seconded by the 2nd vice-President, E. seconded by the 2nd vice-Treatmen, Fitzgerald, the request was granted, coupled with remarks from the mover of a very culogistic nature, relative to the very able and impartial manner in which Mr. O'Connor discharged the duties of his office. Mr. O'Connor replied in a few well chosen remarks, stating that whether went chosen remarks, stating that whether in the president's chair or on the floor, he would always endeavor to do his duty to the branch, and that during the term he had occupied the chair he had the hearty co-operation of the several officers and members in his endeavors to forward the unexpired term of 1882. Our eath rate has been high, three of our prothers having been taken. In each case the bereaved family was promptly paid

he bereaved family was promptly paid he beneficiary of \$2000. Respectfully and fraternally yours, R. W. PURGELL, Rec. Sec. Branch 13. At the Regular Meeting of Paris branch, No. 17, C. M. B. A., held Dec. 12th, the annual election of officers was held. The following were elected for 1883:

President—Thos. O'Neil, re-elected.
1st vice Pres.—Jno. P. Keaveny "
2nd " "—Timothy O'Poi..." 2nd " " —Timothy O'Brien. Rec. Sec.—Jno. Sheppard, re-elect Asst. Rec. Sec.—Martin J. O'Brien. Financial Sec.—Wendlin Schuler. Treasurer—Daniel O'Neil, jr. Marshall-Thos. J. Collins Guard-Michael J. Collins Trustees— (2 years) W. Schuler, Tho Collins, Jno. J. Moore. Yours fraternally,

JNO. SHEPPARD. Rec. Sec. Branch No. 17 Branch No. 5, Brantford Ont., electer to following officers for 1883:— President—John C. Sullivan 1st vice-Pres.—M. Shanahan 2nd " "—M. Klinkhamer Rec. Secretary—Prof. J. A. Zinger Assistant "
—A. Hawkins
Financial "
—James Feeney Treasurer—A. Harington Marshal—John Daly

Guard—A. Savage Trustees—Rev. J. Lennon, A. Hawkins Trustees—Rev. J. Lennon, A. Hawkins and M. Quinlivan.

We trust branches will act promptly in forwarding Quarterly Reports, and remitting therewith the proposition tax for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, also the "Capita tax" for 1882, Nearly all our branches are in covered for Supervising Medical. are in arrears for Supervising Medical Examinations. Branch officers are hereby requested to remit without further delay all fees due Supervising Medical Exam-iner. Disapproved Medical Certificates, and certificates of applicants rejected by branch-ballot, must be paid for as well as branch-ballot, must be paid for as well as the certificates of initiated members.

SAML. R. BROWN. Secretary G. Council

The housekeeping of Queen Victoria's establishment is cared for by a butler, who fatal hour, stretched itself on a sudden, and jerked him out of bed.

At this point he had arrived. What fresh somnicidal projects he was turning over in his head heaven knows, when he found himself falling asleep for ever. Asleep! No, the fervent Christian judged not thus; and, in spite of his little sin of sloth, full of confidence in Him who pandons, "Ah!" he cried, "I am wakbe purchasing and see that good measures are given by the tradesmen. The chief cook has a salary of \$3,500, and the two pastry cooks have \$1,500 each. The gold and silver plate, valued at \$15,000,000, is cared for by three servants. The number of household servants is 94.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh
and consumption in its first stages are
treated at the International Throat and
Lung Institute, 173 Church Street, Toronto,
where the Spirometer is used, an instrument invented by Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris,
and ex-aide surgeon of the French army,
which conveys the medicines in the form of
cold inhalations to the parts diseased. Suitable constitutional treatment is used when
required. Consultations and a trial of the
Spirometer free. Poor people bearing certificates furnished with the instrument free.
When not convenient to visit the office
write, enclosing stamp, for pamphlet, giving
full particulars to International Throat and
Lung Institute, 173 Church street, Toronto,
or 13 Phillip's square, Montreal.

Trebilcock's Mammoth Jewelry to the Trebilcock's Mammoth ;Jewelry to the Head.

instituted, the 7th of May, 1882, our increase has been fourteen members, numbering at the present time 32 members, with other medical certificates sent for approval or disapproval to the Supervising Medical Examiner.

We shall not have attained the zenith of our ambition until every man who can be got in this town and vicinity to join our Branch, then we will lay on our oars in our little barque and trust everything will go on as smoothly as in the past. Many of our members are workers in and outside of the Branch. It behoves each and every member of the C. M. B. A. in Canada to lack nothing, but to be up and doing to obtain the required number of members to form a Separate Beneficiary in Canada, thereby making our death rates less.

As his Lordship Bishop Walsh is a member of our noble association, and one who takes a great interest in the cause, I on behalf of this branch would esteem it a great favor if he would contribute to this branch a picture of himself. For the same we would ever be thankful.

Fraternally yours,

John Gibson, a fine \$100 gold watch to anyone leaving a watch of any description that cannot be repured perfectly in his workshop. No doubt there are a great many who have more or less trouble with their timepieces who or less trouble with their timepieces who will be pleased to know that there is now a place where they can have them repaired with perfect safety, and rely on getting a perfect job, or a new watch can be made to order if desired. Some time ago Mr. Trebilcock added a jewellery manufacturing department to his establishment at a great department to his establishment at a great expense, and secured the services of one of the best American jewellers and diamondsteters to manage it. Mr. Trebilcock now receives orders from all parts of Ontario for jewellery to be made to order, and no doubt he will meet with the same success with his watchwork. Trebilcock's is, without doubt, one of the most complete jewellery establishments in Ontario, and well worth the name of Trebilcock's Mammoth Jewellery Store, London.

The Universal Type Writer.

Attention is respectfully called to the advertisement—\$1.50—The Universal Type Writer. It will at one commend itself to Merchants, Teachers, Draughtsmen. Engineers, Parents, as well as Children. It is a remarkable ingenious invention, doing the work of a \$100 Type Writer, and the advertiser is perfectly reliable.

DON'T DIE in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, reaches,

bed-bugs. 15c.
Catholic books, pictures, beads, scapulars, medals, etc., of all kinds, kept constantly in stock at the Catholic Record Bookstore, corner of Richmond street and Dufferin avenue.

Dufferin avenue.

Another Voice in Favor of the Pride of the Valley.

Hudsonville, Noy. 17, 1882.

PROF. A. M. SHRIEVES,

DEAR SIR:—Your valuable medicine has done me a great deal of good. I have only tried one box, find enclosed \$I for five boxes of Pride of the Valley. and oblige

Yours Respectfully,

C. GUILD.

Hudsonville, Ottawa, Co. Mich.

For the best photos made in the city go to Epy Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

a specialty.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has retachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

R. S. MURRAY & Co. are prepared to fit up churches, public buildings, hotels and private residences with Brusseis, Whiltan, velvet, tapestry, three-ply Kid-derminster and Dutch carpets, India and China matting, English oil cloth, cut to offit rooms: American and Canadian oil cloth. French, English and German lace curtains always on hand. Largest stock of house furnishings in America. Carpets made and laid at very small charges, cut, matched and tacked free, 124 Dundas street, and 125 Carling street. street, and 125 Carling street.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorrow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more neral. By its use the scanty locks of e once more resume their former color general. and the hair becomes 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.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers! Mothers: Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth? with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-cepend 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 laste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest ...d best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Soid everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panagea?" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat. Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

TEACHER WANTED, 1883. For R. C. Separate School, No. 1 McGillivray, and 9 Biddulph, Male or Female, holding second or third class certificate, Address stating salary WILLIAM KELLY, Adare P. O., Ont.
Dec. 12th, 1882.

\$1.50

The season of the year is now approach who purpose taking such a course of train

The Story Without an End.

At the city of New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, Nov. 14th, (always Tuesday), under the sole management of Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., the 199th Grand Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery occurred, and the historically famous warriors attest over their signatures, a faction of the Company, that all was fairly done. It resulted as follows: Tieket No. 52.116 drew \$75,060, the first capital prize—J. M. Dixon, an Insurance Agent of Finish Tex., had one-fifth, asdid also Mrs. Josephine Miller, No. 319 E. 52d st., New York city Among others, No. 83.355 drew the second prize, \$25,000—sold in fifths—two(2) to Charles Mowatt, a salior on the schooner "Lucy May," of New Durneyman eigar maker, No. 49 New Church st., New York city, Ticket No. 33,719 drew the third prize of \$10,000, two-fifths of which were held by W. T. Clarke, a real estate agent in S. 9ths, 1142 Magazine st., New Orleans. There were name published; but this is enough to encourage others. The Story Without an End.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Catholic Record Book Store.

Pure Pearl Rosary Beads strung on silver; Garnet Reads, strung on silver; Imitation Coral Beads, and a large variety of other kinds to select from. Holy Water Founts in Dresden China and Parian Marble, Ivory Crucifixes on Ebony Stands, and an immense variety of Statues at Prices to suit all,

PRAYER BOOKS We have the Largest and Best Selected Stock of Prayer Books West of Montreal The prices of these books are so low that we have had to purchase a very large stock in order to be able to supply the great demand The prices range from löc to §4 each.

[From \$1 to \$12 each.

A LARGE STOCK OF CHRISTMAS



The public is requested carefully to notice the ew and enlarged Scheme to be drawn monthly CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been a reserve than to force and added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted Dec. 2nd. A.D., 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

place monthly.

A splendid opportunity to win a fortune.
First Grand Drawing, Class A, at New Or-leans, Tuesday, January 9, 1884—152d Monthly

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE PRIZES OF \$6,000... 2,000... 1,000... 900 25...
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
9 Approximation Prizes of \$750...
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250... 6,750 4,5 0 2,250 1967 Prizes, amounting to...

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giv-ing full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed

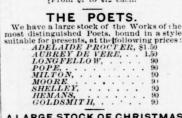
M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

Canada Business College.

ing when many of our young men and women will be leaving their homes to attend some school of business training. Much care should be exercised in selecting one which is certain to meet your anticipations. We know of none more worthy of one which is certain to meet your anticipa-tions. We know of none more worthy of your consideration than the Canada Busi-ness College, Chatham, Ont. This institu-tion has secured an enviable reputation during the past few years. The business men of Chatham speak in the highest terms of it and we have no hesitation in recommending it to those of our readers who purpose taking such a course of train-

DOUAY BIBLES



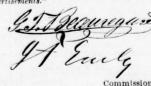
Those who wish to purchase Catholic Books and Objects of Devotion, as well as all articles in the stationary line, would do well CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK

THOS. COFFEY. CATHOLIC BOOK STORE,



TICKETS ONLY 85. SHARES IN PROPORTION. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its ad-



Ladies' Wool Scarfs, Mitts and Breakfast Shawls. Gents' Cashmere Squares and Fancy Made Cases, Purses, &c..

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Also Trade Marks, etc. Send Model and
sketch, will examine and report if patent
able. Mary year's practice. Pamphiet free,
N.W. FITZGERALD & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

THIRD-CLASS FEMALE TEACHER wanted for the R. C. Separate School, in Hullett. Apply to Thos. CARBERTT, Clinton Post Office. Hullett, Dec. 9, 1882.

THE UNIVERSAL TYPE WRITER THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENT. a polished hardwood case, and sent, POSTPAID, to any address on receipt of price, Our (\$1.50). Address all orders to C. H. SPAULDING, Mr. 2 Agent, 57 Washing

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GOLDNER

STOCK OF CLOTHING

Have you purchased your Winter Overcoat? in 1.3t ome and buy one from me and save your money.

Large Stock of Christmas Goods, Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, Gloves, &c. \$23,000.

Twenty-three thousand dollars worth of NEW FIRST-CLASS GOODS THROWN ON THE MARKET, the whole to be closed before the 1st of January.

THOMAS SMYTH,

Richmond St., opposite City Hall, London.



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3rd, 1883.

see what one of our leading bank managers says of our College, (otner testimonials will follow).

Canadian Bank of Commerce, Chatham, Ont.

D. McLachlan, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the desirability of having in our midst an institution so efficiently conducted as your College Those of your pupils whom I have met speak in the highest terms of the course of study and of the information acquired under your instruction. Wishing you continued success, I am, yours very faithfully, W. S. IRELAND, Manager.

For further particulars, address

D. M.Lachlan, President. To have fragrant Breath and Teeth like

FOR THIS PRELIMINARY EXAMINA-TION NO CHARGE IS MADE. What will a Patent Cost?

CEO. E. LEMON, 615 15th St., WASHINGTON, D. C Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Ame can and Foreign Patents.

NEW GOODS

FOR X M AS AND NEW YEAR! Received at

J. J. GIBBONS

Ladies' and Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, Scarfs and Ties.
Ladies' and Gents' Lined Kid Glove

ALL WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

PENSIONS for Soldiers, Widows, Parwound, injury or death entitles. Increases bounties; back pay; discharges procured. Desertion removed. All dues paid. New Laws. \$10. Send stamp for instructions. N. W. FITAGERALD & CO., Pen. Atty's, Washington, D.C.

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR THE LIVER

If you didn't at once a trial bestow

Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipa-tion—all forms of Dyspepsia yield at once to a few doses of Zopesa, the new ompound from Brazil. A 10 cent ample proves it.

TEACHER WANTED.

A Female Teacher Wanted, holding a second or third class certificate, for the year 1883, for the Roman Catholic Separate School, No. 5 Raleigh. State salary and experience in teaching. Tenders will be taken until the 25th of Dec. 1882. Address to L. Waddick, Chatham, Ont.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE -- LIVER at has specific action on this most importan organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity an inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion to the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in fre condition, effecting its regular discharge. Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills re bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it. 41- SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1 KIDNEY-WORT

Christmas and New Year's CARDS.

1. 1 Quality, 10 for 10c., 50 for 40c., 100 for 75c., 500 for \$3, 1000 for \$5. . 2 Quality-10 for 15c., 50 for 60c., 100 for \$1.00, 500 for \$4.00, 1000 for \$6.50. The above two lines are very prettily got p, and will sell fast at 3c, and 5c, each. Ve can also fill orders for more expenses ards at lowest rates. Sendus \$1, 82, 83, 5, \$10 or \$25, and we will send you a nice

J. LEE & CO., MONTREAL, QUE.



VOL. 5.

NICHOLAS WILSON & CI FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Import TWEEDS now in stock.

New Ties, Silk Handkerchie Underclothing, Etc. N. WILSON & CO

A German Legend.

'Twas the merry eve of Christmas; all the c blazed with light, And the gush of happy voices thrilled in music through the night; Merrily the little children danced bene-the Christmas-tree, Heavy with its glittering branches, full gifts as they could be.

But outside of all the splendor, wander through the lighted street,
Walked a little child, unheeded, with bhead and aching feet—
Pausing, now and then, to wonder, as so curtain swayed aside,
At the wealth and bounty lavished on the blessed even-tide.

And he said, "I'm very weary; food and she for I have none;"
And he gazed upon his garments—fad wron and scanty grown;
"Will not some kind heart befriend a some kind hand its aid bestow,"
Welcoming the little stranger that has a where else to go?"

So, with faint and trembling fingers, knock he at each gilded hall;
But the inmates, all too busy, heeded not a gentle call.
"Christ, dear Christ!" at length he mured, "whom have I on earth I thee? Father, mother, sister, brother, I have no

Lo: along the street advancing, comes a other little child,
Fair and lovely, pure and saint-like, wi blue eyes that ever smiled;
White and smooth his shining raimer golden bright his clustering hair
While he waved a torch of lambent lust through the evening air.

Oh! how musical the accents that outgush upon the night.
When he spoke: "I am the Christ-child, so to lead thee to the light.
Ever on this blessed even ing, childhoo form comes back to me.
And I wander earthward, seeking little on like thee!" Then the Christ-child waved his white hat toward the pitying heavens afar; Suddenly a shining tree rose, bright wimany a glittering star.
And a band of shining angels bending free its branches fair
Drew the little friendless child up through the softly gleaming air.

So, the simple legend runneth, ever live this little child this little child
With the angels in God's' heaven, glor
crowned and undefiled—
With the Christ-child who recalled him,
that blessed Christmas eve.
To the clime of light and beauty, where
never more snall grieve.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review. On the eve of the festival of the Ir maculate Conception, sixteen of the leadi Catholic gentlemen of Boston assemblat the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, who suitable preparations had been made, a took turns, two and two, in adoring O Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, thus kee ing watch all night. At 6 a. m., after t festival, they assisted in a body at Ma said by Rev. Father Bodfish, and received Holy Communion together. Rev. Fath O'Toole, recently appointed Rector of t Cathedral has been designated as spiritude. Cathedral, has been designated as spiritu director of the new association, and it hoped and expected that the nucleus th formed will grow into a much larger boo and that, in time, the beautiful devotice of the perpetual adoration will be complet ly established and constantly maintaine This movement, which is certainly a mo favorable indication of the progress Catholic life in Boston, was suggested 1 and has the cordial approbation and e couragement of his Grace, the Most Re Archbishop Williams. All has thus f been done in the most quiet and unoster tatious manner which is fitting for such work, and which promises well for ifinal success. We cannot withold from our Boston brethren the expression of ou most sincere and cordial congratulation on the inauguration of a devotion beautiful and touching, and, we may ad so important to a sound, healthy condition of Catholic life among us. It is the Re Presence of our Lord in our churches th constitutes the great distinguishing diffe ence between the Catholic Church and the conventicles of the sects around us, an undoubtedly, devotion to the Real Preence in the Blessed Sacrament is the sure test of Catholic life and Catholic devotion

not only on those who engage in it, be on Catholics generally. Catholic Columbian. "THE company of creole children from La Teche Seminary, La., who give a concert at Wesley Chapel to-night, sang the service in the church last evening. The auditorium was crowded with people who had read the announcement. The quaint plantation songs and ballads wer rendered in a manner to surprise and de light the people, who applauded the singers loudly and spontaneously, notwith standing the plaintive appeals of the pastor to remember the time and place, et The adult performers evinced fine music ability. The soprano sings with remarkable grace and sweetness. The militar able grace and sweetness. The militar precision with which the singers go throug their peculiar motions while singing in corect was not the least interesting featur of their appearance."—Evening Dispatel Those who claim to adhere to the Biblional State Control of the Biblional S

whether in clergy or laity, that we can have. Our Boston brethren have set us

good example, and we hope it may be extensively followed. Such an association must be attended with great blessing

Those who claim to anhere to the Bio should remember what our Lord calle His house, if they are at all consisten The most sacred place on earth to a Catho lic is the place where the glory of Go