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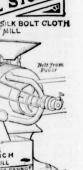
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"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

# NO. 71.

44.1

## LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1880. "CLERICAL." HAMILTON LETTER. OPENING OF THE MISSION AT ST.

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**VOL.** 2.

# N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. February, 1880.

 Sunday, 22–Second Sunday of Lent. 2 Cl. Semi-Double.
 Monday, 23–St Peter Dam: Bishop and Doctor Double.
 Tnesday, 24–St Peter's Chair at Antioch Double Major. (From 27nd of Feb)
 Wedensday, 25–St Mathew Apostle Double. 2 Cl. 2 Cl. Thursday, 26—The Martyrs of Japan Double. (From 5th and 13 of Feb.) Friday, 27—S. Sindonis of our Lord, Double. Major. Saturday, 28-St Margaret Corton. Semi Dou-ble.

Written for the Record. Lent.

" Now is the acceptable time-now is the day of salvation." O thou, who dost to man accord. His highest prize, his best reward; Thou hope of all our race; Jesu, to thee we now draw near,

Our earnest supplications hear, Who humbly seek thy face With self-accusing voice within,

Our conscience tells of many a sin. In thought and word and deed: O cleanse that conscience from all stain The penitent restore again, From every burthen freed.

If thou reject us, who shall give Our fainting spirits strength to live ? 'Tis thine alone to spare; With cleansed hearts to pray aright And find acceptance in thy sight, Be this our lowly prayer!

'Tis thou hast blessed this solemn fast; So may its days by us be passed In self-control severe, That when our Easter morn we hail, Its mystic feast we may not fail.

To keep with conscience clear ! O Blessed Trinity, bestow Thy pardoning grace on us below. And shield us evermore ! Until within Thy courts above, We see Thy face, and sing Thy love-

And with Thy saints adore !!!

## ANGELIQUE, "Enfant de Marie. Hamilton, Ont.

So it is with sin. If placed in the road. So it is with sin. If placed in the road God would turn aside his grace and mercy and enter into a soul that would be better prepared. He exhorted all, no matter how numerous, how dark or serious their LENTEN REGULATIONS. The following are the regulations sins might be, to take advantage of the Mission to make their peace with God, and to lead abetter life. He spoke in a forcible way against intermemory line for the observance of Lent in this

Diocese:-

MARY'S CATHEDRAL. Rev. Father Miller then came forward and delivered a very impressive sermon, which was listened to throughout with deep interest. He said we have come before you to fulfil a duty of great im-portance. It is our duty to tell you about your salvation and God. Men and women live through this life carelessly and indiffer-mitly. The world stands first in their estimation, and but little time is left to reflect upon the salvation of their souls. St. Mary's Cathedral was crowded yesterd to its utmost capacity. Long before the service commenced every pew, gallery and standing room was taken up by the eager congregation to listen to the sermon ently. The world stands first in their estimation, and but little time is left to reflect upon the salvation of their souls. Indeed they richtly merit the reproach of their merciful Creator. Did they but re-flect seriously upon the great truths of Christianity they would at once perceive it was their most urgent duty. Unless, dear friends, you fully realize these impor-tant truths and enter zealously into their drift our work will be of no avail. Man was an everlasting being. It is true man must die and his body be returned to the grave, but that is only for a time. Death is a separation of the soul from the body. The body is consigned to the grave, but, as the Apostle Paul says, "this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on incorruption, and this motel must put on instality." Man is indeed a noble creature and has a higher destiny. The infidel and scoffer smile at the religion of God and would have us believe man is but a mere animal. But when death comes to their door why this fear? Why this appreherision? Why this construa-tion, if all is over after death? Hence man has to believe against his own nature life awaiting him. Incredulous as man may be, he can never contradiet the pow-ers of conviction. Yes, sinner, you may laugh and close your ears to the precious words of immortal truth, but you cannot crush down that monitor within, which tells you of your guilt. God created man cager congregation to listen to the sermon of the Very Rev. Father Henning, Superior of the Redemptorists, Quebec. The Rev. Father O'Leary celebrated High Mass, the choir sang the Roman Convent Mass, and Mr. James T. Eagan the famous Basso of the choir, sang the fine solo "Pro Peccatis" in splendid style. At all the masses the rules regulating the mission were announced, but at High Mass they were given in such eloquent terms that they deserve more than a pass-

The rev. father continued at some length, and concluded his admirable discourse by appealing to his hearers to attend at once

them to do so now by uniting with him in repeating, in the true spirit of devotion, the Rosary, which was heartily responded to by the vast congregation assembled. Rev. Father Miller then came forward and delivered a very impressive seminon hoods, exaggerations or misstatements-than could be said against them, even if

WE HAVE NEVER KEPT A REGISTER OF

PROTEXTANT SCANDALS. as our enemies had kept of ours, and in consequence were in no condition to show that what had been evil or faulty in times past in our body was to be laid to the charge, not of our religion, but of deprav-ed human nature, we were a great dis charge, not of our religion, but of deprav-ed human nature, we were at a great dis-advantage, and even good and well-mean-ing Protestants got to entertain a bad opinion of us and a great prejudice, dis-trust, and dislike of us was diffused through the country, and an animosity leading in many cases both to cruel and to violent acts. Things are very different with us now, and we have cause te be grateful to the inhabitants of this great town that so it is. Not that the ill opinion of those among whom one lives is the worst of trials—there are others far worse than it —bad words break no bones, and calumny is generally short-lived; but though po puis generally short-lived; but though popu-lar disfavor, if it does not go further, is not an extraordinary trial, the good opinion of others-their respect, their good wishes, their sympathy, their kindness—is a very their sympathy, their kindness—is a very great pleasure, a very great gain, and there-fore I think it quite a point to be remem-bered and recorded, a matter for conbered and recorded, a matter for con-gratulating each other upon and rejoicing in, so far as we have it. And certainly there is a very striking contrast in the sort of welcome given by Englishmen to the late Cardinal Wiseman when he came as Cardinal to England in Michaelmas, 1850, and their conduct towards us at the present time. The contrast is striking, and I may be allowed, perhaps, to set before you one or two cases of the changes of which that contrast is the evidence; and in the remarks which I am about to make which that contrast is the evidence; and in the remarks which I am about to make— and especially in any criticism I may pass on some of my countrymen—I hope I may say nothing which can be taken as incon-sistent with the true affection and esteem I feel for them, or with my gratitude to that aggregate of ranks and classes which constitutes what is called the public form

able fact, is that whereas there have able fact, is that whereas there have been many conversions to the Catho-lic Church during the last thirty years, and a great deal of ill-will felt to-wards us in consequence, neverthless that ill-will has been overcome and a feeling of ill-will has been overcome and a feeling of than could be said against them, even if we tried, especially, since from our very greatness, we have vastly more temptations and opportunities to act wrong-ly than they had had—and as (bad luck for means of those conversions which they fear from their hatred of us, and I will say how. The Catholics in England fifty years ago, were an unknown sect among us; now there is hardly a family but has

now there is hardly a family but has brothers or sisters, or consins, or con-nections, or friends, or acquaintances, or associates in business or work, of that re-ligion, not to mention the large influx of population from the sister island, that such an interpenetration of Catholics with Protestants, especially in our creat cities, Protestants, especially in our great cities, could not take place without there being a gradual accumulation of experience-----about individual canones and what they really are in character, and whether or not they can be trusted in the concerns and intercourse of life, and I fancy that Protestants spontaneously, and before and intercourse of the, and I fancy that Protestants spontaneously, and before setting about to form a judgment, have found them to be men whom they could be drawn to hke and to love quiet as much as their follow Protosters. be drawn to like and to love quiet as much as their fellow Protestants, as human beings in whom they could be in-terested and sympathize with, and in-terested and sympathize with, before the question of religion came into considera-tion. Perhaps they even got into in-timacy and fellowship with some one of them before they knew he was a Catholic, for religious connections in this day do not show themselves in a man's exterior, and then when their minds turned back on

# REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

# RESULT OF A CONTROVERSY BETWEEN FATHER MOLPHY AND A PRESBY-TERIAN MINISTER.

The following letter was received by Father Molphy, of Strathroy, a few weeks ago in reference to a controversy which took place between this rev. gentleman and a Rev. Mr. Scobie, a Presbyterian minister, of Strathroy, during the winter of 1877. The result of the controversy was the conversion of the writer, together with his wife and children to the Catholic faith, and his letter, which we give below, will speak for itself. It shows how widewin speak for itself. It shows how wide-spread is the ignorance among Protestants of our Catholic faith, that when honest and intelligent minds lend a willing ear to the voice of the Church and investigate

January 28th 1880.

January 28th 1880. REV. J. MOLPHY, P. P., DEAR SIR, –1 write to thank you, that by your means, although a stranger to you, I have received God's greatest bless-ings, my conversion to the Catholic faith.

for religious connections, show themselves in a man's exterior, and then when their minds turned back on their existing prejudices against the Catholic religion it would be forced on them that, that hated creed at least had a destroyed, what was estimable and d destroyed, what was estimable and e agreeable in him, or at least that he was a being with human affections and human tastes, whatever might be his inner re-ligious convictions. in If there is any representative of the Roman Church from whom Protestants is be to shrink it is her head. In their ended to shrink it is her head. In their tastes is and productions, in the shrink it is her head. In their constructions, the shrink it is her head. In the shrink it is and that by persons who should have and must have known better, that Catholics y came across your reply to a sermon preached by a Presbyterian minister at strathroy, which in an idle moment I read. <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

terms that they deserve more than a pass-ing notice. The Rev. Father Henning who is a most earnest and eloquent speaker occupied the pulpit; his language is fluent, eloquent and refined. As a preface to his grand sermon he gave a minute discription of the work he laid out for this mission: Early Mass at five a.m., after which a sermon of fifteen minutes duration, than the recitation of the Blessed Virgin's rosary all of which should not take up more than one hour, and will be con-cluded at six o'clock. At half-past eight o'clock another mass will be celebrated, and another sermon will be preached, but by a different Father. At half-past seven in the evening, there will be a short in-struction given by one of the Fathers of fifteen minutes duration, then the recita-tion of the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin, followed by the grand sermon of the evening, after which the benediction of

tion of the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin, followed by the grand sermon of the evening, after which the benediction of Blessed Sacrament will take place. During the benediction five "Pater Nosters" and "Hail Marys" will be said for the conversion of sinners, during which time the bell at the tathedral will toll, so that the faithful at home. in their stores words of immortal truth, but you cannot crush down that monitor within, which tells you of your guilt. God created man for Himself. He gave to man a free will, which is the nobler part of man. He places before them two roads—life and cheeth\_and cave "cheese vo." The entime the bell at the cathedral will toll, so that the faithful at home, in their stores, offices or on the streets will know that the congregation in the cathedral are pray-ing for the above name object. The rev. Father then went into the different detuils, and said that punctuality was one of the greatest points; when he announced 5 o'clock for mass he didn't mean 5,05, 5.10 or 5.15, not a minute later than 5 o'clock, and so with all the services. He then said the next in order was for the faithful to avoid all sin; for example, if a death-and says "choose, ye." The en-tire human race is divided into two classes, one travelling to everlasting peace, the other drifting to eternal perdition. Whither, my dear friends, are you drifting ?

then said the next in order was for the faithful to avoid all sin; for example, if a person was driving along a road, and saw a large stone in the way, it was not to be supposed that he would endanger his life.

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or even his horse or his wagon, by driving over it. No; he would take another road.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

## The Three Copecks.\* PAUL H. HAYNE.

2

Crouched low in a sordid chamber, With a cupboard of empty shelves-Half starved, and, alas ! unable To comfort or help themselves,—

Two children were left forsaken, All orphaned of mortal care; But with spirits too close to Heaven To be tainted by Earth's despair.

Alone in that crowded city, Which shines like an Arctic star, By the banks of the frozen Neva, In the realm of the mighty Czar.

Now, Max was an urchin of seven, But his delicate sister Leeze, With the crown of rippling ringlets, Could scarcely have reached your knees

As he looked on his sister weeping, And tortured by hunger's smart, A thought like an Angel entered At the door of his opened heart.

He wrote on a fragment of paper,— With quivering hand and soul,— " Please send to me. Christ! three copecks, To purchase for Leeze a roll!"

Then, rushed to a church, his missive To drop,—ere the vesper psalms,— As the surest mail bound Christward,— In the unlocked box for alms!

While he stood upon tiptoe to reach it; One passed from his priestly band, And with smile like a benediction Took the note from his eager hand.

Having read it, the good man's bosom Grew warm with a holy Joy: "A h! Christ may have heard you alread; Will you come to my house, my boy?"

"But not without Leeze?" "No, surely, We'll have a rare party of three; Go, tell her that somebody's waiting To welcome her home to tea." . . .

That night, in the coziest cottage, The orphans were safe at rest, Each snug as a callow birdling In the depths of its downy nest.

And the next Lord's Day, in his pulpit, The preacher so spake of these Stray Lambs from the fold, which Jesus Had blest by the sacred seas—

So recounted their guileless story (As he held each child by the hand), That the hardest there could feel it, And the dullest could understand.

O'er the eyes of the listening fathers There floated a gracious mist; And oh, how the tender mothers Those desolate darlings kissed !

"You have given your tears," said the preacher— "Heart aims we should none despise— But the open palm, my children, Is more than the weeping eyes!"

Then followed a swift collection, From the altar steps to the door, Till the sum of two thousand rubles The vergers had counted o'er.

You see that unmailed letter Had somehow gone to its goal, And more than three copecks gathered To purchase for Leeze a roll !

• The "copeck" is a Russian coin of about a cent's value in our currency. -St. Nicholas, for January.



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

On the ninth day after the events above narrated, there seemed to be a sudden pause in the violent fits of delirium which

wasted the patient's strength. Mr. D'Arcy and the two ladies were allowed by the doctor to remain for nearly two hours in the sick-room. It was an unspeakable comfort to Rose to sit by her dear sufferer's side, and hold the hard, burning hand within her own, while she renewed the ice-applications on his head, or refreshed the parched mouth with cool The pale, emaciated features seemed to be those in deep sleep, except for the bright hectic spot on each cheek, and the spasomdic motion that every now and then ran like an electric commotion through the slumberer's frame.

ionally, through the n

volcano,—breaking out here and there fitfully and feebly, as if to warn the un-wary that they still lived; but, in reality, only concentrating their fury for a more fearful outburst. So the dreary autumn had passed slowly for the countless homes made desolate all over the land by the death of the dearest,—the young, the brave, the manifest,—laid low by the iron storm. It passed more slowly still—as "You say nothing of yourself, little sister," Gaston answered, as he passed his hand over the bent head, with its wealth of dark-brown hair. "What mystery is this ?" "She is not to be long with us," his father said. "She has chosen the better

"Rose, darling, is this so? Are you

storm. It passed more slowly still,—as well as the long winter months,—for the wounded, the maimed, the blighted in all the bright flower of their manhood, as they groaned on their bed of pain in the hospitals. Alas, this host of sufferers, in-stead of diminishing as the spring brought going to leave us,-to leave papa, I mean, in the desolation which has fallen on us? That is not like our generous, self-sacrificing Rose 'Spare her, my dear boy," said Mr.

D'Arcy. "You will not condemn her when you have heard all."

when you have heard all." "I fear, my dear sir, that I am too sel-fish to be reconciled with the thought of losing her. Oh, Rose," he continued, drawing the weeping girl to his side, "you know, during all these long months of suffering and darkness, I have dreamed of your being my stude, my staff. back one more warmth to our skies and beauty to our fields, was only to go on increasing, increasing steadily, like swarm in the hive. And then with summer and the autumn that followed, the deadly struggle raged more fiercely still, as Sheryour being my guide, my staff, my angel guardian, through Fairy Dell and its neighborhood, when it should have pleased food to rectare us all to its wind " man's forces pushed their way through the mountain passes of Northern Georgia, and Grant sat down before Richmond, his God to restore us all to its quiet. bands contending slowly but surely for final success, like the ice-streams moving

"God will not leave you without a bet-ter and more trusty guide than your sister Rose," she replied looking up into the down from some mighty Alpine mass, and Rose," she replied looking up int anxious face. "You mean Viva?" he inquired. ploughing their fateful way around crag

and precipice, through ravine and valley, impelled downward ever and onward by the snowfalls on the highest summits. "Yiva, and Maud, and Mary, will be, every one of them, the most devoted of sisters," she replied. "But I was not thinking of them." Through springtide and summer and autumn these great armies of brothers Through springtide and summer and autumn these great armies of brothers faced each other with unfaltering resolu-tion, while the whole civilized world looked on in amazement,—surprised and saddened that a free people should employ in self-destruction the intelligence and energy destined to civilize and elevate an entire

"Of whom, then, were you speaking ?" he asked, while a vivid blush overspread

his scarred features. "Of one who loves vou better than her own life," Rose answered. "Oh, dear papa, forgive my indiscretion," she added. Ťh e are things I should not have mentioned.

sible moment after Gettysburg, obtained leave that Gaston should be exchanged, "You do not mean Miss Hutchinson ?" Gaston said, in a husky voice. "What wonder if I did, brother mine ?" and then the Federal authorities willingly

and then the Federal authorities willingly granted the permission to retain him in-definitely in his own family. Communi-cation with the Southern States became more difficult as the war progressed, and as the Union armies closed on the heroic but exhausted bands of Lee and Johnston. Naws from Fairiage hearing also no. she replied. "Because-even were your words true -such love is one that I never could ac-cept. Oh, Rose, how could I burden the oman I loved with the life-long care of a crippled man ? Let this end our conver-sation on this subject," he said, rising sud-News from Fairview became also very scarce and very uncertain. Knoxville

denly. "I do not want my son to be a burder from the early stages of the war, had been a most important strategic center, for which both belligerents contended, so that to any one," Mr. D'Arcy now said, as he took Gaston's hand. "Your father shall the passes through the neighboring moun-tains were always held by an armed force, be your guide, your companion, your friend," he added "so long as God spares him to you."

and the valleys adjacent to these passes subject to the raids of the successive oc-cupants. The conflict in that region be-"Have you not ever been that, my own dear father ?" said Gaston, overcome with the recollection of the past. "And has ame more furious with Sherman's advance to Atlanta, and with Breckenridge's not misfortune come to me because I perretreat southward across the Alleghanies. Meanwhile Gaston had recovered his strength, but he remained still blind, sisted in leaving your dear side and follow ing my own way? And lo! now I am as helpless as a babe, and far more hopeless !" no medical skill having availed to restore him the use of his right eye. To his gen-erous benefactors, to Mrs. Hutchinson in "You must not say these things, my boy," said his father. "You must not even think of them. Miss Hutchinson's particular, he showed the most unbounded gratitude. Nothing could exceed the girlish admiration for you was well known to all of us. It remains to be seen whether tenderness and delicacy with which the noble woman made her hospitality acceptthis sentiment still exists. She is as yet but a school-girl, and it is premature to able and delightful to one so sensitive as Gaston naturally was. Lucy had been sent to Georgetown Academy as soon as speak of what may be her feelings two or three years hence. Meanwhile, you have your father, your brother, and your sissent to Georgetown Academy as soon as the condition of the wounded man became such as to need no special care. The girl was ambitious to acquire the knowledge and accomplishments she lacked, and was ers, and you can never be a burden for

"I have pained you, dear Gaston," Rose uid, penitently. "Indeed I did not mean and accomplishments she lacked, and was not sorry to be away from home during the last stage of Gaston's convalescence. Mr. Hutchinson, during the intervals of rest allowed him by the public business, said, penitently. to de "My little sister could never pain me

knowingly," he answered, as he drew her to him and kissed her forehead. "Rose," was most devoted to his young friend. General De Beaumont, however, had been active with the Confederate authori-ties to obtain permission for Mr. D'Arcy

"I did not come so far with dear papa, to find you out, that I should be in such a and Rose to go as far as the Federal out-posts before Petersburg. There Mr. Hutchinson met them and escorted them

Gaston never exchanged another word either with his father or with his sister on this delicate subject, till circumstances had of themselves solved the difficulty. Rose was encouraged by both Gaston and he to Washington. The meeting with Gaston was a happy diverson to the grief which was encouraged by both Gaston and her apology, and thus the great burden which weighted so heavily on his conscience—in spite of Mr. Bingham's assurances—was familiar with the proper work of her future vocation. The Sisters of Charity, with whom she chose to labor in preference, were delighted to have an in preter-ence, were delighted to have so intelligent and zealous a helper, as the closing act of the great military drama deepened in horror and in interest, sending over from Virginia an unceasing stream of the sick and wounded At length the end came in April, and Hope, with its rain bow hues, rose up and Hope, with its rain bow hies, rose up and spanned the whole country from ocean to ocean. Lucy petitioned hard to be taken from school and allowed to share Rose's labors. But her parents were inexorable. idols. Rose herself was soon forced to give her-self rest. Her health—into which repeated afflictions, and long vigils and journeyings, had made serious inroads—broke down with the first weeks of summer. A low nervous fever declared itself, and it was decided by Mrs. Hutchinson that they should take a large and comfortable man-sion in the neighborhood of the capital. So thither they removed toward the end of June. The end of June also brought Lucy home from school, and Frank from the army, now happily useless in the field. It was a most pleasant family gathering. To Frank's praise be it said, that he be-haved with admirable delicacy towards Rose, avoiding to thurst his company or attentions upon her, and, to her great de-light, bestowing on his mother and sister every possible mark of affection and de-It was evident that he wished votion atome for the past, and, surely, Mrs. Hutchinson was happiest and proudest of mothers with her noble soldier-boy by her side, and her lovely daughter, in whom every day seemed to reveal some new grace, some more lovable quality. To Gaston, Frank devoted every hour he a few years—in a few months even—you will feel little or no inconvenience from your wounds, your sight excepted. But then, my dear Gaston, you will not have to earn your bread like so many others— thousands upon thousands—of laborers and mechanics who gave gone to their light to Gaston's narratives of his own brief military experience. It was evident that the two families, once restored to Fairy Dell and Fairview, were destined to be more united even than they had been before the war. Rose's faver passed away with the pure atmosphere of the country, and the perfect re-pose enjoyed there. Her heart, too, began to feel a satisfaction she had little hoped for in seeing the two families drawn so closely together, and in learning, as she soon did, that the Beaumonts, at Mort-from the beginning

victorious advance through South Caro-lina; while at Fairy Dell, Charles was once more reorganized the large industries created by his grandfather, and thus re-opening to the impoverished population their former sources of thrift and prosper-ity

ity. She felt instinctively that the place she had once held at Fairy Dell could now be filled by Lucy and her own sisters, while she might execute her own sisters, while she might execute her own project of car-rying out the last wishes and cherished plans of Diego de Lebrija. The appoint-ment of Mr. Hutchinson to a foreign mission came in the middle of July, to sadden the hearts of his son and daughter. Frank found too much of sweetness in being so near to Rose, not to be dismayed being so hear to kose, not to be dishayed by the prospect of seeing their happy household broken up. And he had not yet dared to say to her one word of the love which alone had sustained him in his long career of heroic self-conquest! Nor was Lucy less disturbed by the thought of

parting with Gaston. It so happened that the news of Mr. Hutchinson's appointment was brought to Lucy at a moment when she was alone in the house with Gaston and Rose. It was a short note from her father, and was handed to her while she and her two friends were seated, after sunset, in a pretty arbor

overlooking the Potomac. On opening and reading the note an exclamation of pain broke from her as she dropped the paper, and grew very pale. "What is it, Lucy darling ?" Rose said, springing to her side. "I hope it is no bad

news "Oh, no, no !" the other answered. "Only we must be going away." And a sudden faintness made her lean back in her seat. But as it had no back, she would have fallen to the ground, had not Rose caught her in her arms. "Courage, darling!" said the latter. "Here, take my smelling-bottle. It will

revive you. There, now, you are better. But what is it, dear ? Who is going away, and where ?" "Papa is going as ambassador to Eu-ppe," Lucy answered, as if the words

rope," Lucy answerca, choked her. "Well, dear, and what is there so dread-

ful in that ?" "Why, that I shall have to leave you Rosette, and Gaston,—and—and—" And And

the poor girl burst into tears. "Do not fret about that, my pet," said Rose, as she strove to soothe her friend, well divining the cause of her tears. "We have to go ourselves to Paris very soon, and thence to Madrid and Seville, so that our separation may not be so long as you think

"Oh, Rose, we can never again be as we have been here," Lucy replied, with a great effort at composing herself. "I felt so happy, so happy, I knew it could not

"But, my dear, you will be with your parents and with Frank, and you will have the precious advantage of seeing have the precious advantage of seein foreign countries and the best of society. "Do not talk to me of good society and foreign countries," Lucy said, with something of the old petulance in her tone. "Oh, I wish we were back in Fairy Dell, and that I was a little girl again, looking up to you, Rosette, as a Fairy Queen sent to charm away my pain and teach me everything, and to Gaston as to some great Fairy Prince, made for people to look at

"I did not come so far with dear papa, to

worship me now in 1 and than here in Washington." "Do not say that !" Lucy again said, "methously. "You were then only as impethously. "You were that now you

from her kneeling position, too wrapt in her gratitude and her worship to take her eyes off his face. "And papa knows it too," she continued, "and they both love Heart,

you too well not to rejoice at this. Oh, Rose, have you nothing to say to me,— not one word of congratulation to offer your sister Lucy?" she said, rising and throwing herself into the outstretched

arms. "I ought to bless God, my own darling," Rose answered, "for giving me the dearest and best of sisters in my own cherished Lucy, and for giving to my dear Gaston woman I should have chosen among all women to be his life-companion."

At that very moment the noise of car-riage-wheels was heard on the graveled road leading up the lawn, and as the three rose, Lucy now clinging fondly to Gaston's arm, Frank advanced toward them. He saw that something extraordin-ary had happened. Lucy's eyes were still moist, and there were the tears on Rose's cheeks, while Gaston' usually calm features were disturbed. Lucy, with a woman's quick instinct, threw her arms round her brother's neck. threw her arms round her brother's neck. "Dear Frank," she whispered, "we are engaged, and I am so happy, so happy !" "God bless you, darling !" he replied, kissing her fondly. "This is good news, Gaston," he continued grasping the other's hand. "It is a happy day that gives you to me as a brother." to me as a brother.

'You are generous, dear Frank," said other, returning the warm grasp of hand. "I fear all the generosity is on his hand.

his hand. "I fear all the generosity is on one side, and do not know what Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson will say." "They will just say what I have said," replied Frank. "Now let me go in be-fore you, and be the bearer of these happy tidings" And of the weat tiding dings." And off he went. At the drawing-room door Mrs. Hutch-

inson met them with tears of jo ther eyes. She opened her arms to Lucy and Gaston as they advanced together, Lucy yushing the latter toward her mother,— toward his mother, now. For the excel-lent lady folded him in a true motherly washing if the second secon "My own dear, dear Gaston, embrace. she said.

"Gaston, my boy," said the frank, manly voice of the newly-appointed am-bassador, "I knew it would come to this. You are rewarding us all for having loved you so long and so well. Ah, you sly puss!" he said to Lucy, "I thought we should find you out at last. God ever bless you, my own one!" he continued, as he kissed his child. "With all my heart I congratulte you. Here D'Arey heart I congratulate you. Here, D'Arcy, here is a little girl who must learn to call

here is a httle grif who must learn to call you, too, father." "Dearest Lucy," said the latter, as she threw herself into his arms, "you will not find it a great hardship to call me that." "Upon my word," put in Frank, "I wish with all my heart we could start for Mexico to-morrow, and drive out these reaseally. Eranchung. It would do me rascally Frenchmen. It would do me good to ride straight at their batteries."

good to ride straight at their batteries." "Come, come, my boy," said his father, "there is a fairer prize to be won nearer home. And now, my dear," he said, turning to his wife, "I am ravenously hungry, and ready to do justice to your good fare. Let us have a good dinner; and, D'Arcy, let me tell you this: Now that we are to be more than neighbors and friends. I promise you that I shall make friends, I promise you that I shall make short work of my mission abroad, and be

back to Fairview as soon as possible. TO BE CONTINUED.

### THE APPARITIONS AT KNOCK, CO. MAYO, IRELAND.

We have much pleasure in laving before our readers another account of the recent extraordinary events in Ireland, which has appeared. kindly been sent us by a well-known missionary priest of the Archdiocese of fully Tuam, who has visited the scene of the occurrence and heard the relation persons who witnessed the Apparitions. The account is substantially the same as that published last week from the TuamNews, which we received through the courtesy of Very Rev. Canon Bourke. Galway, Ireland, January 12, 1880. My DEAR FATHER: --Many thanks for your most kind letter, and for sending the Are Maria. I had not a moment till now to reply, as I have been away on missionary work till to-day. With great pleasure I send you the account of the Apparition of the Most Blessed Virgin at ock, which I heard from the very persons who saw it, and at the place where it occurred. On the evening of the 21st of August, 1879, the eve of the Octave of the As-sumption of the most Blessed Virgin Mary, from a quarter-past eight till half-past nine in the evening, during a fearful ram, there appeared to fourteen persons, rain, there appeared to butteen persons, of different ages, sexes and conditions in life, the following Apparitions, at the Catholic church of Knock, Co. Mayo, in the Archdiocese of Tuam. A good, sen-sible, pious girl, Mary Byrne (from whom, with others, I heard the whole account), was coming over to lock up the Church of Knock after the devotions of the evening, when to her great surprise she per-ceived the whole gable end of the outside lit up with a strange, supernatural light. On approaching nearer, she perceived distinctly, about the centre of the wall, an altar, surmounted by a cross, and on this altar was standing a living lamb, repre-senting the "Lamb of God." At the right hand side of this altar appeared St. John the Evangelist, bearing in his left hand a book, and his right hand raised towards heaven, in the attitude of preaching. At the right hand side of St. John appear-ed the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, robed in white, with a crown on her head, and with her eyes and hands raised towards heaven, as if praying for the people. Im-mediately at her right appeared St. Joseph, in his bare head, with his gray hair falling carelessly about his face, which was bent in reverence towards the blessed Virgin,

[FRIDAY, FEB. 20.]

miracles have since been wrought at the place of the Apparition, and especially by the mortar of the wall where the Blessed Virgin Mary made her appearance. Very faithfully, yours in the Sacred

Galway, January 15.

MY DEAR FATHER:-I send you ad-ditional news about the Apparition at Knock, which I have just received from good authority—with an account of ad-ditional Apparitions and miracles which have occurred there.

The chapel, or Catholic church, of Knock, t which the Apparitions have occurred, s about five miles from Claremorris, and is about five miles from Claremorrs, and about the same distance from Ballyhaunis County Mayo. In the gable end of this chapel, or rather of the sacristy, im-mediately behind it, there is a Gothic mediately behind it, there is a Gothic window, five feet by two; its lowest part being twelve feet from the ground. The remainder of the gable is plain, and cover-ed with cement. It was on this gable end of the sacristy where the extraordinary lights were seen, in the midst of which appeared the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, accompanied by St. Josoph and St. John the Evangelist, and surrounded by brill-iant stars, which changed the dusk of the dull dreary evening into comparative dull dreary evening into comparative brightness. In the centre, immediately brightness. In the centre, immediately under the Gothic window, appeared an altar, on which stood a lamb, surrounded altar, on which stood a lamb, surrounded by rays of light, and immediately behind the lamb, a crucifix bearing the figure of our Lord. Through the brilliant, sup-pernatural light that surrounded the altar, angels appeared to be moving. Im-mediately at the Gospel side of the altar appeared St. John the Evangelist, with a mitre on his head; and in his left hand, which he held over the edge of the altar, was the book of the Gospels, whilst his was the book of the Gospels, whilst his right hand was raised in the attitude of preaching or blessing the people, the first and middle fingers being extended and the others closed. At St. John's right stood the Blessed Virgin, having a large crown on her head, her eyes elevated towards heaven, and her hands raised as high as heaven, and her hands raised as high as her shoulders, with the palms turned to-wards the people. Immediately to the right of the Blessed Virgin was St. Joseph, in his bare head, with his hands joined, right of the blessed virgin was St. Joseph, in his bare head, with his hands joined, and bending in veneration towards the Blessed Virgin. Until fully half-past nine, or near ten, the whole Apparition remained, and though it was pouring rain everywhere else the place of the Apparition remained perfectly dry.

Last New Year's days, immediately after last Mass, as the people were return-ing in crowds from divine service, the Blessed Virgin again appeared, in the same place, and remained for an hour-from one till two o'clock. On Monday evening, the eve of the Epiphany, from eleven o'clock in the morning till two o'clock next morning, a bright supernatual light was again seen on the same spot by a large crowd of people, who remained on their knees during three honrs, wit-nessing the wonderful Apparition. Already the place is covered with *ex-voto* offerings, such as crutches, walking-sticks, statues, etc., etc., sent by those who have been miraculouslycured by the intercession of "Our Lady of Knock."

Within the last few days two very remarkable and well-authenticated miracle have been wrought by the same powerful intercession. Two girls have received their sight by the application of the cement from the spot where the Blessed Virgin stood. One of them, who, as declared by her own mother, was blind from her birth miraculously received the use of her sight in the presence of several hundred people, at the very place where the Blessed Virgin

remain, my dear Father, very faithin the Sacred Heart.

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of the fever, could be heard words of denunciation of Napoleon, or of remon-strance with the Mexicans; then came English phrases thanking invisible friends for kindness; and anon sweet words of endearment in his own native Spanish, in which his mother's name was mentioned Once, as he seemed to sigh, and contend with some powerful emotion, was heard the words, "Rosita ! Rosita !"-almost the last words he had said to her in their last evening walk along the borders of the

It was too much for poor Rose. Falling on her knees, "Oh, Diego, my love !" she said, "why will not God take me and leave you, who can do so much good to others ?' You, who can do so match good to others I<sup>\*</sup> And she burst into an uncontrolable fit of weeping. They had to take her from the room. Dr. Northrup prescribed a mild opiate for her, and she was made to retire early, with the hope-a slight one, but still fondly cherished-that this subsidence of the delirium would be the precusor of a favorable change. A change there was, indeed. A little

after midnight they came to wake Rose. Diego had recovered consciousness, and was calling for her. Mrs. De Beaumont and her own maid helped her to dress as soon as might be, and leaning on her aunt, the poor girl, like one in a half-joyous, half-fearful dream, hastened to the sick-

Diego was conscious, and with straining eyes watching the door for her appearance. As she entered the dying man's counten-ance was lighted up with a joy so sudden that he seemed transformed. He opened his arms, and would have risen, but strength there was none. As his eyes met hers she flew to him, and was folded in his embrace for the first and for the last time

"Oh, Diego," she said, looking into the wondrous eyes, "are you better ?" "Yes, my own Rose," he gasped, "bet-ter-oh, so much better !"

"You are not dying ?" she asked, fright-ened by the cold face and the marble brow all wet with the dew of death.

"Yes, dying happy," he said brightly. "Thank God! thank God!" he added, with extraordinary fervor, as he looked upward toward the new light that dawned upon him,—the light of the sun that knows no setting !

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE CROWN OF SUFFERING. "Sorrow, that I wearied should remain so

long, Wreathed my starry glory, the bright Crown spared to me." of Song. "Oh, Gaston Suffering, that I dreaded, ignorant of her

charms, Laid the fair child, Pity, smiling, in my

During the winter which ensued, the fierce passions of war burned beneath snow and ice, like the slumbering fires of a painful separation."

weighted so heavily on the souls of both his father and his sister. Mr. D'Arcy would not allow him to utter one word of of Mr. Bingham's assurances-was lifted off altogether, and he was once more the happiest of sons.

hemisphere. Mr. Hutchinson had, at the e rliest pos

He was also the happiest of brothers. Rose needed the opportunity of pouring out on her dear Gaston all the tenderness which had been accumulating in her heart since she had heard of his injuries, and since her own great bereavement. It thus fared well with our invalid during the

winter and spring of 1865. Of course Mrs. Hutchinson was over joyed by Rose's arrival. The presence of the latter proved more beneficial to Gaston than the most potent drugs in the Sur-geon-General's pharmacy, and her intelli-gent and loving care availed more to forward his recovery than even the kindly nursing of the devoted Sister of Charity. Lucy, we may well believe, was happy beyond measure to embrace her Rosette beyond measure to emorace her Rosette, nor was her happiness lessened by the frequent visits which she now allowed herself to make to her mother, to Rose, and to Gaston. There was one other and to Gaston. There was one other person whose pulses beat quicker and whose hopes rose higher when he heard of Miss D'Arcy's arrival in Washington. And this was Colonel Hutchinson, who was doing heroic service under Sheridan, in

Gaston, conscious of the great shock which the sight of his own helpless condi-tion must give to his father and sister, strove to be most cheerful, and never to speak of the future but with the utmost hopefulness. His efforts in this respect hopefulness. His efforts in this respect did not succeed in weakening the sad im-pression made on both by the terrible wounds Gaston had received. It was their duty to gladden him with words of cheer and high hope. And nobly did they per-

form it. "You are but a boy yet," Mr. D'Arcy and mechanics who gave gone to their homes disabled for life."

"I am most grateful, dear father," he replied, "for my miraculous preservation. I should be most guilty were I to repine at my loss. And I mean to make the best use I can of my life, with the faculties merned to me?" Gaston," said Rose, "they will " Oh,

only think the more of you at home for all you have suffered. We shall yet be all very happy," she added. "At least you

"Anas! yes. I feel them but too wen, and am not likely to be rid of them." "Oh, Gaston!" exclaimed Lucy, "how often have not both papa and mamma said that you were ten times more hand-some in their eyes, with these noble scars on your face and your limbs, than when I on your face and your times, than when 1 used to compare you to the angels that appeared to Abraham!" "You were but a child then," he an-swered; "and you judged things with a hild ide simplicity of the transfer to the second

swered, "and you judged things with a childish simplicity, and spoke of them with a child's frankness. But you are a young lady now, Miss Lucy, and you shall have to break more than one of your

"That one I never shall, never can break; it is dearer to me and more glorious a thousand times than before,<sup>9</sup> she said, carried beyond herself. "Oh, do not go away!" she cried to Gaston, who not go away !" she cried to Gaston, who had risen in dismay, and who in his help-less blindness had stumbled over a bench, and fallen heavily to the ground. "Gas ton, dear Gaston, what have I done !" she ton, dear Gaston, what have I done !" she cried, running with Rose to his assistance, and helping him to rise. "I have of-fended you," she continued, as she kissed his maimed left hand. "And must think me still the same silly, wayward, ungov-ernable little Lucy Hutchinson, who used to to see and torrest near a base a "

ernable fittle Lucy Hutchinson, who used to tease and torment you so long ago." "The Lucy Hutchinson whom I have known in dire need," Gaston replied, re-seating himself, and speaking with great seating himself, and speaking with great emotion, " is neither ungovernable, nor wyward, nor silly. She must ever be in my eyes the noblest, the sweetest, the dearest of women,—to whom I can never pay in gratitude and respect the smallest portion of the debt I owe her. Oh, Rose," he went on, in great distress, "have not we-have not I-been very wrong in all

"Lucy does not think so, dear brother,'

Rose answered. "No! I do not think so," said Lucy. "I have loved you with all my heart since you first carried me in your arms, a little you first carried me in your arms, a little, sickly, helpless thing; and oh, Gaston," she went on, kneeling by him and taking his hand, "how often, when you were lying unconscious at death's door, and during your long hours of delirium, have I not knelt this way and repeated to my-self and to you that I loved you, and would willingly give my life for yours!" "Lucy," he said, putting his arms round her neek and drawing her to him, while he pressed his lips upoa her forehead;

he presed his lips upon her forehead; "Lucy, my angel, my preserver, I know all you say,—I have long known it, and have long loved you in return. But how can I accept this priceless offering of your love? And what will your father and

"Mamma knows all, and has known it closely together, and in learning, as she "Mamma knows all, and has known it soon did, that the Beaumonts, at Mort-lake, had been unmolested by Sherman's through her tears, too happy to move

his hands joined also in reverence towards the Mother of God. For about an hour and a half, in the downpour of rain [which did not appear to fall where the Appari-tion was], Mary Byrne, and those who had collected around her, fourteen in number, witnessed this wonderful Apparition.

- Ave Maria. "THE ENGLISH ATROCITIES IN IRE -

LAND,"

The misrulers of our country are beginning to feel that they are being found out, and that the manly sentiments of the world recoil in loathing and detestation from even the current history of their rule in Ireland. Naturally the great rival of England, that Russian empire which is the terror of Jingo brazgarts, reaps the benefit of the better information which Europe is acquiring upon the reality of English do-mestic policy. The starvation of Ireland, the heartless expulsion of honest cultiva-

tors, the torrorism attempted to be en-forced upon the people by military and police, are arousing a corresponding nation throughout the Continent. dig. Paris correspondent of the Stangard applores the fact. He confesses that there seems to be a decided current setting in among a section of French politicians in favor of Russia and against England. Thus the *Temps*, which holds a most honorable place among French journals, talks of the "internal vices of England," and of a "reaction having set in against exaggerated notions of Anglophilism and Russophobia"; while the "*Evenement*" this morning assures its readers that "the Bulgarian atrocities were but a triffe when compared to the conduct of the British Government against the Irish peasantry All honor to the French press for their manful exposition of the truth. The Irish people thank the editorial staff of the *Evenement* for the able and telling descrip-tion of the horrors of the British misgor-

ernment in Ireland. The old alliance between France and Ireland revives and gains new force in presence of French sympathy with the unhappy populations of the West. Yes, the London Cabinet are learning that they can no longer hide from the world the true nature of their dealings

world the true nature of their dealings with this countary. The English corres-pondents in Paris, who, as they walked down the crowded boulevards, saw the blistering headlines of their country's shame—"English atrocities in Ireland" - will have more sights of the same de-scription to grow recorded over They scription to grow regretful over. They will leran that the opinion of Europe will no longer be misled by English denunciations of Cossack cruelty. The rack-rentings, The Archbishop of the liocese, Dr. McHale, oppointed four ecclesiastics to inquire officially into the whole matter; and, after a searching inquiry and full de-liberation, they have all given their writ-ten declaration that they can see no reason to doubt of the reality of the Ap-parition. Several well-authenticated whole evil system must perish. - Nation. now in progress in Ireland, will excite the compassion and indignation of honest men in the Old World and in the New, and in

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#### Written for the Record. Ireland !

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Hearts are failing, mothers wailing, Hope is drooping o'er the land, God of merey ! help dear Erin. Stay the famine with thy hand, Clouds are gathering, darkly gathering Fast the tide of woe rolls on, Help dear Erin, Oh ye people ! Till the wave of want is gone.

Help us! help us! or we perish Is the cry from o'er the deep, And the billows of the ocean Chant a lonely dirge and weep; Help dear Erin ! help dear Erin ! Sounds a tocsin from the dead, Sounds the voice of armied martys, That a nation's glory led,

They are dying ! they are dying ! Sighs the breeze upon the stream, They are dying ! Erin's children— Oh my God ! is this a dream ? In the midst of wealth and plenty, Hunger knocking at the door, Shrouds of plty, shrouds of mercy, Wrap the dead forever more !

Cold the night and chill the morning, Dies the fare upon the hearth. Dies the hope in Erin's children, Faint each ember quench'd by dearth-Woe is Erin's woe her people i Famine darkens o'er the land, Tears of sorrow bathe the nation, Suffering Erin-faithful band !

They are dying ! they are dying ! They are dying i they are dying. Sight the harp across the deep. They are dying ! Erin's children, Chant the psain of death in slee Tears and sorrow—hope to-morr Beads of woe in silence told— God of Erin ! God of mercy ! Take the dying to thy fold.

They are dying! they are dying! Oh affection ! can it be, That the homes of happy childhood Sink beneath the worful sea? They are dying? De profundis ' Lay them gently 'neath the sod, *Miserere'* faithful Erin, Live forever with thy God! Belleville, Feb. 11th, 1880. T. O'HAGAN

#### JOHN BRIGHT'S GREAT SPEECH.

THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED. WITHERING REBUKE OF THE COVERNMENT. Now, the whole of the proprietors of Ireland - what we call landed proprietors, I do not mean people who own a garden, or as much as their house stands upon, but what we call landed proprietors. Here only possible remedy in the case. "MR. BRIGHT'S PLAN. What here is a remedy?" What here is a remedy? MR. BRIGHT'S PLAN. but what we call landed proprietors—the whole of them are probably 10,000 or 12,-000 in number. What are the tenants of their farms ? They are 600,000 in number There is about one real proprietor to about sixty tenant farmers, and of these about sixty tenant tarmers, and of these 600,000 farmers, 500,000—that is, equal to something less than 3,000,000 of people, but probably exceeding 2,500,000—they are tenants at will, having no lease, liable to have their rent raised, or notices of eviction served upon them by ejectment, enforced by some six or twelve months' notices, at the will of the proprietors, with whom they are connected. (Cries of "Shame !") Well, but that is not all. I "sname"?) Wen, but that is not al. 1 must tell you that a very large proportion —some people say one-half (I hope it is not so many)—of these proprietors are what are called absences. That is, they do not live in Dublin or in Ireland. Many of them live in this country, and spend their incomes, it may be, in London; others in another country—they spend their incomes in Paris. But they are absentees, and I need not tell you the absentees, and I need not tell you the rent follow the owners. (Hear, hear!) If the owners are in London, or in Eng-land, the rents come to London or Eng-land; and if they are in Paris the rents go to Paris; and thus Ireland pays an annual tribute of several millions a year of the produce of its soil to owners who fulfil o portion of the duties of owners, and who indulge in none of that expenditure on the spot where the wealth is created which would tend to increase the industry of the neighborhood, and to afford employment and living to the people. ("Hear, hear !") You will say that all this Hear, hear !") You will say that all this bad enough; but this is not the whole of the bad. (Interruption at the bottom of the hall, and a voice "Put him out." Do not turn anybody out. ("Hear, hear!") You may rely on it that whoever makes any objection on the score of my facts, and I think of my arguments, had need to stay in to be a little instructed. (Cheers and laughter.) I said there was another and farginer.) I said there was alother matter to be remembered when you are speaking of discontent and disloyalty, and that there is a shadow of past and griev-ous wrongs over the whole of the land-occupying question. There is a tradition any most cruel confiscations try. In the reign of James I. ost cruel confiscations in that country. went over from England and Scotland went over how England and Scotland— mostly, I think, from Scotland—and were settled—what they called planted --in the north of Ireland, in the province of Ulster. Under that transaction 3,000,000 of acres were taken from the native owners of the soil and were put into the hands of those new comers from this island. (Cheers.) Later on, in the time of Cromwell, it is said—I hope the statement is in excess of the truth, but I cannot find that it is-I find, in what are considered au-thentic histories of Ireland, that in the time of Cromwell something like seven or eight millions of acres were transferred from the native owners to those who followed the Cromwellian armies, and to those who settled in that country after the disturb-ances and insurrections were quelled. ances and insurrections were queied. And later on, coming nearer our own times, in the time of William III., after the battle of the Boyne, another million of acres was confiscated and placed in the hands of persons from this country, who were supposed likely to be more faithful to the new government and to the arrange ments which followed upon the revolu tion which placed William III. upon the throne. Now, if this be true, it follows that all the land of Ireland and all its visible and real property were taken from those to whom it of old and legitimately belonged, and it was placed in the hands of strangers. And since then, following all that crueity and injustice, there fol-lowed the additional crueity of the penal laws, which remained until the end of the last century, and inflicted untold and in-describable injustice and wrong and cruelty upon the Catholic population in Ireland. The fact is, to such an extent did this work that I have seen it stated that more

# THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

fiercest competition for land; that there is no other industry for them except in the north of Ireland, in the linen country; that there is no other industry for them, or almost none, and therefore they strug-gle for the bit of land they hold as being their only chance of living. And you may imagine how men in such a condition as this become excited, even to desperation, and are willing to accept the wildest of great estates. (Applause.) I would say that whenever mer, owning land died without will their landed property should and are willing to accept the wildest theories that offer them any possibility of relief from the sufferings which they endure. (Applause.) With this fierce competition there is a constant tendency to the rise of rents. I do not believe the rents in Ireland are any higher, I think they are not so high, as they are in Eng-land and Scotland; but then, the cultiva-tion is in infinitely worse because. under without will their landed property should be subject to exactly the same rule of di-vision which is now applied to their per-sonal property. (Loud applau-e.) Well, then, I would put an end to the system of entail, by which it should be rendered impossible to the up land—(applause)—so that the man who lies quiet forever in the churchyard should not have the power of determining the ownership of the estate tion is in infinitely worse, because, under these circumstances, there can be no gene-ral, good and successful cultivation. Now, determining the ownership of the estate which he possessed. (Applause.) I would so legislate that the present generation should be the absolute owners of the land --["Hear, hear!"]—and that the next generation should be the absolute owners. the effect of this state of things is to breed in every tenant's mind a feeling of uncer-tanty. He knows that his rent may be raised and he cannot help it. He knows that he may be evicted and he cannot help it according to law, and he becomes, you may be quite sure, careless and slovenly in his cultivation because he knows if he puts either on his farm or in his femily an appearance of success and prosperity, he merely invites an addition to the rent which is demanded of him. ("Hear, hear" and applause.) Now, I must ask ("Hear, hear" and applause.) Now, I must ask you one question, I need not tell you that there is a great suspicion engendered by this system—a suspicion that breeds a state almost of war between the tenantry and the agent or the tenantry and the landlord. I ask you then—Is any remedy landlord. I ask you then—is any remedy needed for this state of things? ("Yes") —and, again. Do you think that any remedy is possible? ("Hear, hear!") There are things for which there is no remedy; this may be one. It may be too late to remedy it. But I think there is a remedy which may be tried (cheers) with ginning to act immediately, would act, as you can understand, only with a certain you can understand, only with a certain slowness, and would produce great and visible results only after a certain lapse of time. But I come to the second proposi MR. BRIGHT'S PLAN. What I propose is this, and what I have proposed for many years is this—that some measure should be taken by which occu-piers of farms in Ireland should be trans-ferred and treaction for the second proposi-tion, which I wish to state to you, and that is a mode by which the occupying cases might in a very short time be made not occupying tenants, but occupying ferred and transformed into owners— ("Hear, hear!" and cheers.)—and that this should be done by a process which should be absolutely just, not to the ten-

ant only, but as just to the landlord himself. (Renewed cheers.) May I ask called, or should be called, the purchase himself. (Renewed cheers.) May I ask your attention for a moment to two or three—two at least--of the plans that are offered often from Ireland, with a view to settle the Irish question. You who read the Irish newspapers, or the speeches of Irish members will often hear of the term "fixity of tenure." They say they do not want to get hold of the land or to defraud or injure the proprietors, but they want a settled and fixed tenure at what they call a fair rent. Well, now I am in favor of fixity of tenure and of fair what they call a fair rent. Well, now I am in favor of fixity of tenure and of fair rents. Nothing seems to be more just; but what they propose is that the rent of the landlord, or by the two conjointly, but by some third party who is supposed to be independent and not interested in the matter. ("Hear, hear!") Well that seems on the face of it a reasonable propo-sition, but to my mind its reasonable propo-sition the proposition. I do not the proposition shifting but to my mind its reasonableness in transferring farms to the tenantry. But is only in the proposition. I do not think it would be reasonable if it were decide what is a fair rent? And what is a fair rent? The rent upon a given twenty acres of land on which one Irish-man would be prosperous would be a rent, I fear, on which another Irishman would the whole of these tenants offered  $\pm 5$ man would be prosperous would be a rent, I fear, on which another Irishman would the whole of these farms then the whole of these farms then the whole of these farms then prevented from getting the benefit which the Land act intended for them. Well, the result has been that, with very few ex-ceptions, the act has been a failure. I think out of the million which the act proposed that the State should advance to enable tenants to buy their farms not more than half a million has, in the ten years which have elapsed since the act bassed, been expended for that purpose. But if you look at the Church Commission you will find a very different state of things. When the Irish Church was abol-ished in 1869—that is, the year before the Loud est them Land act-there was a commission apbaint act—three was a commission ap-pointed to take up all land that belonged to the Church—glebe, bishop land, and so on—and the commission was put into absolute possession of it. It was taken from the Church and given to the commission, and the commission were empowered to make such arrange-ments as would enable them to sell the farms to the tenants then cultivating them, if they wished to buy them, and the consequence is that a great success has at-tended the working of the Church Com-mission, and they have made, I believe, several thousand-I forget the numberseveral thousand—I forget the number— proprietors of farms, who, before the Church act was passed, were merely ten-ants living under the bishops and clerical corporations. Now, last year and the year before there has been a commission of the House of Commons, over which my friend, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the member for Read-ing presided L cannot tell year how ing, presided. I cannot tell you how much we all owe to his labors, and how much by and by it will be seen that Ireland much by and by it will be seen that Ireland owes to the care he has taken upon this question. (Cheers.) I was on that com-mittee, we had there evidence of the most conclusive and unanswerable kind to show that the ular of the Lord L there of that the plan of the Landed Estate Court had failed; that it was necessary to change the act of 1870-the Land act of Mr. Gladstone-to establish a separate and in-dependent and powerful commission for the purpose of doing this great work among the tenantry of Ireland. Now 1 will just tell you how it is done. The pro-The fact is, to such an extent did this sistent with sound principle. And it were easy, if there were time, to add other than one-tenth to one seventh of the land of late times has been in the possesion of Catholic proprietors. TRADITIONS OF THE PAST. Well, then, remember that all the tenants have all these traditions afloat about the country—that they are all tenants at will, nearly; that they are subject to the such as the series of the such as the series of the series of

tionary though legal measure. ("Hear, hear!") I am against violent remedies because I believe there is generally a mode of treating political questions in which violence is not required. (Applause.) Now, there are two things I would do by withdrawing all encouragement to it, the constant growth of the accumulation of great estates. (Applause.) I would

ABSENTEE GUILDS TO SELL OUT. Now, I want the government and par-liament to pass a law which shall compel liament to pass a law which shall compel London companies, for example, who are the owners of great estates in the county of Londonderry, to sell their estates under an act of this kind. ["Hear, hear!"] I want also that the commission to be ap-pointed shall have the power of taking over absolutely any estate ordered them for sale which they might think a desir-able estate. So that having it in posses-session as the Church Commission had the Church lands in possession, they might hand it over to the various tenants upon the estate who were willing to buy. Now, I do not want a commission to go there and to sit down with good salaries and to generation should be the absolute owners. Neither this, nor the next generation should be able to dictate to future genera-tons who is to rule it—[applause]—and I would have compulsory registration of all landed property, so that it would be easy, at the expense of only a few shillings, to transfer a farm or an estate from one man to another by an absolutely legal and definite sale. (Applause.) Now, these are things that are done elsewhere; they and lay hold of the landed proprietor and lay hold of the lander proprietor and lay hold of the lander proprietor and lay hold of the lander proprietor this generation of all only lay hold of the lander proprietor and lay hold of the lander proprietor and hay hold of the lander proprietor and hay hold of the lander proprietor this generation of all in the size of the lander proprietor and hay hold of the lander proprietor and hay hold of the lander proprietor and hay hold of the lander proprietor this been done elsewhere; and it must be done here; because if you and others like the state in the reland who wishes to possess his farm, and wherever his landlord is willhas been done elsewhere, and it must be done here; because if you and others like to speak out it shall be done. [Applause.] That is a step which ought to have been taken in Ireland—first, when the Encum-bered Estates Court Act passed; second, it ought to have been done by the Land Act of Mr. Gladstone; but it was not done. [Cheers.] Well, now, 1 come to the second portion, because that that I have referred to is a matter which, though be-ginning to act immediately, would act, as know, many English hootenen and Eng-lish gentlemen who are not in the pecrage who have large estates in Ireland, and who, except they go for a few weeks sometime in the year as a matter of duty, do not live in that country. Now, I believe that, if Parliament were to take the course that if Parliament were to take the course that I have pointed out, and if the public sen-timent were to support the policy of this new arrangement you would find many cf the Irish proprietors living in England, believing that it would be of great good to that ecuntry and ending the difficulties of Irish proprietorship, which will not be put an ed to aven if the meant disturb. put an end to even if the present disturb-ances are put down. I think many of these noblemen and gentlemen who have no interost whatsoever-for they would make no sacrifice by what they did, have no interest whatever except in the good condition of Ireland—that they would be willing to see this commission transfer the estates, the farms, to the tenantry upon

estates, the farms, to the tenantry upon those farms, and to receive a fair and just compensation, which the government would be able to give them. Well, then, very likely somebody will say, What is to fle done about the money ?

WHERE TO FIFD THE MONEY. Who is to find the money for buying these estates? Who is to find the £300 which I said a farm of £400 would require to enable the tenant to buy it? Let me to enable the tenant to buy it? Let me just show you how the thing would oper-ate in one sentence. I would assume that a tenant comes to the commission, and he says:—"I have got a farm of thirty-five acres of land. I want very much to buy it, and my landlord is willing to sell, and this is the price he asks for it. I can't find the memory but I can find my chare" find the noney, but I can find my share." Well, the commission makes the arrange-ment, sees the landlord, looks at the land, receives the £300, or whatever it is, puts him in possession—in fact, he is in posses-sion, and keeps himself there. What fol-lows? I believe at the present moment the Court was obliged to sell to the person who offered the  $\pounds 5$  more, because it was its duty to get the best price it could for the owner of the land, and thus the ten-ants themselves were not defrauded—of course it was not a fraud, but they were become to four the sum they advanced, so that every year he would pay—the as interest on the sum they advanced, so that every year he would pay—the tenant would pay—only the rent he now pays, but every year he would become nearer the time when the farm would be his own. ("Hear, hear!") And if he had thirty-five acres of land, in thirty-five years his rent would pay both principal and interest and every year that passes and interest, and every year that passe one acre would be added to his own land --one acre next year and one the follow land ing year-until at the end of thirty-five years he finds himself, or his son of his widow, or somebody whose in-terest can be established, the absolute owner of the farm, and he would have it without having paid more than he would have paid if no such transaction had taken place. Now, I should say that the best way, incomparably the best way, would be to establish fixity of tenure, for the moment that the tenant gets hold of the land through the commission nobody can possibly disturb him so long as he pays his mnual sum to the commission, and so he vould come nearer to the time of ab olute ownership. Therefore he would have no dread of evictions and of raising his rent. He can cultivate the farm in the best possible manner and be as independent as suble manner and be as independent as any in the room, and the whole aspect and atmosphere of Ireland would be en-ormously changed for the better. Now, then, some people will say, But that is only a slow process. It is not so slow as they think; but just processes are general-ly rather slow, but they are generally very yrather slow, but they are generally very sure. (Laughter.) How long would it take to double or quadruple, or increase tenfold the present number of proprietors in Ireland? And in a very few years all In Freiand I And in a very tew years all those bandowners who sell too would be justly treated. No man would part with an acre of land for which he did not get his full recompense, and those who did not sell would feel that by a gradual increase of proprietors all over the country his condition as proprietor was constantly condition as proprietor was constantly being improved, ("Hear, hear !") At being improved, ("Hear, hear !") At present the 600,000 tenants stand face to face with 10,000 or 12,000 landlordssixty tenants to one landlord. What is the result ? The result is that the opinion the result ?

present, between tenants and landlords, there is, as you, see, anger and injustice. CONTDENCE WANTED. At present what the Irishman upon his farm wants more than all is to get rid of suspicion, to get rid of the fear of injury, of uncertainty of his tenure, to have in-fused into his mind the opposite feelings of confidence and of hope. (Caeers.) If you would give to all Irish tenants that confidence and hope every year would see them advancing in a better cultivation and a more prosperous condition. them advancing in a better cultivation and a more prosperous condition. (Cheers.) Does anybody say that hope is of no vail in the affairs of men? Who, 1 might quote from the poet who has— what shall I say:—created almost an im-mortality for our language. He speaks of hope. He says:— He says:

White-handed Hope, thou hovering angel, Gilt with golden wings.

Gilt with golden wings. (Loud cheers.) Bring this hope into the Irish farmer's family and into his house-hold, and it will have an influence as com-plete, as blessed, and home-ruling as it was have in the mansions of the rich or the palaces of the great. [Loud cheers.] So far as I have seen Irishmen in their own country and in this they re as open to good treatment and kind treatment as any other neonle. (Annelanse.) They have good treatment and kind treatment as any other people. (Applanse.) They have been the victims of untoward eircum-stances, which all your histories describe. We—our forefathers—have subjugated them and maltreated them; we are suffering in reputation, they suffer in their lives, through the misdoings of the past, Let us now not be weary of the attempt to bring about a reformation in that country which I believe would quell the country which I believe would quell the suspicion and quell the discontent, and banish the disloyalty which we all lament in Ireland. (Cheers:) As to the present distress, you observe, I have not treated upon that. That is a natter of the time, and a matter which, with such relief as may be given and the return of better harvests, may be removed; but when the urcsent distress is removed there will still present distress is removed there will still remain the great question which I have attempted to explain to you to-night. And I hope, with regard to the distress, that the duty of the government will not be neglected. ["Hear, hear!"] I hope they have not spent so much in endeavoring to civilize Zulus and Afghans that they are not oble to do some this for their me not able to do something for their pe people nearer home. ("Hear, hear Some one has said—

These lofty souls have microscope eyes, Which see the smallest speck of distant pain, Whilst at their feet a world of agonies, Unseen, unheard, unheeded, writhes in vain.

vain. I hope, sir, the government, in dealing with the Irish question, will deal with it frankly and openly and generously, and that they, as they are now under the pressure of the present distress, will open their hands to relieve the suffering people of the West, that they will open their base. hands to relieve the subering people of the West—that they will open their h-carts, also their intellects, too—(cheers)—to the further and the greater question of what shall be done for the Ireland of the future, (Hear, hear !?') I have offered my contribution to this question. It is not the first time I have offered it. I found it years ago received with almost unanimous acceptance in Ireland, and it is accepted now unanimously, or nearly so, by the Irish members. I hope to night that I have brought you into the ring and into the number of those who believe something

to America—there is no man so interested in Ireland in taking up the plan I sug-gested as the landed proprietor himself. We are interested in another way. We are here constituents and members of Parliament, we are here withour fortunes bound up inseparably, I believe insepar-ably, with Ireland, and that being so, I say we have the greatest possible interest in bringing that country into a condition which our government and our people can look upon without sorrow and without humiliation. (Cheers.) However, at present, between tenants and landlords, there is, as you, see, anger and injustice. enough to take observations, right and left, to satisfy himself he was in the exact line between the Russian and British guns. Then, kneeling down, he scraped with his hands a hole for the flagstaff, and made it secure with stones and clods of earth he collected there. He had time, and leisure, and presence of mind enough to watch one of the sharpshooters firing at him, and to observe he was too excited to do his work well. He then returned to the battery, well. He then returned to the battery, miraculously unhurt, to receive the ap-plause and congratulations his heroism deserved. The flagstaff served its end, and the dreaded battery was soon silenced. Soon after this exploit he and his ship-mates in the brigade were removed to No. 9 Battery, the nearest to the French forts, and with the French poured shot and shell, thick and hot into the "Russian Flagstaff" Battery. Here, again, he soon had op-portunity of distinguishing himself. The English were running short of ammunition, and strict orders were sen tto the batteries and strict orders were sen tto the batteries to cease firing until orders were received from a superior officer. The Russians noticed the silence of the British guns, attributed it to want of ammunition, and determined to take advantage of it to attack the nearest French fort. By a wellplanned sortie, the gallant Muscovites dis-concerted French and British alike, and made great have with the former. The battery officer of No. 9 was *hors de combat*, the "superior officer" was too far off to be sent to for orders, and on O'Sullivan, as senior petty officer, the command of the battery devolved. The French, towards whom, as an Irishman, he had a great regatd, were being cut to pieces before his eyes, but his orders were strict, and diso-bedience might mean death. He saw his peril and he saw his friends being slaughtered. For their sakes he dared death as a mutineer, and gave the order to fire. Instantly the four heavy battery guns blazed forth, carrying death through enemy's ranks. Speaking of that day some years later, he said, "I have often heard of mowing lanes through regiments, but on that occasion I saw it, and to such perfection, that it quite staggered the Russian advanced column, which beat a hasty retreat again within its lines. The French were so grateful for the timely as-sistance thus rendered, that hundreds of

3

sistance thus rendered, that numereds of them came to see their rescuer, and to shake his hand. Many of them, too, re-tained a lively recollection of Mr. Sulli-van's service, for some years after. While he was service, for some years after. While he was serving on the West Coast of Africa, a French Captain came aboard to pay his respects to the English Captain. Suddenly catching sight of Mr. Sullivan that dreadfulday before Sebastopol flashed ith h and across his memory, and he rushed to shake his hand, crying, "We know you, pres-their Sevastopol," to the great surprise of cap-tain and crew."

# THE FUTURE OF THE CHURCH.

A well-known writer, a convert to the Catholic faith in England, lays down : " Deeply as every Catholic must deplore the continual advance of these disorders, driven onward by the power of falsehood ingexcept only for the souls that perish in this warfare against the Vicar of our Lord.

re beginound out, s of the testation of their t rival of ich is the e benefit Europe is glish do-Ireland, cultivabe entary and ng indig-it. The gard a -at there etting in ician in England. a most journals, Ingland," against ilism and enement " hat " the rifle when e British asantry." for their h. The taff of the g descripmisgov l alliance vives and of French opulations learning from the · dealings sh corre y walked saw the country's Ireland " same de-er. They urope will denuncia k-rentings, k which is excite the

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INIRE-

be impoverished, and, perhaps, ruined. I do not speak of the different qualities of land, because that might be accounted for; but how would it be possible to hand over to some lawyer, Crown Court judge, magistrate - some one in authority-the determining of the rent of all these farms between the tenant and landowner? At any rate, that is a principle which we do not admit in our market and in our ex-changes, and I think we ought to try every other plan that offers a chance of good fore we depart from the universally served principle that econimic law teaches served principle that econtine has teaches that those who are interested in a bar-gain should be those by whom the bar-gain is agreed upon and completed and accepted. (Cheers.) Now, others say fixity of tenure under different circumstances, that is, that there should be a permanently fixed rent, that the landlord in future should have nothing to do with his land but to receive his rent which has been agreed to be paid, and if that rent be been agreed to be paid, and if that rent be paid the tenant should be forever in the same position as if he was the landowner. ("Hear, hear !") Well, if the landlord chooses to agree to that no one has any right to object to it. I know an Irish member Parliament who has, he told me, landed property in three counties, and he said if his tenants would agree to give him ten per cent. more than his present rents he would have no objections to make such an arrangement as that with them. such an arrangement as that with them. But what would happen if you were to divorce all the landowners from the land, as under our feudal laws the tenants are to a large extent divorced from ownership? This result would follow. Instead of having half the rents going out to England or to Paris as a tribute to be spent there, you would probably have the whole of them. Those gentlemen who have rentals of from £5,000 to £20,000 a year and have nothing to do with the land, would still enjoy their rents. They would not live in Ireland at all, but would live here or abroad, and the tribute which Ire-land pays absenteeism would, in all probability be more than doubled if that plan were adopted. (Cheers.) Now, I think neither of these plans is the better. I do not say that nothing may be said for one or the other; but I think neither of these plans is the better-that they are not con-sistent with sound principle. And it were

till may be done for Ireland, if the ernment is willing to do it in the session that shall follow, I hope, at any rate, those who speak in Parliament as repre-tives of this great constituency v found among the warmest and most urgent supporters of the plan which have ventured to lay before you. [Lo Loud and prolonged cheering, in the midst of which Mr. Bright resumed his seat.]

## A GALLANT IRISHMAN.

## THE BLOOD OF THE O'SULLIVANS.

On the declaration of war against Rus sia in  $\pm 854$  Sullivan was Chief Petty Officer—i e. boatswain's mate—on board the ere-te, ooatswan's mate—on ooard the "Rodney." His ship being ordered into the Black Sea he was chosen for service in the Naval Brigade ashore, and present at the battle of Inkerman where the English and French troops showed their courage. and where their generals displayed but sorry efficiency. The naval Brigage then settled down before Sebastopol and the siege began in good earnest. Young Sulsiege began in good earnest. Young Sul-livan was "Captain" of one of the guns in No. 5 battery, and on him devolved the No. 5 battery, and on him devolved the honor of making the first breach in the Malakoff Tower and blowing up its maga-zine at the commencement of the siege. He attained so great a celebrity as a "crack" shot that Lord Raglan, Admirals Lyons, Stewart, and Boxer, attracted by his fame came to No. 5 battery to witness the young Irishman's practice against the enemy, and while there had the satis faction of seeing him dismount one of th and men said—"Sullivan you shall have a commission. In fact you can demand it." This was high praise for the young sailor,

This was high praise for the young sailor, but greater deeds were again to attract at-tention to him. On the morning of the 10th April, 1855, a concealed Russian battery suddenly opened fire on the advanced works of the allied forces, and in a short time did ter-rible execution. The allies were dismayed. Their gunners could take no aim at this hidden fore, whose missiles were dethis hidden foe, whose missiles were de-cimating their men and destroying their batteries. What was to be done Some guide must be given to direct the answering fire. Suddenly a volunteer is called for to plant a flagstaff on a small mound betweet the opposing batteries. The task is a perilous one to undertake; it seems certain death, and all shrink back appalled. A deadly silence ensued, broken only by the terrible boom of those unerring gune veil .- Labore Civil and Military Gazzette.

Again and ag these floods of evil have swept over the Holy See. It has been sub-merged for a moment and has risen again God is stronger than man. Though na-tural society, with the tide and impetuosity of 400 years of departure from God, precipitate itself upon the Pontificate of Jesus Christ, we beleive it will stand when the Kingdom of Italy and the Empires France and Britain will be a mere epoch in history taught to children in a Christian world, to which Europe, though it will be the centre, will be but a point of space.

#### A PROTESTANT PAPER'S TRIBUTE TO THREE CATHOLIC MISSION-ARIES.

Mother Church, Roman Catholic and Apostolic, has always been admitted by friend and foe alike, to be, for better or worse, in the most empathic sense, a "mis-sionary religion." Truly, she has sent forth her apostles into all lands ; but, per-haps, in no case has she given them a less definite address or a more unpleasing des-tination than that bestowed on three missionary priests who arrived a few days ago at Kurrachea. With luggage labelled "Af-ghan," and instructions, by way of a com-mencement, to go where the cholera is at its most i second its worst, it surely seems probable that the travellers may have some difficulty in reaching their destination. That they may altogether fail to find cholera will, at any rate, be the ardent wish of all their late fellow-passengers on board the Agra, who cannot but bear in pleasant remembrance the three tragellars, whose unpretending piety, simplicity and kindliness would not allow the fiercest Protestant to frown or faction of seeing in the Russian redoubt, which heavy guns in the Russian redoubt, which was the third gun he had that day disabled. Pleased with such skill Admiral Lyons, as the senior naval officer present, called him by name, and in the presence of officer by name, and the presence of officer by name, and the presence off became an acolyte, and rang the breakfast bell, as softly as might be, when occasion required. Let it not be supposed that we are accus-ing the good ship *Agm* of snuggling into this land of sweetness and light such for-

eign and undesirable commodities as fierce Protestants or naughty free-thinkers. Heaven forbid! The British Company has not, in this instance, nor ever will, we has not, in this instance, nor ever will, we are assured, betray so far the confidence bestowed upon it by the Anglo-Indian public. But, at the same time, we may safely say that if our priests manage to make converts as easily as they do friends, their mission will be wholly successful, and no undue surprise need be felt if we have shortly to chronicle the fact that Yakoob Khan has entered the Order of Jesuits, and that Adbulla Jan's mother has taken the

## The Catholic Record

MR. FROUDE.

hed every Friday morning at 432 Rich-Street, over McCallum's Drug Store, nd nearly opposite the Post Office.

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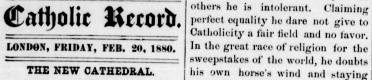
THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

"London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

JLondon, 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 f proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of pollical parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am sonddent that under your experienced man-mes and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronnge and encourage-ment of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Belever

ve me, Yonrs very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."



powers, and would handicap Catho-On Sunday last his Lordship adlicity, because she has hitherto aldressed the Cathedral congregation ways won. "The issue" he tells us, at High Mass. He announced to ' must be fought with bullets not balthem his intention of at once comlots." So be it, Mr. Froude; Cathomencing to organize for the building licity accepts the terms. Pagan of a new cathedral. After speaking Rome tried it before with the preat some lengths on the great zeal tor's court, the rack, the rock, the shown by Christians, in every age of red hot iron, the wild beasts of the the church, for the glory of God's amphitheatre and-failed, most House, he explained why the buildmiserably failed. "The Rome of ing of magnificent temples to the the Popes" rose on the ashes of service of God, has ever been an ob-"the Rome of the Cæsars." Protesject dear to the Christian heart. It tant Yankeedom may try it again is the resting place of Jesus Christ with "bullets not ballots," and will on earth, the domicile in which He equally miserably fail. It is hard to has deigned to take up his abode kick against the good, Mr. Froude; amongst men. It is beneath the nay more, it is a blunder. God has roof of the church that the greatest decreed his Church, and that the blessings of heaven are conferred on gates of hell shall not prevail against the soul, here the waters of Baptism her. If you are not of His way of are poured on the head of the infant. thinking Mr. Froude, at least try here the child receives his first comgracefully to accept the inevitable, munion, here is the strength of the or, if you would have a crumb of Christian imparted through Concomfort, however small, go to Prof. firmation, here are the solemn vows Swing of Chicago. He will tell you of marriage spoken, here is the Protestantism has not failed. But youth consecrated to the service of then he nowhere defines Protes-God within the sanctuary, and tantism. hither, too, when the earthly strug-Mr. Froude thinks Protestantism gle is over, is the coffin borne that has failed, and Mr. Froude is right. the last marks of respect may be Protestantism has failed, and if in shown to the deceased. No wonder one thing more than another it has then that the heart of the Catholic failed, it is in its protest (antism) clings with affection to the house of that it has failed, and Mr. Froude is God, in which he receives so many himself the sad umbra of that gifts from heaven. His Lordship failure. expressed his conviction that one "Neither liberty, equality, nor and all would unite to make this ustice.' ' says Mr. Froude through an undertaking a grand success, he said anonymous author, "requires that he had been often urged to under-Roman Catholicism shall be pertake this work, but now, he felt cer mitted to pursue its insidious tain the time had come to begin and methods of attack unchallenged . to carry to a successful conclusion the question will have to be fought this work of God. He spoke in out with bullets instead of ballots,' glowing terms of the manner in &c., &c. Shades of our forefathers. which the other portions of the dioapes! Was there ever a more com cese had exerted themselves in erectplete vindication of mediæval governing suitable temples for God's serance? Shades of Ferdinand and vice. He stated that within the Isabella the magnificent ! was Spanpast twelve years over three hundred ish Inquisition ever more thoroughly thousand dollars had been expended resuscitated ? Shades of Coliquy! was throughout the diocese in building ever St. Bartholomew massacre more churches alone, independent of the perfectly endorsed? large sums spent on parochial resid-It is astonishing to us that a man ences and other necessary buildings, of Mr. Froude's culture cannot see and he was sure that the people of that he is striking with a two edged London would not be found wanting sword; and that whilst attacking in this part of their duty. A sub-Catholicity, he is Catholicity's most scription list has, we believe, already valiant champion. Perhaps he sees been opened, and we have no doubt it, but hopes others will not. He that in a short time it will contain accuses Cathelicism of wishing to the names of every Catholic of subvert liberalism, and hence claims London. The new cathedral should for liberalism the right to subvert be second to none in Upper Catholicity. This is a return to that Canada, and we are sure that our mediæval governance which he so people are just the men to make it a severely reprobates. The mediaval credit to the country, and a glory to governments of Europe never our holy religion. claimed to suppress heresy except on the plea, that Catholicity was CORRECTION. right and heresy wrong. The Our attention has been called to a church in danger was to them the theological error, which through State in danger. But this is exactly oversight no doubt, on the part of what Mr. Froude claims for liberalthe writer, appeared in one of our ism. In his view liberalism is correspondents letters in last week's orthodoxy, Catholicism heresy; and issue. It was in the report of a it is precisely because Catholicity sermon in which the preacher was as heresy is a danger to liberalism made to say that Faith and Hope as orthodoxy, that he claims for could not exist without Charity. As liberalism the right to subvert with this is not the case, we hasten to bullets, what it cannot subvert with correct it, feeling positive that the the ballot box. This, if he means error crept in through want of atten- anything, is Mr. Froude's meaning. But this mutatis mutandis is exactly tion on our part, and a misconception of the speaker's words on the what he accuses Catholicity of doing, The non-conformists banished the part of our correspondent.

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

she does this, that he thinks liberal- ished the non-conformists. Prof. ism has a right to subvert her. But Swing will find no such putting the The principles of liberty, says an anony-mous writer, may forbid that Roman Catholics shall be refused the same privi-leges which are allowed to others, . . but neither liberty, equality, nor justice re-quires that Roman Catholicism shall be this will cut both ways. What is cart before the horse in the Catholic sauce for the goose, is sauce for the church. gander. Does not Mr. Froude see The learned Prof. continues his

that if liberalism may subvert Cathpermitted to pursue its insidious methods of attack unchallenged . . . the question will have to be fought out with bullets instead of with balloting papers, &c., &z. (Mr. Froude in North American Review.) olicism, because it considers Catholicism a danger, Catholicism may subvert liberalism because she considers liberalism a danger. The Poor dear Mr. Froude! he is to be Spanish Inquisition put its Moorish pitied. As one born out of time he subjects to death on the plea, that their Moorish religion was a danger is a mistake, a failure, an Anachronism. He should have seen light, to the State. Elizabeth of England (such as it was) in the days of bob-("England's greatest Queen") put her Catholic subjects to death on the wigs, pig-tails, three-cornered hats. square toes, Protestant ascendency plea, that their Catholicity was a danger to the state. Each was the he claims protection; by every word and no surrender. He is out of joint with the times, behind the age, nonothers most able vindicator. Mr. isochronous. For the sake of the Froude would persecute the Cathodays he lives in and of himself, he lics of America with bullets not ballots; because their Catholicity is a

should not be. A liberal of liberals. he is liberal only to all that does not danger to the state; and thereby tread on his toes, his corns are as vindicates all mediæval governance, tender as his neighbor's. Professing every auto-de-fe of the Spanish Into be tolerant, he tolerates those quisition, every wound, every crime only who coincide with him; to all and every tear of the St. Bartholeothers he is intolerant. Claiming mew massacre.

# PROF. SWING.

#### "He then proceeds to show that Romanism has had its great contentions, that it has been a volcano from which violent eruptions have come every now and again" (Prof. Swing in the Advertiser).

Prof. Swing is evidently unacquainted with the amenities of polite society. The term "Romanism " is the merest slang, and brings the user down with it to the level of the stable boy and the fishwife. If Prof. Swing preached these "remarkable sermons" to an educated audience, his hearers must have been fully alive to the vulgarity of the term, and must have felt astonished and annoyed at this odor of the dunghill and the fish-market, being wafted towards them from a christian (?) pulpit.

That the Catholic church "has had her great contentions" is true. that it has even been "a volcano from which violent eruptions have from time to time come," we will admit, and we thank the Prof. for the expression. The duty of volcanos has ever been to belch forth all that filth of scorige and lava and sulphurous vapours, which is gener-

ated in the refining of the gold and silver of the earth's centre, and which, if not ejected, would fall back again to pollute and alloy the precious deposit. Such also in the religious world has always been the duty of the Catholic church, to eject from the refined gold of faith all the

vile scorige and lava and sulphurous vapours of human opinion, which, if

THE FRENCH EDUCATION BILL.

The French Cabinet seems deterof education into effect. They have litany of charges against the Cathothat is the half-hearted opposition of lie church. "Furthermore," he tells the Senate to the Ferry Bill. Everyus. " she has tried to coerce men to a thing now points to a solution of the unity of sentiment, and has thus injured the spirit of Christ." Prof. difficulty in favor of the Radicals. Apathy and cowardice on the part Swing, the moment he had finished that sentence in his pulpit, should of a large number of Catholic elec

have "stepped down and out," of tors in France have done not a little his church and out of the United in bringing about this deplorable re-States; for by every word of that sentence he has denounced the con-French people of every age, rank, sex and condition in flocking to the stitution of the country from which of that sentence he had "fouled his own nest." Either the United States. happy to see French Catholic citiunder its constitution, had power in the late war to punish the seceding States, or it had not. If it had the French electorate, flock to the polls in election times, and crush out power, why has not the Catholic church; if it had not, Prof. Swing should "step down and out." He is a poltroon and a coward as long stricted franchise, landlord terrorism, as he remains in a country which

The Catholic church, like any turned the wealthiest and most powother live institution, has the right erful church establishment in the to expel her mal-contents; she would not be a live church if she had not. pray, but let them also watch and To blame her for it is to blame her for being a church. What would become of Prof. Swing to-morrow if

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

exigency of the case demands.

Conkling is out of the way, Sherman

only other formidable candidate for

his skin refused to throw off percountry. spiration, or if his kidneys refused to perform their functions? He would very soon cease to be Prof. Swing, Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania. would become a mass of corruption, s a worthy successor of the late and would die the horrid death of blood poisoning. And so with a political manager of the Republican church which has not the power to party. If Mr. Hayes owes his ocexpel its mal-contents. We do not cupancy of the White House to the say, remember, that she has the latter, Gen. Grant may have soon to right "to coerce men to a unity of sentiment;" that is a simple impossiregard of Senator Cameron. That bility, and to accuse the Catholic worthy Senator has just made church of having done so, is to ac-Pennsylvania "right" for Grant. cuse her of having done the impos-Other States will no doubt require sible. There is a wide difference becareful manipulation, but Senator Cameron can draw the cords with as

has violated its constitution.

tween expelling dissentients and oercing them. The first the Cathoic church has always rightly claimed; the second she has never claimed, and where it has been done, it has always been the civil power that has done it, not the cclesiastical. The Spanish inquisition was a double institution; ecclesiastical as far as the deciding of heresy was concerned, purely civil as far as the punishment of it was concerned. Up to the time of the Reformation and for centuries afterwards, both in Catholic and Protestant countries, heresy was a real danger to the state; for heresy meant revolt against the orthodox state, and revolt against any state, whether

everything about that band of penitential hypocrites must have a riptural designation) of negroes to

(FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

Canadian the days of intolerance have passed, and he who would fill the role of journalist, and expect mined on carrying a godless scheme from the public a liberal patronage must be prepared to forget these now but one obstacle to overcome, little bigoted ideas that may perhaps pass muster in a missionary meeting, but are hardly suitable to the sanctum of an editor.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

IT is rather unfair for the editors of Protestant papers to call the sult. We admire the piety of the Pocasset child-murderer a fanatic. He only carried out the Protestant doctrine of private interpretation to shrines of our Lady to pray for its logical, or rather illogical, con-France, but we should be very clusion. Freeman has been declared insane-" emotionally insane." If zens, or those who call themselves he is insane, what guarantee have so, and who constitute a majority of we that the believers in all the varieties of Protestant "isms" are sane? If it be allowable to interpret the Scriptures according to the radical party. The people of individval taste of the reader-for Ireland with a thousand obstacles to private interpretation practically overcome, of which ignorance, re- amounts to that-why is Freeman more fanatical for taking things au and military rule were part, and from who takes his text on Sunday and all of which Frenchmen are free, even "expounds?" Freeman defends his course, and cannot be made to be-lieve himself guilty. He quotes world. Let the people of France Scripture for the sacrifice, and with fully as much reason as the Methodists, Presbyterians, or Congregawork. Thus only can they do their tionalists quote Scripture in defence full duty to God, to church, and to of their "isms." A man may cut off his hand with an axe, if it give him scandal, and only follow the "right," which Protestantism has taken the liberty of giving him, of interpreting the Scriptures; he may demand an eye for an eye, and ob-Zachary Chandler of Michigan, as Protestant sect can consistently exserve the Jewish Sabbath, and what communicate him? Protestantism never claimed the attribute of infallibility, and it cannot forbid its followers to bring their own crude say the same thing of himself in book.—*Catholic Review*.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

REV. M. J. TIERNAN, chancellor of the diocese, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of \$160 from Rev. much delicacy and precision as the P. Brennan, St. Mary's, and \$127 from Rev. Father Flannery, being the amount of collections taken up last Sunday in their churches for the is not to be thought of, Blaine is the Irish sufferers.

the Republican nomination, and Full of years and honors, highly from present indications he will not reverenced even in the sect which he abandoned for the Truth, Fredehave anything like the backing he had in 1876. Grant has a strong rick Canon Oakley died in London anti-Southern record, and that record on Friday. Of the numerous books, essays and reviews which Canon Oakley wrote before and after his will be made to do him all service in the campaign. To excite the anticonversion, many have obtained a pathy of the North against the South, the Republican managers recently worked up an "exodus"

THE Committee of the Mansion House Fund for Irish relief has received £2,000 from Brisbane, Aus-

not ejected, would fall back again to sully and alloy the precious deposit. the pure gold of divine faith.

But this is a very different thing from those "contentions" of the non-Catholic world, which have resulted in its dismemberment. If the volcano, in place of ejecting its scorize and lava, were to burst up into a thousand fragments it would no longer be a volcano, nor be performing the duties of a volcano. This is exactly the difference between the Catholic and Protestant church. The one (the Catholic) is a volcano, the

other is a volcano hoist with its cwn petard. The Catholic church, like any other healthy body, is constantly throwing off her exuvize, and it is this very throwing off of exuvize which shows it to be a sound and perfect body. Protestantism, on the contrary, is constantly falling to pieces, each piece again to fall to pieces, until the whole world is strewed with its fragments. And there is another remarkable difference between the Catholic church and the Protestant. In the Catholic church the exuviæ are expelled-in the Protestant the exuviæ expel. Prof. Swing will, we suppose, admit the right of every body corporate to expel its mal-contents; though we suppose he will hardly admit the right of the mal-contents to expel the body corporate. In the Catholic church the body corporate expels the mal-contents; in the Protestant church the mal-contents expel the body corporate. It is related of Diogenes that when he was told that he had been banished from Sinope he replied, and I-I banish Sinope. It is some such insane philosophy that regulates the Protestant churches.

prompted by religious or secular motives, has always been held punishable by the civil tribunals. This would be the case to-morrow in the United States, (Protestant though they claim to be), if religious dissent meant revolt against the state. It is in order to get an excuse for persecuting the Catholic church that Mr. Froude is trying to persuade the American mind that the Catholic church is a danger to the state. That he will only too easily succeed with men of Prof. Swing's cast of thought is evident.

Our Professor tells us that " Protestantism has become thoroughly emancipated from coercion." Which Protestantism? English Protestantism? Let us see. A Protestant bishop of Cork, in a letter dated Oct. 17th, 1736, in describing his first 'progress" writes, "The laboring class of this country are all Papists. The number of Papists to that of Protestants, through the whole country, including the rich as well as the poor, is at least eight to one, and yet there is one very remarkable town in this county, about twelve miles from Cork, in which there are about 500 persons fit to bear arms, in which there has not been one Popish inhabitant since the Revolution. If a Papist should take or build a house in the town, nothing but a military force could preserve it from being pulled down about his ears.' English Protestantism at least had

not become thoroughly emancipated from coercion in the year of grace 1736. SACERDOS.

THE present condition of Europe is considered very unsatisfactory and the German Gazette states that Germany, though desiring peace, has and it is precisely because he thinks Anglican church, the Quakers ban- | and Russia, to prepare for war.

such a democratic State as Indiana. The "exodus" has not worked to their profit, but their failure in this respect will not discourage them. They will leave no stone unturned to hold control of the national administration. The Democrats should see to the necessity of retaining a majority, in Congress as the election by the States may be so close as to render the intervention of the national legislature a necessity. If Congress remain Democratic we may "reckon" on a Democratic President.



Our friends in Sarnia are at present sparring over some omistion on the part of the Sarnia Canadian. for which the Observer takes him to task. The latter journal accuses its contemporary with intolerance in neglecting to take notice of the opening of the new Catholic church, whilst the editor of the Canadian replies that being a Protestant he. on the Sunday of the opening attended divine service in his own church, and consequently knew nothing about what his Catholic neighbors were doing. We trust that the readers of the Canadian are sufficiently interested in the progress of their town to regard with pleasure the erection of such a splendid building as the new Catholic church. It speaks of advancement, not only in a religious sense, but also in a material one; it shows that Sarnia

is keeping pace with the other growing towns of Canada, and we pity the journalist (?) who retuses to notice a matter so interesting to the general reader, because these en

tralia; £500 from Bombay; £200 from the Irish Benevolent Society, London, Ont., and £451 from Newark, N. J. A letter has been received by the Committee from Archbishop Gibbons, Baltimore, expressing sympathy for the sufferers. The total amount of subscriptions is £55,550; total of grant, £24,600.

WE would remind our amiable contemporary the Christian Guardian that it is exceedingly bad taste, and very uncharitable as well, to point out that such and such persons charged with murder are Catholics. We could name many murders cour mitted in Ontario of late years by Methodists, and very brutal murders too. We would never think of parading before the world the fact that they belonged to the Methodist persuasion, and find fault with the enlightening influence of Methodism. We cannot commend newspaper editors who set themselves forward as religious teachers, but who are absolutely devoid of charity.

THEY had a terrible rumpus recently in a Brooklyn church, because of the preaching of a sermon to the Masonic order by Rev. Dr. Wild who is a Mason. Mr. Wm. Brown lately Principal of a College in Belleville, Ont., who is a member of the congregation, found serious objection to introducing the Masonic business into the church, and claimed that the order was anti-Christian. Rev. Dr. Wild defended the Society, and said we cannot get into the Kingdom of heaven, unless we are Masons. We are sorry for this. We hope he will reconsider his assertion, and at least add the editors to the list.

The London Times says the war vessel which the United States Naval Department is to be asked by Congress to dispatch with American been forced, by the action of France gaged in it hold a religious belief contributions will be received in differing from his own. Friend British ports as freighted, not only

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of intolerance who would fill st, and expect eral patronage o forget these at may perhaps onary meeting, itable to the

## C PRESS.

for the editors s to call the rer a fanatic. the Protestant terpretation to illogical, cons been declared insane." If uarantee have rs in all the nt "isms" are ole to interpret rding to the he reader-for on practically by is Freeman ing things me any minister on Sunday and an defends his e made to be-He quotes ifice, and with as the Methor Congregaure in defence man may cut axe, if it give ly follow the testantism has giving him, of ptures; he may a eye, and obbath, and what onsistently ex-Protestantism ibute of infalliforbid its folir own crude on the sacred

# OTES.

, chancellor of ully acknow-160 from Rev. v's, and \$127 lannery, being ions taken up urches for the

honors, highly he sect which Truth, Fredeed in London merous books. which Canon and after his re obtained a his country.-

the Mansion relief has re-

### FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

with food for Ireland, but with a message of good will from the Ameri-can to the English nation. We are not a little amazed that the Times should so prominently parade the shame of England. It ought, we should think, to be consistent, allow the nations to pursue their work of charity in silence. It is claimed she is the greatest country in the world, the richest, the freest, finest country in the world. She may be all this, and more. But it does seem queer that other nations have to feed common people, while her gentry roll in luxury and revel in foxhunting.

THE Herald's cable reports an interview with Professor Maspero, French Orientalist, concerning the discovery of the alleged Masonic emblems under the Egyptian obelisk. Maspero does not think that in bury ing the trowel and stones beneath Cleopatra's Needle any departure was made from the common Egyptian practice. Ernest Renan said In practice. Ernest Renan said
Masonry originated in the eighteenth
century. Of course Free Masons
can trace fanciful genealogy to Templars, and if they like to Solomon or
Hiram, but it rests on nothing. It
is an elaborate joke. We hope at
least they will not accuse Adam of
having been a Mason. If he was,
we feel pretty certain Eve must
have known all about the business
too.
IT is reported in Parliamentary
circles that Sir Henry W. Peel,
member of the House of Commons
from Midsurrey, will propose a resolution providing that all those members of the House who voted with
the wilful obstructionists during last Masonry originated in the eighteenth

the wilful obstructionists during last session shall be, by a three-fourths vote of the House on each case, debarred from speaking on any subject during the present session, but shall not be deprived of the privilege of voting. The home rule members and their sympathizers denounce Sir Henry W. Peel's proposed rule as a gross attempt to manufacture an ex parte gag law, and claimed that, although they have no fears of its being adopted by the House, it shows the apprehensions felt by the ministry and the conservatives concerning the result of a debate on any and all measures affecting the government's foreign policy and the Irish question. If Irish business is not treated with deserving consideration in the present session of Par-liament, and if free discussion is prohibited by the passage of Sir Henry Peel's resolution, we hope the Irish members will pick up their hats and go home. They have no business there. We have been told to call England the sister kingdom. We feel more like calling her the step-mother kingdom.

LOCAL NEWS. MRS. SCOTT - SIDDONS .- This distin-MRS. SCOTT. SIDDONS.— This distin-guished lady gave readings in the Me-chanics' Hall, on Friday night, in aid of the Institute. As a reader she is certainly without an equal in America. We were sorry the committee who selected the pieces exhibited such bad taste as to put on the list the piece from Charles Lever's works, which they must have known would prove insulting to Catholics. We are not a little surprised that Mrs. Sid-don's good taste did not prevent the pro-duction of this grossly insulting regmarole. RALWAY COLLISION.—A collision oc. RAILWAY COLLISION .- A collision ocuried on the Canada Southern Railway,

curned cn the Canada Southern Railway, about a mile and a half west of here, at three o'clock this morning, between two heavy freight trains, consisting of about forty cars each, mostly laden with general merchandise, and some cars of dressed pork, grain, &c. The men all jumped for their lives, and avoided the impending crash, which was terrific, both engines being reared on end, some cars telescoped, and others crushed together in an inextricable mass. A side track was constructed mass. A side track was constructed around the wreck about four o'clock this afternoon, and the accumulated passenger and freight trains are now speeding on their way.

A DARING FORGERY .- The police have

the sooner he is stopped in his forging career the better it will be for the business people with whom he has been on friendly terms. It is supposed that he has hied himself away to the land of wooden nutmegs.

## DEATH OF MR. PHILIP MCCANN.

On Wednesday, the 11th inst., Philip McCann died quite suddenly at his residence, Mill street, in this city. He had been ill for some time but all fears for his recovery had passed as he had been for a week or two convalescent. The news of his death, which was so unlooked for, cast a gloom over his wide circle of friends. Many had seen him at his place of business during the day and they could hardly realize the fact that he was no more. Mr. McCannwas one of our most respected citizens, an honest man, and a warm-hearted friend. He was well read in matters pertaining to Ireland, the home of his youth, and never tired of speaking of the glories of the "old land." On Friday the Catdedral was filled with the many friends who came to assist at the last sad offices for the dead. High Mass was celebrated by Father Tiernan, who spoke feelingly at the conclusion of the service. Mr. McCann has been in busi-

CARDINAL NEWMAN has written to the Holy Father the following letter acknowledging the receipt of the encyclical on the philosophy of St. Thomas: "Most Holy Father, I hope I shall not be troubling your Holi-ness in expressing the profound gratitude which we all feel for the Encyclical letter, so opportune and of so much importance, which you have sent us for our instruction. Every Catholic feels that it is a matter of the utmost necessity to establish on broad and solid princi-CARDINAL NEWMAN has written to nes in London since 1853. He leaves a matter of the utmost necessity to establish on broad and solid princiby John O'Mara, and adopted by a stand-ing vote of the society. Whereas,—It has pleased the Almighty in His wisdom to call from our midst our worthy Brother Phillip McCann; Whereas,—That while bowing with submission to the will of God, we cannot refrain from expressing our heartfelt sor-row for the loss of one who during life endeared himself to all by every good quality of an upright and honest man; Whereas—By his death this society has lost a zealous and devoted member, the cause of Temperance an ardent advocate and the community one of the most reples the intellectual progress with-out which the Holy Church cannot perfectly compass its supernatural mission. All the researches of the theologians, all the the demonstrations of the controversialists, all the teachings of the pastors, imbue us with the veritable traditions of Catholic philosophy, and they are in substance conformable to the doc-trines of St. Athanasius, of St. and the community one of the most re-Augustine, of St. Anselm, and of St. spected members. Resolved—That we, the members of this Thomas, as these eminent doctors Society sincerely sympathize with the widow and family of deceased, and pray are in concord with one another. In our century, in which there is such widow and family of deceased, and pray that they may receive grace and resigna-tion under so great a bereavment. Resolved—That a copy of these resolu-tions be presented to Mrs. McCann, re-corded in the minutes of the Society and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD, Free Press and Advertiser. J. M. KEARY, President. REV. W. O'MAHONY. Spiritual Director keen cultivation of the mind, and such excitement and exercise of the intellect, so many speculations, whether true or false, and, consequently, so many temptations to exceed the limits of the ancient lines of thought, we were precisely in want of what your Holiness has so REV. W. O'MAHONY, Spiritual Director. CHAS. W. REGAN, Secretary. fittingly provided us in your Ency-

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

## OBITUARY.

It is with sincere regret we have to announce the death of Miss Sarah O'Connor, eldest daughter of Hon. John O'Connor, Post Master General, which took place on Tuesday morning 17th, inst., at Ottawa. She was a young lady gifted with truly christian virtues, and her very numerous friends are alone sufficient proof of that amiable, kind, and bright disposition of character, for which bright disposition of character, for which she was remarkable in society. She pass-ed from this life after an illness of a few months, strengthened by the Sacraments and consolations of the church, and having prepared herself with resignation and piety for the passage from time to eternity. Her friends in Upper Canada unite with those of the capital in tender-ing to her inconsolable family, there sincere feelings of condolence. feelings of condolence.

# HAMILTON CORBETT CONCERT.

On Saturday the 14th, the concert in aid of the Irish Relief Fund, which had been previously announced, took place

before a large audience. The sum realised before a large audience. The sum realised was quite handsome everything consider-ed. We are sure that President Long only expressed the sentiments of every charitable disposed citizen, when at the close of the concert he returned thanks to the celebrated vocalist for his kindness in aiding the Irish Benevolent Society in their good work.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

Stratfordville, Ont., February 12. -The son of Mr. John Smoke, a boy of about eighteen years of age, was killed in Mr. Henry Stratton's saw mill to-day. His leg was first revered from his body by the large circular saw, then both arms and head. Death was instantaneous.

head. Death was instantaneous. Lanark, Ont., February 12.—A man named Noah Lecour, in the employ of B. Caldwell & Son, was killed yesterday by a limb of a tree falling on him. The corpse was brought here to-day, and will be sent on to his friends in the Province of Ouchea Quebec.

Miss Jennie Hastings, of Wilton Avenue, Toronto, was tossed by a bull which was being driven through the city. She was severely injured, being thrown fifteen feet.

Archbishop Lynch has ordered a collec-tion to be taken up in his diocese for the relief of the distress in Ireland. He has contributed \$100.

A sad accident happened Friday afternoon in the woods belonging to Mr. Jas. A. Cooper, Niagara township. Mr. Walter Goodhall, farmer, was engaged with two or three others in cutting wood when he was struck by a falling tree and instantly killed.

The Manitoba Legislature yesterday passed estimates for the current year which amount to \$203,340.

The House was prorogued to-day, when the Governor assented to the forty acts which had been passed during the session. The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway will at once proceed with the con-struction of the easterly extension of their road from White Bear, Minn., to Taylors

B. A members, a Grand Council for Can-Cobourg, Ont., Feb. 16 .- A collection, ada was organized. The following are the names of the Grand Council officers electamounting to \$180, was taken up at St. Michael's Church yesterday for Irish ed for one year: G. President-T. A. Bourke, Windsor; 1st V. Pres.-J. Barry, Brantford; 2nd V. President-J. Doyle, relief. Guelph, Feb. 16.—The collection taken up at the Catholic Church here yesterday in aid of the Irish poor amounted to \$565.

St. Thomas; Treasurer—M. J. Manning Windsor; G. Recorder.--S. R. Brown, Lon-don; Marshal & Guard—C. W O'Rourke, don; Marshal & Guard—C. W O'Rourke, Amherstburg; Board of Trustees—Rev. J; P. Molphy, Strathroy: J. Doyle, C. W. O'Rourke, J. Barry, T. A. Bourke, the three first for two years, the others for one year. The officers were installed by Su-preme Deputy Keena, of Detroit, Mich. Grand President Bourke was appointed representative to Supreme Council. The Grand Recorder and Treasurer were empowered to procure the necessary body.

empowered to produce the necessary books, forms, stationery &c. for the Council. It was decided to hold the next meeting of this Grand Council at Load Occurrence. was decided to hold the next meeting of this Grand Council at London, Ont., on the second Tuesday in February, IS81. It was also decided to make the CATHOLIC RECORD, published at London, Ont., by a member of our Association, an official organ of this Council, and that all correspondence be answered promptly by the officers of this Council. Council.

The bonds of Treasurer and Recorder The bonds of Treasurer and Recorder were placed at \$600 each, for the first year, It was resolved that the Branches in Can-ada be requested to pay the "perCapita" tax for 1880 in advance, to form a fund to defray the expenses of the Grand Council for this year. All assessments on deaths occuring after the 10th Day of February, 1881, shall be made through this Council, and payable to the Grand Recorder of said council. All supplies &c. required by Branches in Canada must come from this Council.

Council. The following Committees were appoint-ed for the present term :- Laws and theis su-pervision-Messrs. Brown, Manning, and Bourke. Finance-Rev. J. P. Molphy and Messrs. Doyle. and Barry. Printing d Supplies-Messrs. Brown. Bourke and Doyle. Returns & Credentials-Rev. J. P. Molphy, and Messrs. Doyle and Barrie. Appeals & Grievances-Rev. J. P. Molphy and Messrs. Barry and O'Rourke. As the convention was about to adjourn

As the convention was about to adjourn As the convention was about to adjourn the following telegram was received from Mr. John D. Lavin, Grand President of Michigan: "Michigan Grand Council in Session sends greetings to Canada Grand Council and wishes of future success."— The Canada Grand Council attended The Canada Grand Council attended the evening session of Michigan Grand Council at Detroit, when some very im-portant matters in connection with our Association were discussed.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

### LAST REPORT. The following additional subscriptions have been received to date :---

Richard Biddulph (Westminster .... \$ 5 00 Wm. Davidson..... Wm. Warner..... Thomas Phelan.... Edward Brennan.... 4 00 John Roddy..... Mutual Oil Refining Co. and John

road from White Bear, Minn., to Taylors Falls, a distance of thirty miles. This is a portion of the proposed Sault Ste. Marie route. Eds. 17.—A fire broke out

W.GREEN'S New Brocaded Velvets. New Brocaded Velveteens, THE R. C. BAZAAR. THE PROCEEDS \$300-LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS.

The Roman Catholic Bazaar held in the Town Hall on last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday was very successful, consider-ing dullness of the times, \$300 being rea-lized. A large variety of useful and or-namental articles were disposed of. An election contest for a gold cross, the gift of Mr. J. P. Flynn, train despatcher C. S. R. resulted in favor of Miss Maggie Corof Mr. J. P. Flynn, train despatcher C. S. R., resulted in favor of Miss Maggie Cor-bett, (West End), who obtained a slight majority over Miss Mary Redmond, re-presenting the East End. The prizes won were as follows:-- Mink set, presented by Mrs. McSulty, by ticket 140, held by Mr. J. P. Flynn, C. S. R.; chenille shawl, pre-sented by J. Carrie, won by ticket 59, held by J. Schelling, C. S. R.; grand ot-toman, presented by Miss Cartillon and Mr. Godwin, by the ticket 133; the silver watch and gold chain by holder of ticket 139; pair of superb vases, present of Miss M. Casey, by Mrs. O. Flynn; "beautiful bride," by Mrs. J. O'Shea; two grand pictures won by Miss Ellie Coughlin, Glanworth; sofa pillow, by Miss McLean, of London; china set, presented by Miss Brady, won by Mr. Jas. O'Rourke, Wood-stock; a fine pair of pillow shams worked by Miss Appie brady, won by arr. aas. O hourse, it out-stock; a fine pair of pillow shams worked by Miss Annie Fitzgerald, were won by ticket 17, held by Miss Joe McCarthy. A large number of other prizes were obtained, large number of other prizes were obtained, and a very gay time was spent, the affair terminating with a promenade concert on Friday evening, which the young folks enjoyed to their heart's content.—St. Thomas Times.

### GODERICH.

# SODALITY ADDRESS TO FATHER O'SHEA.

REV. AND DEAR FATHER:- Why do gloomy shadows o'erclad each brow tonight ? Why does each sodalist's heart feel so strangely sad? Because our father, our highly respected pastor, is, for the last time in our midst. Thrice favored have we, children of Mary, been in having for so long a time in the person of our founder and director, one of the ADDITIONAL LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS SINCE most devoted clients of our Blessed Mother. Never did we rightly realize how deeply we were indebted until called upon to render thanks, which hearty thanks we beg you to accept, for the disinterested zeal you have ever manifested in our bezeal you have ever manifested in our be-half, and the shining example you have ever placed before our eyes. There is an old proverb which says, "Kindness be-gets gratitude," in vindication of which we have assembled here this evening to We have assembled here this evening to offer,—we will not say a present, but gratitude's tribute to a father beloved. We wish it to be a gentle reminder of us when in the position of Mediator between Cod and way, and most this with a third 1 00 God and man, and grant this petitio.

that among the many mementos yo re-boundless charity prompts you to make, we will not be forgotten. May you" future home be as happy as this mutable world will permit, and the prelude to a 25 00 25 00 25 00 blissful eternity. Signed on behalf of the Sodality. Goderich, Ont., 28 Jan. 1880.

TENDERS will be received by the undesigned up to noon of MONDAY, the 2rd FEB-RUARY instant, for the immediate supply of the following Rolling Stock :--

RUARCE Intervention of the following Rolling Stock: 4 First chass cars. 2 Postal and Baggage cars. 60 Box cars. 60 Platform cars. 70 Platform cars. 71 Drawings and specifications may be seen. 71 Drawings and specifications may be seen. 72 Drawings and specifications may be seen. 73 Drawings and specifications may be seen. 74 Drawings and specifications may be seen. 75 Drawings and specifications may be seen. 75 Drawings and specifications may be seen. 76 Drawings and specifications may be seen. 77 Drawings and specifications may be seen. 78 Drawings and specifications may be seen. 78



TENDERS will be received by the under-signed up to noon on Monday, 1st March, 1880, for the supply of the undermentioned Bed Furnishings required for the Asylum for the U-sane, Toronto; Asylum for the Insane, Lon-don; Asylum for the Insane, Kingston; Asy-lum for the Insane, Hamilton; and the Insti-tution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, namely :--

510 Hair Mattresses,

333 Hair Pillows,

510 Oatstraw Palliasses,

333 Hair Pillows, 285 Feather Pillows, Specimens of the articles and the quality of the material to be used in their manufac-ture can be seen on making application to the undersigned at his office in the east wing of the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, from whom specifications and forms of tender may also be procured. Sufficient security will have to be given for the proper fulfilment of the contract. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Cecepted. J. W. LANGMUIR, Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario. Toronto, 13th Feb., 1880.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

eer's Office Intercolonial Activity of the N. B. The Rolling Stock to be delivered on the Pembina Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway, Pembina Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway, on or before the 15th of May next. By Order, F. BRAUN, Scoredary,

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etary.

New Advertisements.

AT-

New Striped Velvets;

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risbane, Aus Sombay; £200 olent Society, £451 from ter has been nmittee from Baltimore, exthe sufferers. bscriptions is £24,600.

our amiable stian Guardian ad taste, and well, to point such persons are Catholics. murders con ate years by rutal murders er think of orld the fact the Methodist ult with the of Methodism. l newspaper elves forward but who are arity.

rumpus reurch, because sermon to the Dr. Wild who Brown lately in Belleville. of the con-s objection to onic business claimed that istian. Rev. Society, and to the Kingess we are for this. We er his asserhe editors to

says the war States Naval sked by Conh American received in ed, not only

#### MONTH'S MIND.

# COMPLIMENTARY.

From J. J. Quarry, P. M.

clical letter. I embrace your blessed

feet, and implore your paternal bene-diction.—John Henry Cardinal New-

THOS. COFFEY, ESQ. Editor CATHOLIC RECORD.

man.

Editor CATHOLIC RECORD, DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find \$4, my subscription and Augusta Morrissy for RE-cord for this year, and my best wishes for your continued success in furnishing us with a model Catholic newspaper. There are no two opinions on its sound Catholic tone, Again wishing you a God speed in your good undertaking. I remain yours, J. J. QUARRY, P. M. Offa, February, 1880.

From J. R. Meade, P. P. THOMAS COFFEY, ESQ.

DEAR SUR,-YOU will find enclosed \$2, my subscription for the current year. I am well pleased with your paper it is truly Catholic and instructive, Wishing you many a happy year in the Editorial chair. Yours very truly, J. R. MEADE, P. P. Morrisburg, February 10th, 1880.

Westford, Ont., Feb. 17.-A fire to-day destroyed Wm. Weatherhead's dwelling and drive-house and the contents thereof; slight insurance.

Orno, Ont., Feb. 17-Donnelly's furniture factory was burned to the ground to-day. The building was insured in the Phenix Mutual for \$1,000; machinery and Phœnix Mutual for \$1,000; machinery and tools for \$2,000 in the Union, of Toronto. Guelph, February 13.—Three attempts at suicide have been made by different persons here within the last three weeks. Last night a Mrs. Rushdon, a woman about 38 years of age, from Dundas, was arrested in a state of intoxication, and when locked up by a policeman threatened to commit sucide. The policeman, think-ing she might carry out her threat, went to the cell shortly after and found she had torn her shawl into strips, tied one end to torn her shawl into strips, tied one end to the bars of the window, and had a loop on the other end around her neck, just going to hang herself. A watch was kept over her the rest of the night and this morning he was allowed to go.

# C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Branches and Councils of C. M. B. A. are cordially invited to co-operate in mak-ing this column as useful and interesting

are cordially invited to co-operate in mak-ing this column as useful and interesting as possible. All matters for this depart-ing should be addressed—"Dep. Director C. M. B. A. 391 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. If you are in a district in which there is no branch of this Association, and if you desire a branch started, sign a peti-tion and get at least 11 others with you; be recommended by the t atholic priest in your parish, and send it to a Director or Deputy-Director of the Association; either of said officers will then send you proposi-tion and medical blanks; you will then call your men together and agree on some good physician; go to him and get examined; he must keep the medical examinations secret from the applicants; he must seal the papers in an envelope and retain them until called for by the Director. At your meeting agree on a night for institu-Thursday last the 12th, inst., a Solemn Requiem was chanted at Strathroy, for the repose of the soul of Miss Teresa O'Dwyer, it being the thirtieth day since her death, which took place at McGillvery. A large concourse of clergy and laity had assembled in the beautiful church to testify their appreciation of the high virtues of the deceased, and their heartfelt sympathy to her sorrow-stricken rela-tives. The worthy pastor Father Molphy, was celebrant of the Holy Mass, assisted by Father Flannery as Deacon and Father Tiernan as Sub-deacon. Father Tiernan your meeting agree on a night for institu-tion; advise either of the above officers in time so that he can be ready to organize your branch and install your officers. If you are residing in a locality where there is not a sufficient number of Catholic men to form a branch, you may, by

addressed a few appropriate and touching addressed a few appropriate and touching remarks to the congregation. The sing-ing which was strictly Gregorian, was under the the direction of the Rev. Father Boubat, while Rev Father Feron of the Cathedral London, presided at the ogran. At the offertory Miss D. Laulor, rendered most beautifully the anthem, "O mors! ubi victoria tua ?

David Glass.....

H. Macmahon. John Cameron & Co..... J. B. Laing. M. Masurett & Co.... Charles Hutchinson... J. R. Minhinnick. J. R. Minhinnick..... W. McDonough.... Robert Reid..... W. Gilespie..... Harris & Magee.... Cronyn.....

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

London Feb. 16th.—Upon motion being made for going into Committee on the Irish Relief Bill, Mr. Synan, member for Limerick, moved an amendment. The objection was to the use of the Church surplus fund. Northcote announced that the Govern-

ent would make an advance for Ireland of £750,000 instead of £500,000 as originally intended.

Mr. Power, Home Ruler, seconded Synan's amendment to the the Irish Relief Bill

The subscriptions to the Dublin Mansion House Committee to Saturday are  $\pounds 63,100$ . Grants to date  $\pounds 28,700$ . Thanks Gordon Bennett, the New York Relief Committee, and Richard O'Gorman, of New York. Montreal, Feb. 16.-Rev. Father Dowd

has transmitted \$8,450 to one of the Irish Bishops, as the joint contribution of the parishes of St. Patrick and St. Ann, in this city to the Irish Palief Ford

furniture deal Famine Fund. St. Catherine's Ont., Feb. 16.-On Sun-

day the 15th inst. a special collection was taken up in the R. C. church here in aid of the Irish Relief Fund. It amounted to

men to form a branch, you may, by making proper application, join the branch nearest your residence. A convention of representatives from the various Branches of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in Canada washeld at Windsor, Ont., on the Ioth inst. There being the requisite number of C.M. Isotoport of the list and the second seco

To reply to the address you have just rendered me, would, I am afraid, my dear

1000To reply to the address you have just<br/>tendered me, would, I am afraid, my dear<br/>feasrs Glass and Macmahon,<br/>ve been handed over to the<br/>lent Society:—To reply to the address you have just<br/>tendered me, would, I am afraid, my dear<br/>for your Society.sufficient,<br/>having on last Sunday expressed my un-<br/>bounded esteem for your Society.sufficient,<br/>to say that, it is highly appreciated by me<br/>and that I am thankful for your kind a '<br/>very useful present, given, I am positive,<br/>with more than willing hearts, as your<br/>presence here this evening sufficiently<br/>testifies. Before bidding you a final good<br/>bye, let me once more, exhort you to con-<br/>time as you ever proved to be during the<br/>many years you were entrusted to my care<br/>viz. faithful Children of Mary. I feel proud<br/>of you, Sodalists of Goderich, for the earn-<br/>estness you have ever shown, and would<br/>have you preservere in all the exercises<br/>your manual prescribes, especial 'Month-<br/>it prayers, peculiarly arranged for the special,<br/>man to fail to bring innumerable blessings on<br/>you. You do not know, in fact, you will<br/>never know until Judgment Day what a<br/>uest faunt to figood you have accom-<br/>to so the set of good you what a<br/>come that the stimular of good you have accom-<br/>test set mount of good you have accom-I0 00

you. You do not know, in fact, you will never know until Judgment Day what a vast amount of good you have accom-plished, not in Goderich alone; but all over the world. Perhaps in one of its remotest corners, some poor sinner has been led to seek repentance through the medium of your prayers and those of your sister Sodalities; because whereever the Catholic Church exists, you will find con-fraternities devoted to the Mother of God. It was hardly necessary, my dear children to ask for a memento, as you will always be remembered by me when offer-ing the Holy Mass. ing the Holy Mass.

#### . .... CONVERSION OF AN ANGLICAN COMMUNITY.

We are indebted to that sterling paper, the Cork Examinar, for the tidings that the inmates and conductors of St. Peter's Re-treat, a Ritualistic hermitage in Dulwich Common, South London, have joined the Roman Catholic Church. The community numbered five brethren and a superior, with seventeen penitents, all people of renumbered five brethren and a superior, with seventeen penitents, all people of re-spectable standing. The superior was four years ago rector of Oldham, in Essex. He has issued an address defending the step to which he has induced the brethern, and hences therein that all Einelists are Arishes of St. Fatrick and St. Ann, in this ity, to the Irish Relief Fund. Formosa, Ont., Feb. 16.—John Mullins, urniture dealer, gives \$1,000 to the Famine Fand. St. Catherine's Ont. Feb. 16.—On Sam victions.

### NOTICE.

ST. MARY'S .- We draw the attention of our readers to the card of Smith & Smith, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, &c., St. Mary's. All legal business entrusted to this firm will be transacted in the most satisfactory manner.



TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 38th March, 1889, ion proposed contracts for four years, as un-der, on and from the 1st of July next. Between Appin and Mayfair-Three times per week each way. Appin and Genewillow Twice per week each way. Allsa Craig and pendield-Six times per week each way. Betweet and Parkhill - Three times per week each way. Parkhill and Sarepta-met ond Per week each way. Betweet and Parkhill - Three times per week each way. Parkhill and Sarepta-Three times per week each way. Betweet onties containing further infor-tracts may be seen, and blank forms of Ton-der may be obtained at the Post Offices abovo aneed and at my office. Matter of the Post Offices abovo aned and at my office. Post Office Inspector. Post

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## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:-20 locomotive Engines 16 First-class cars (a proportion being sleepers). 2) Locomotive Engines 16 First-class cars (a proportion being sleepers), 2) Second-class cars, do. 3 Express and baggage cars. 3 Postal and smoking cars. 20 Box freight cars. 20 Box freight cars. 20 Box freight cars. 2 Wing Ploughs. 2 Flangers. 40 Hand cars. The whole to be Imanufactured in the Do-minion of Canada and delivered on the Can-adian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba. Trawings, specifications and other infor-is do the Engine in the Box of Manitoba. Trawings, specifications and other infor-is do the Engine in the Box of Manitoba. Travings, specifications and other infor-is do nay be been an application, at the office of the Engine in the first day of March nexs. Tenders will be received by the under-signed up to noon on Thursday, the 1st day of July next. By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals, } Ottawa, 7th Feb'ry, 1880. ecretary.

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# THE CATHOLIG REGORD.

6

**NEWS FROM IRELAND. DUBLIN.** Some of the Irish papers are pointing to the cost of the Viceregal household, and asking that in a time of famine the pomp should be diminished, the salaries curtailed and the balance of the estimate given to the starving people. The Lord Licutenant receives £20,000 a year, his private secre-tary £829, and Mr. Burke, as Ulster King of Arms, £550. The remaining salaries are contemptible. Lord Wallscourt gets £185, as gentleman in waiting; Mr. Lawless £185, a The recently appointed Relief Commit-tee, in Mallow, has been kept busy for some time by the increasing distress in that district. Little employment is to be Bert, the chamberlain, £200, and the two Gentlemen at Large (a title which recalls memories of the Fleet and the King's Bench) receives £129 each. The insigni-ficance of these salaries gives a peculiar emphasis to Thackeray's immense scorn of the "sham coort and its sham splindor." had, and the relief works, in the shape of had, and the renet works, in the snape of sewerage improvements, employ no more than one member of a family, who can only get 1s. per day. The Committee at present is distributing coal to 404 fami-lies, and has given out two hundred pairs of blankets among the poor of the town. emphasis to Thackeray's immense scorn of the "sham coort and its sham splindor." The whole cost of the Viceroy and his household is £27,000 to be divided among two noblemen, a knight, two honorables, two colonels, a captain, two aides-de-camp and a small mob of people officially called "other salaries and charges." At a meeting of the Committee of the Irish National Land League in Dublin on

distressed districts. The Rev. P. Fitzpatrick, C. C., of St. Laurence O'Toole's, Dublin, died on January 23rd. He was born on the 3rd of August, 1849, and having passed a very successful course of studies in Holy Cross Seminary, Clonliff, was ordained by his Eminence Cardinal Cullen on the Feast of the Eniphany, 1874. Soon after he was the Epiphany, 1874. Soon after he was appointed to a curacy in the parish of St. Laurence O'Toole's, where during the last Laurence D'Toole's, where during the last five years he labored with untiring zeal for the glory of God, his own and his neighgreat deal of land would remain out of tillage this season for want of anything to put into it. The Local Government Board having refused to place Midleton on the list of distressed unions, a resolubor's salvation. He was a father to the poor, a consoler to the afflicted, and a friend to all who sought his advice. He is universally regretted.

A mysterious occurrence is reported tion was passed asking the Board, to refrom Dublin. On the night of Jan. 16th, at the top of Marlborough street, near Great Britian street, a man named John Freeman was shot at and stabled and consider its decision. at the top of Marlborough street, near Great Britian street, a man named John Freeman was shot at and stabbed and wounded three times on the upper part of the right arm, once in the back, and twice on the right hiv. Freeman was a pen-sioner from the 2nd Battalion of the 20th Regiment. It is stated that the outrage was deliberately planned, and that Free-man was mistaken by his assailant for an-other person who, during the Fenian dis-turbances of 1867, had become informer. A man named Carroll was arrested on sus-picion, was brought before the uagistrates Three hundred destitute peasants from members of the local committee, owing to the fact that all the funds at their dis-posal are now exhausted, with the exceppicion, was brought before the magistrates, and after evidence a remand was obtained. tion of contributions from the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund. The rule prescribed The surgeons attending on Freeman described him as being riddled with wounds. The stabs were inflicted with great violby the Duchess's committee, which limits the distribution of their funds by provid-ing that no relief shall be afforded to ence, and the bullet wounds are of a dangerous nature. Freeman gives a clear ac-count of the circumstances of the outrage, those destitute poor who are ordinarily chargeable upon the union is very diffi-

At Meelick, King's County, relief works have been started in connection with the stand on the Shannon. Five hundred men are employed at an average wages of one shilling and eight pence per day. Five hundred number of a synup distingt and on of six hundred pounds to carry out relief. The residence of the parish priest is besieged by a crow of poor people who and on the reation for relief, and the rector of the parish has been similarly beset in the eaned on the previous day. From the source for the Daran of a young hanned to the Edge to the Board of Works will soon be available, and is to be expendent to the canal basin. He was brought the maney (25,000) lately applied for by the mark of the Board of Works will soon be available, and is to be expendent to the canal basin. He was brought the money (25,000) lately applied for by the state of his other, ran after the was brought and a fuet give object to be available, and is the beave in a few minutes, but life was brought the money (25,000) lately applied for by the mark of the training of the poing and other works on the estate. The was brought and a little to the same finds of the poing and the reverse of the parish has been suitable, and is the beave in the money (25,000) lately applied for by the mark of the training of the poing and the reverse of the parish for the far and and the train of Strokes. They want brought and the there works on the estate. The was brought and the there works on the estate. The was brought of the poing and there works on the estate. The was brought of the poing on the poing on the altite to the same find the difference to the parish of Kilglass, was waylaid and yery than the fair of Strokes. The poing and the reverse to the poing the poing the poing poing the poing there there there there there t

not far from the house. Her body has not yet been found, although great exertions have been made. It is believed she was in a state of temporary insanity.

## ANTRIM.

The Northern Whig deplores the selfish-ness displayed by the town of Belfast on the subject of Irish distress. Scarcely any money it says has been contributed from the town to the relief fund, while only one Protestant clergyman [a Presbyterian] has made an appeal to his congregation to subscribe in aid of the distress. DOWN.

On Jan. 21st, five men—Robert Marks, a gardener; John McKeown, a boatman; Robert Daniel, sailor; Owen Hanlan, laborer, and Patrick Rice also a laborer left Warrenpoint in a small punt to re-turn to their homes at Omeath. Shortly afterwards some persons on the south shore heard cries, and proceeded to the landing place, but no boat was then visible, but early next morning the boat was found, and in it the dead body of one of the men. What became of the others is

two noblemen, a kinght, two index-de-camp and a small mob of people officially called "other salaries and charges." At a meeting of the Committee of the Irish National Land League in Dublin on Jznuary 20th, it was resolved that a great hand movement, be held on Sunday, February 22d, in Phœnix Park, Dublin. Deputations from branches of the League and other kindred bodies in all parts of Ireland were invited to attend. The Com-mittee voted £225 for the relief of the distressed district. The Rev. P. Fitzpatrick, C. C., of St. Laurence O'Toole's, Dublin, died on January 23rd. He was born on the 3rd

#### GALWAY.

Mr. Scully, R. M., Oughterard, was en-gaged at Spiddal Petty Sessions, on Jan. 16th, to a very late hour (11.30 p.m.), hearing the avery late hold (1.30 p.m.), hearing the numerous charges of assault on the process-server, Tully, and the bailiff, Fenton, whom all the extra police were sent to protect. The defendants in the several cases did not find bail till ten p.m., and then with great difficulty. They were bound over to stand their trial at the Spring Assizes at Galway. A force of fifty men, under charge of Sub-Inspectors Hull, of Oughterard, and Rodgers, Athlone, arrived at Spiddal from Galway on the morning of the Petty Sessions, as it was rumored there would be some disturbance. None, however, took place. Several men from Queen's County are at Spiddal in addition to the

On January 20th a process-server named McHugh, while serving processes at a place called Milltown, in Tuam district, was met by two men with blackened faces, and armed with revolvers. They threatened to take his life unless he de livered up all the processes he had, and swore never to serve any more. The ter-

#### Acetings.

SMITH & SMITH, BARRISTERS, D Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, etc. office – Abbott's Block, Water street, St. Mary's, R SMITH, C. GRAYSON SMITH, E. SYDNEY SMITH 71-3m

STRATFORD-J. JAMES KEHOE, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conversion Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyan-cer, etc. Office-Indian Block, over Monfreal Telegraph Coy's office, Stratford, Ont. 55-19 20 MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

J. BLAKE, ATTORNEY-AT LAW, • Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, etc. Office – Molsons Bank Building, Dundas street, London, Ont. 14-19 DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE

Dof McGill University, Member of the Col-lege of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office-Nitschke's Block, 272 Dundas street. 2.1y

McDONALD, SURGEON DENf Richmond street, London, Ont. 4.1y

J. B. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST. office-110j Dundas street. 37.1y DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE-Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of B. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST.

Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of t office. 38.1v CL. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.-MEM-

F. Diseases of the Skin a specialty. 42.1y F. M. MITCHELL, M. D., C. M., Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs a Specialty. Office Hours-From 8 a.m., to 12 a.m.; from 4 p.m. to 12 p.m. Office:-No.1 Wilson Terrace, cor-ner Talbot & Maple Sts., London, Ont 39-1y

H.A. WILKENS, SCULPTOR, -P. O. Box, 578 Hamilton.

CRADDOCK & WEEKES, ARCHI-TECTS, &c., Nitchke's Block, Dundas St., London, Ontario.

## Miscellancous.

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**BALETINGS.** CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT Association—The regular meetings of length Association, will be held on the fart and third Monday of every month, at the hour of soleck, lichmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX WIL-son, Rec.-Sec. **Situations.** WANTED—A CATHOLIC MAN habits. Must travel short distances in section in which he resides. Apply with references benzio of good business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in section in which he resides. Apply with references benziotes BROS, all Broadway, LB 2077, New York. **Broicessional.** SMITH & SMITH, BARRISTERS, MITH & SMITH, BARRISTERS, MITH & SMITH, BARRISTERS, MITH & SMITH, BARRISTERS, St. Alban's street, Toronto, Ont. 37-Jy ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite De-troit, and combines in its system of educa-tion, great facilities for acquiring the French-ianguage, with thoroughness in the rudimen. tal as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; Ger-man free of charge ; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address := MOTHER SUPERIOR. 43 IN URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-

Educational.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-HAM, ONT.-Under the care of the Ursu-line Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Kailway, 50 miles from Detroit. This spacious and com-modious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, in-cluding groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, in-cluding the French language. Plain sewing, faucy work, embridery in gold and chenille, wat flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Doard and Tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100 Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For fur-ther particulars address, MONTHER SUPERIOR. 41.19

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discovered. They are mild, but ef-fectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain Although gentle

in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching tic medicine that can be employed : cleans ing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

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AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely with-stand or evade them. Not only do they stand or evade them. cure the every-day complaints of everybut also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce power-ful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By



[FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

SPECIAL SALE

The Very Rev. Canon Dardis, pastor for a period exceeding over twenty years of the united parishes of Millane and Bal-linahown, in Westmeath, died on Jzn. 19th after an illness of only a day. Father Dardis, who belonged to a family well known and respected in Westmeath, was born in Rathowen in the year 1814. His early education was received in Mullingar, whenee he was sent by the late Right Rev. Dr. O'liggins, in the year 1854, to the frish College, Rome. His collegiate careeer gave proof of many virtues. His was ordaned parish priest of Millane and Brllinahown by the late Rt. Rev. Dr Kil-duff, and subsequently a Canon of the diocese of Ardagh by the late Right Rev. Dr. Corroy. **CORK.** Mn inquest was held at Cloghroe, near Ballincollig, upon an old man named John Callaghan, who had cut his throat on the rescued, and shortly after his removal home he cut his throat. Mr. Donovan, of Ballincollig, stated that on the above drown himself in the Lee. He was not failincolly after his removal home he cut his throat. Mr. Donovan, of Ballincollig, upon as the deceased's caresued, and shortly after his removal home he was riding past the deceased's caresued, and shortly after his removal home he was riding past the deceased's careated function the above day he was riding past the deceased's careated function the above day he was riding past the deceased's careated function to the deceased's careated function to the deceased's careated function to the deceased's careated function the deceased is careated function to the deceased is the was indeneed by the stretter in the estimation of every one. He was sincerely beloved by his stretter in the ministry, who held him in the higher respect for his unaffected goodness, generoity and kinness. The Very Rev. Canon Dardis, pastor for

generosity and kindness.

of Ballincollig, stated that on the above day he was riding past the deceased's house, when Callaghan's sister rushed house, when Callaghan's sister rushed out and said her brother was out of his mind. He rode up to the door, when the deceased rushed out, having in his right hand a blackthorn stick, around which he had fastened beads and scapulars, and in his hand a bottle of holy water. Wit-ness tried to pacify him, but he said he could not rest, and the devil was in his house, that Father Murray had sent him there to punish him. Witness went to report the matter to the constable of police. It appeared that before the con-stable arrived the man had cut his throat. The jury returned a verdict of suicide which he is engaged in reclaiming on the stor lands which he is engaged in reclaiming on the shore of the river Fergus, in Clare. The sum about to be expended in the work of reclamation is estimated at  $\pounds 50,000$ , and The jury returned a verdict of suicide

while in a state of temporary insanity. A very gallant rescue was effected on Jan. 18th, by two officers of the 103d Regiment, named Pentland and Gray About four o'clock in the evening a cattle owner named Cahill fell into the river ed on 103d all preparations are making to start the works under the best auspices. below Patrick's Bridge. He was nearly ten minutes in the water, and would have been drowned but for the two officers named. These gentlemen were return-ing from church service, and seeing the man struggling in the water, one jumped in having divested himself of his coat.

CLA RE.

relief of the distress in that particular dis-trict. The Chairman [the Venerable Archtaken possession of a farm from which the former tenant had been evicted.

SLIGO.

The local boards in Sligo are organizing a loan of £2,000 from the Government at a low rate of interest for the improve-ment of the port.

On January 22d a large crowd assembled in The Square, Ballaghaderreen, and prowell prepared effigy of the proprietor of the Dublin Freeman and about 150 copies of the paper, in consequence of that jour-nal's line of conduct in connection with the visit of Messrs, Parnell and Dillon to America.

### See what the Clergy say.

Rev. R. H. Craig, Princetown, N. J., says: Last summer when I was in Canada, I cought a bad cold in my throat. It became so bad that often in the middle of my seriion my throat and tongue would become so dry I could hardly speak. My tongue was covered with a white parched erust, and my throat was much inflamed. An old lady of my conregregation advised me to use the Shosho-nees Remedy, which she was then using. The first dose releived me, and in a few days my throat was nearly well. I discondays my throat was nearly well. I discon-tinued the use of it, but my throat not being entirely well, became worse again. I procured another supply, and I am happy to say that my throat is entirely dissappeared. I wish that every minister who suffers from sore throat would try the Great Shoshonecs Remedy. Rev. GEO. W. GROUT, Stirling, Ont. says : Mrs. Georger Francis was severely afflicted with Kidney disease, and had been under the eare of three physicians without any beneficial result. She has since taken

reclamation is estimated at £50,000, and all preparations are making to start the works under the best auspices. **ARMAGH.** On January 16th a sad case of drown-ing occurred at Donacloney, near Lurgan. It appears that a woman named Mrs. Mc-Cullagh left her home, having previously thrown out mysterious hints as to her in-tentions. She was soon missed and a

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pany, ODDFELLOWS' BUILDING, LON-DON, or by post to EDWARD LE RUEY Managing Di

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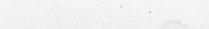
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ge can rarely with-Not only do they omplaints of every able and dangerous baffled the best of they produce power-the same time, the c for children. By hey gripe much less reatives, and never regatives, and never vels are not inflamed. countains of the blood, stem by freeing it veakness. ges and conditions in ng neither calomel ug, these **Pills** may by anybody. Their es them ever fresh, isant to take; while e, no harm can arise y quantity. ED BY

### [FRIDAY, FEB. 20.]

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Chatham Tp., Jan. 15, 1880

MESSES. CRAWFORD & Co. I avail myself of this present opportunity of penning you a few lines to let you know how I like your machine. I like it better than any I have seen or worked with. That is the I X L MACHINE It has such LIGHT DRAFT. To really believe it cannot be surpassed in doing good work, and it has NO SIDE DRAFT, that is one thing I like. I like its splendid DurABILITY. I have tried it on the roughest of ground, on mowing aud reaping. I also cut one field of *Peas* and Weeds that a great many said no machine could cut. I cut it clean, so they all around here say it could not be beat, and it was cutting grass. I don't think any machine can be made to beat it, for it is no trouble for a span of light horses to work it all day and it cuts so clean and eyen, and is so easily ad-MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co.

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At the hour of Two o'clock, p.m., when a report of the affairs of the Company will be submitted, and directors elected in the place of those retiring, but who are eligi-ble for re-election. By order, D. C. MACDONALD, Manager, London, Ont., Jan. 23, 1880. 68-4w CHINA

W. COUSINS. 211 Dundas street south, near Clarence. 68-3m

ments. He is not bad, but he is not very good. He has not the miraculous quality of touching pitch coal without being de-filed; hence, in looking over those daily papers in which marriages are announced, we so often discover good old Catholic Irish names annexed by minister or magistrates to cognomens of a decidedly non Catholic flavor. Mixed marriages of this kind are becoming alarmingly com-mon. A young Catholic does not lose his faith at once; he drifts. He forgets his catechism; all the impressions made on his mind in his daily intercourse lead him to think that one belief is as good as another, and when he adopts this theory, his faith is practically gone. A poet says: "Oh, she was fair, but sorrow left traces there." What became of the rest of the harness he doesn't state. For revealing to a man the stars in their zenith, a slippery banana skin on a wet sidewalk discounts the telescope. A child being asked what were the three

great feasts of the Jews, promptly and not unnaturally replied: "Breakfast, dinner and supper."

OUR YOUTH AND THEIR PERILS.

great leasts of the Jews, promptly and not unnaturally replied: 'Breakfast, dinner and supper." The married ladies of a Western eity have formed a "Come home husband Club." It is about four feet long, and has a brush at the end of it. "Do you call that a veal outlet, waiter?" said a customer. "What it is an insult to every true calf in the country." "I didn't mean to insult you sir," said the waiter. At the close of the sermon the minister became impressive. Raising his voice he said: "Judgement judgement !" and a small boy near the vestibile shouted: "out

became impressive. Raising his voice he said: "Judgement judgement !" and a small boy near the vestibile should: "out on first !" to day. The whole tendency of the public schools is to weaken all religious impressions that a child may have re-ceived at home. The atmosphere is impreg-nated with unbelief. Every factor in the

An old rail splitter in Indiana put the quietus upon a young man who chaffed him upon his bald head, in these words: "Young man, when my head gets as soft as yours, I can raise hair to sell." world's history is given a place; religion alone is ignored. Of what use, then, asks the pupil, is religion, since people can get along without it—since it is negative? His "education" takes no account of re-ligion to here a series and the series of the

"What would you give to be as young as I an ?" asked a fop of Tallyrand. The wrinkled old wit and diplomatist looked at him a moment and said, "My faith! I would almost be willing to be as fool-ish." ligion. It becomes unimportant to him whether those blood-curdling stories about the Inquisition are true or not. He is simply indifferent. He does not believe

that the monks and nuns are bad; he knows better than that; but the accusa-"Do animals have fun?" asks some un-observing individual. Of course they do. When a cow switches her tail across the tions against the Church do not move him. He has learned not to care. At face of the man who is milking her, steps him. He has hearned not to care. At school he has made acquaintances who are, like himself, indifferent. Socially, he meets them in after life; and very often he marries among them. His wife may go to the Little Bethel or the Ebenezar, if she pleases, and the children are sent to a Protostant Sunday, school and thus it is along just two yards, and turns to see him pick up his stool and follows, she has the most amused expression on her face pos-

'I am told' said Mrs. Gubbins, the other day, 'that a good deal of suffering exists among the 'pheasants' in Europe, in consequence of their not being able to obtain work.' And when Mr. G. kindly suggested that perhaps she meant 'peas-ants,' she flared right up, and said he had been 'mighty willin' to 'catechise' her talk ever since he was elected Alderman. Protestant Sunday school; and thus it is that we discover among us such contradic-tions as Luther O'Brien, or read that the Rev. Calvin O'Neill will hold a "love feast"

The public schools and the neglect of Catholic reading lead to an The public schools and the neglect of Catholic reading lead to an enormous number of mixed marriages of the most hopeless kind. Impressions made on the mind are never wholly effaced, it is true;

It. It is true that there are more young men at confession and communion every week than there were formerly; yet their number, in proportion to what it ought to be, is not large. The Easter duty satis-fies many a young Catholic, and, if he does not miss Mass on Sunday, he is satis-fied. And, after a time, he drops that. Zeal for the faith is not in him. He knows in a hazy kind of way that there is such a society as that of St. Vincent de Paul, that there are sodalities, and Catho-lic publications, but these things do not interest him. He reads occasionally, but very rarely any book that can instruct him in regard to the glorious legacy which he inherited at his baptism. In fact, he does not often read books; the daily papers, with a worthless weekly on Sun-day, satisfy all his intellectual require-ments. He is not bad, but he is not very good. He has not the miraculous quality

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# VARRANTED. HIPPED TO ALL HE WORLD. iness over 25 years, and y the Provincial and KT PRISES, besides Diplomas, also been piploma at the interna-Sydney, New South

ST., W. of Market.

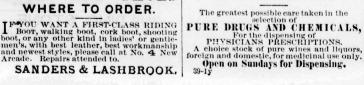
been 'mighty willin' to 'catechise' her talk ever since he was elected Alderman. Southern lord (staying at Highland Castle). "Thank you so much. I—ah— weally enjoy your music. I think of having a piper at my own place." Sandy the piper—"An' fat kin' o' a piper would your lordship be needin'?" Southern lord—"Oh, certainly a good piper like yourself, Sandy." Sandy [sniftling] "Och inteet !—ye might cesily fin' a lord like your lordship, but it's na sae easy to find a piper like me whatever!" Frederick the Great was very fond of arguing; but as he was known to end it sometimes by collaring his antagonist and-kicking his shins, few of his guests were disposed to enter the arena with him. One day, when he was more than. usually dis-posed for an argument, he asked one of his suite why he did not venture to give his opinion on some particular question. "It is imprudent, your majesty." was the reply " to express an opinion before a sovereign who has such strong convictions, and who wears such thick boots. Any Man Will do.

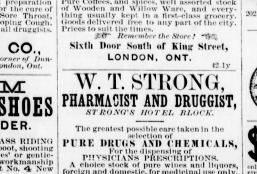
The children of Irishmen have a fatal Any Man Will do. A maiden once of certain age, to catch a husband did engage; but, having passed the prime of life in striving to become a wife, without success, she thought it time to mend the follies of her prime. Depar-ting from the usual course of paint and such, like for resource, with all her might, this ancient maid beneath an oak tree knelt and prayed, unconscious that a grave old owl was perched above-the mousing fowl! "Oh, give—a husband give!" she cried, "while yet I may be-come a bride; soon will may day of grace be o'er and then, like many maids before, I'll die without an early love, and none to meet me there above! "Oh! 'tis a fate too hard to bear; then answer this my humble prayer, and oh ! a husband give to me !" adapt themselves to new atmospheres with wonderful quickness. They are more Spanish to-day in Spain than the Spaniard, more French than the French-Any Man Will do. man, and more American than the Ameri-can who has earned that name by a descent of several generations. It is not strange, then, that the Church seeks so vigilantly to draw them firmly within her sacred circle by discouraging the "liberal-ism" of parents, whose thoughtlessness and sloth are criminal in the highest de-grage. If the scendar pares and the wildle and sloth are criminal in the highest de-gree. If the secular press and the public schools are permitted to mould young minds the hope of the Church will be a forlorn one. It is not sufficient that Catholics should be passive, they must be active. Everything is against us; the air is full of the miasma of indifference. There is no worse foe than an insidious foe. The English language has become so thoroughly an instrument in the hands of our enemies, that all its literature seems banded against us. It is only by the grace of baptism that the young can preserve their faith at all, in face of the dangers that surround it; it is only by this grace fortified by the other sacra-ments of the Church, that the evils of the prayer, and oh ! a husband give to me !" Just then the owl upon the tree in deep base tones cried, Who ! whoo ! whoo ! who ! Lord ? And dost thou ask me who ? Why, any man, good Lord, will do."

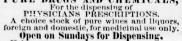
The Indian and the Telephone. An amusing application of the wonders of the telephone as an assistant detective of crime comes to us from Julian. Sev-

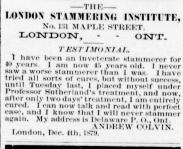
of the telephone as an assistant detective of crime comes to us from Julian. Sev-eral horses were recently stolen in that neighborhood, and suspicion fell upon a certain Indian as the thief. Some one having introduced a telophone up there, the same was being exhibited, when it oc-curred to the owner of the stolen horses to get the Indian to come in and hear the Great Spirit" talk. The Indian took one of the cups and was thrilled with astonish-ment at being apparently so near the Great Keeper of the the unhappy hunting grounds. After some time spent in wonderment, the Indian was solemnly commanded by the Great Spirit to "Give up those stolen horses" Dropping the cup as if he had been shot, the Indian im-mediately confessed to having stolen the horses, and trembling promised if his life was spared to return them at once, and he did so,—Union.











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est, Thedford, Parkhill and					-	
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and Orwell	7 80			· · ·	2 45	
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Thomas	7 30	1 15	1		2 45	
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Fernhill, Ivan, Lobo, Nairn						
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ville	7.00					6 3.
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day and Saturday)						6 80
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# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

BELGIUM.

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alone having opened over one hundred Over two thousand four hundred and

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## OTTAWA.

8

# ACCIDENT TO PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 14.--This evening, as the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess, accompanied by Lady Pelly, were leaving Rideau hall for the parliament buildings, where a levee was to be held, owing to the increase of the parliament buildings, and said the Chief Secretaryship was held icy condition of the road the sleigh swerr-ed to one side as it turned out of the grounds, and the coachman was thrown from his seat, leaving the horses entirely without control. The high-spirited ani-mals started off at a furious gallop, the inmates of the vehicle, a close-covered one, being powerless to check their mad career. There was every prospect of a serious accident, but, fortunately, two of the aids de camp, who had started on ahead in a single sleigh, had not gone very far, and the driverless horses, with their precious load, were close behind them. Before they had got half a mile from the place of accident, the aids, as if by instinct, took in the situation, and, icy condition of the road the sleigh swervby instinct, took in the situation, and, leaping from their own conveyance, which they left in charge of their footman, were in the road, ready to make the attempt, at any rate, to stop the flying steeds. As the sleigh rushed up they sprang at the horses' heads, and, after being dragged horses' heads, and, after being dragged along for a hundred yards or more, brought them to a standstill. The dis-tinguished occupants of the sleigh were immediately released from their un-pleasant position, and, happily, were found to have escaped seri-one initiated the process received. were found to have escaped seri-ous injury. The princess received only a few slight scratches about the face and head, but the shock must have proved very severe, although her royal highness is reported to be none the worse for the ac-cident. Lady Pelly also received a severe reported to be none the worse for the ac-cident. Lady Pelly also received a severe shock. The marquis was uninjured. Of course the levee was postponed, and the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the city until the true state of affairs became known. A cablegram was immedi-ately sent to the queen informing her of the accident, and the telegraph offices were instructed not to allow any sensational reports of the affair to pass over their lines. Later information from Rideau ball re-ports her royal highness entirely recovered from the shock. Ottawa, Feb. 16 .- A bulletin has been

posted in the House of Parliament an-nouncing that the Princess Louise is recovering from the effects of her recent accident. The drawing-room is postponed indefinatel It is said that H. R. H. Princess Louise

lost on Saturday night a jewel which she prized highly, and which is valued at age of that noble man, whose bravery in-finitely surpasses the most brilliant feat of \$20,000. Some 15 or 20 persons spent the greater part of yesterday afternoon arms. in searching for it in the snow where the accident occurred. The Princess was much improved last evening.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

Cabul, February 12.—It is believed here that the reports that Abdul Rahman Khan had crossed the Oxus are permature. Letters are now, however, received at Cabul, stating that such a movement is impending.

Labore, February 12.—Abdul Rahman is reported in Badakshan with a large

Calcutta, Feb. 16 .- The Pioneer states Calculta, Feb. 16.—The *Proneer* states that the Russian papers recently found at Cabuli included a complete scheme for the invasion of Northern India. Fifty lead-ing chiefs in Luchman Valley surrendered to the British. It is reported that Ayoob Khan, with 6,000 men, left Herat to join Mahomed Jan at Ghuznee. The Heratees are erecting an entrenched camp on the Teheran Road. Gen. Roberts has been reinforced, and will co-operate in an at-introduce a resolution declaring that the reinforced, and will co-operate in an at-tack on Ghuznee. It is reported that the Russian Ambassador at Tcheran is pre-pared to leave the Persian court at a moment's notice. Twelve thousand Persians are concentrating at Khorassan.

to be the principle he should cease to be in favor of the union. Mr. Gibson, Attorney-General for Ire-land, sought to show that it was impos-sible to deal with the franchise before legislation was held on the redistribution of

by a man who was steeped with Tory pre-judices against freedom.

It is understood that Plimsoll will, in the House on Friday, disclaim any intenion of applying the epithet so "degrad-ing," which was the term complained of, to the conduct of Sir Charles Russell, whose motion will be negatived without a division a divi Mr. Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ire-

land, said it was inopportune to re-o the question of Parliamentary reform. re-open Mr. Shaw (Home Ruler) pointed out that the Government, by refusing reasonable demands, were playing into the hands of the extreme party in Ireland. Mr. Meldon charged Lowther with neg-

Mr. Meldon charged Lowther with neg-lecting his duties to attend races. The Seed Potatoes Bill passed the third reading after the rejection of an amend-ment offered by Mr. Henry (Home Ruler) to extend its provisions for artificial

# GERMAN NOTES.

The 24th parish in the little principality of Hohenzollern became vacant on Christ-mas Eve by the death of the parish priest, Herr Burkle

There are at ent 58 Catholic Div inity students in the University of Breslau and 78 Protestants. Formerly the num-ber of Catholic students in the Faculty of Theology was double that of Protestants. The parochial donation of Blumberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, which has hitherto been in the hands of the Old Catholics, has just been returned to the Catholics, and the Old Catholic congrega-tion has been disolved. This parish was one of the first which joined the schism. The great Prussian field-marshal Moltke

relates that during the plague in Con-stantinople in 1837 he became acquainted with a priest in the French hospital at with a priest in the French hospital at Pera who not only administered to the spiritual but also to the temporal neces-sities of the poor victims of the scourge, washing their wounds; nursing them, and burying them, after their death, with his own hands. "I confess," Gen Moltke says, "I esteemed and admired the cour-age of that noble may whose bravenin

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

DISCUSSING IRISH AFFAIRS. London, Feb. 12 .- To a motion for the

second reading of the Irish Volunteer Bill, Bigger has handed to the clerk of the House an amendment that in view of the fact that the Government prosecution is now hanging over several earnest and true Irishman for advocating in a temporate manner the amendment of iniquities of the land law, it is not desirable to put such power into the hands of the Executive as

s proposed by such Bill, and that it be ead a second time this day six months. Ibbetson, Joint Secretary of Treasury,

o-day, in replying to a deputation con-isting of Shaw and other members of Par-

practical repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253 Dundas street, near Wel-TRIUMPH OF THE CLERGY AND PEOPLE IN THE EDUCATIONAL STRUGGLE. lington. A large assortment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept con-stantly on hand. SPECIAL NOTICE. J McKenzie has re-The Belgian Liberals have strained and are straining every nerve to make the most of the power which they possess, but which they are destined before long to see passing from their hands. On the educa-

REMOVAL .- Wm. Smith, machinist and

moved to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale. J. TURNER, dealer in fruit, fish and

passing from their hands. On the educa-tion of the country they wish especially to affix a secular impress which would be sure to bring to their ranks large numbers of future adherents. But not content with modelling the State instruction on their own lines, they made effort to sup-press all action in a different direction. They gave every facility for the working of the State system, and threw every pos-sible impediment in the way of those who soucht to establish a system of the setup. game of all kinds in season, Dundas street, near Strong's Hotel. Goods de-livered promptly at the lowest rates. It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to. sought to establish a system of teaching more consonant with their own feelings,

tion of their people was such as a Chris-tian should receive, did not at all adopt the Liberal view of the education question, and set themselves to counteract the per-nicious results which they believe would follow follow from school instruction without religion. So keenly did the Government M<sup>c</sup>broom & woodward religion. So keenly did the Government feel this opposition, so well did it perceive that the Bishops were seconded in their exertions by the people, that it left no-thing undone to frustrate the projects upon the exectuion of which the Bishops en-tered. It even appealed to the Vatican, asking his Holiness the Pope, under threat of withdrawing the Belgian ambassador, to put down the struggle with which the Belgian clergy had identified themselves. But the efforts of the elergy were based on principles that the Vatican could not approve. Therefore a polite reply was PRIZE-MEDAL SEEDSMEN. Their splendidly ILLUSTRATED CATA-

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Their splendialy ILLUST RATED CATA LOGUE will be ready for gratuitous distribu-tion in a few days. It will contain 68 pages, on fine toned paper, and will be handsomely illustrated with numerous cuts of flowers, vegetables, and field roots. Send your address on a postal-card for copy Seeds by the ounce or packet sent to all parts of the Dominion Postage Prepaid.

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approve. Therefore a polite reply was returned, stating that the Bishops had acted within the limits of their strict rights, and refusing to interfere with their At the leading exhibitions and county fairs OUR CUSTOMERS

McBROOM & WOODWARD, action. Disappointed in all their hopes of checking and destroying the movement London, Ontari 70-1m

for religious education, and seeing every day another mark added to the sign which herald the doom of their godless system, the Liberals are now in sore distress. A few facts will show how unmistakable is A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK the failure which awaits the secularist education, and how complete is the success CASHMERES of the opposition movement. In four months the Catholics have erected three thousand schools, the Prince of Aremberg

Just received, to which we invit SPECIAL ATTENTION. These goods are w and of seventy schoolmasters have resigned their

positions, and passed over to the Catholic schools. These are figures which speak eloquently of the vitality of Belgian Catholicism, and of the strength of the OUR DRESS GOODS people's determination not to allow re-ligion to be banished from the on to be banished from the schools. CORSETS

A big line at 40 cents. J. H. СНАРМАХ & CO.,

(EATON'S OLD STAND.) In Armagh county the people of a Electropathic Remedial Institute. whole district are tenants under the Com-244 QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON, ONT missioners of Church Temporalities. That For the treatment of

NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES. is, they are holders of farms former-ly portions of other estates of the late dis-established Church. Most, if not all, of Electricity is acknowledged to be the most reliable agent in the *Treatment* of Paralysis, beformities, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints. The *Molliere Electric Vapor Baths* are the most successful combination of natural remedial agents for the treatment of coids, bronchits, catarah, incipient con-sumption, internal congestions, and diseases of the skin, liver, kidneys, and all internal diseases. <u>TESTIMONIAL</u>. those tenants are Protestants, and not one belongs to the original Irish race; but all are descendants of English or Scotch set-tlers. They have unanimously refused to provide the protestant of the laboratory of the set-tlers. pay the rent charge on their holdings. They refused to allow legal summonses to

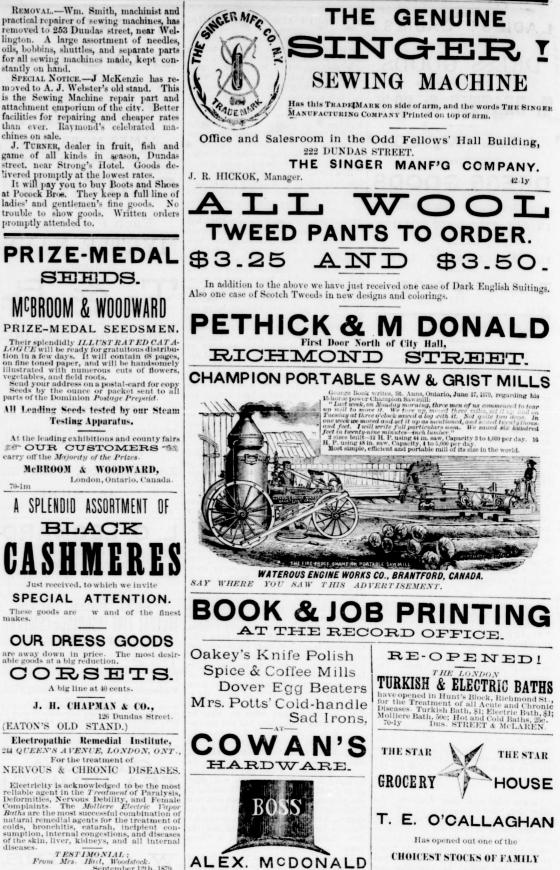
of the skin, liver, kidneys, and all internal diseases. TESTIMONIAL: From Mrs. Hatl, Woodstock. September 12th, 1879. Being afflicted with rheumatism and eon sumption of the bowels, I was advised by my family physiciau, Dr. Beard, of Woodstock, to come to you for treatment, and am happy to state that in one week I returned home, entirely cured of my rheumatism and greatly relieved of the internal congestion. From Mrs. Farrell, Woodstock. I was advised by Mrs. Hall who had been treated by you for rheumatism, to come to London for the baths, and can gladly state that in two week's Baths, I was completely cured of rheumatism in my feet. London Oct. 29th, 1878.

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Made, transferred, repaired and cleaned, by Miss CUNNINGHAM, 153 Mill street, London, Ont., lately of Youghal Town, County Cork, Ireland-where trish Point Lace derived its origin. All orders will be promptly attended to at the residence, 153 Mill street, or at Miss Jefferey's ladies' furnishing store, Dundas st.

FRAME COTTAGE.

SQUARE TOP HATS ! GROCERIES SCOTCH KNIT CAPS.



FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

THE GENUINE

#### GERMANY.

Berlin, Feb. 17.—The Emperor Wil-half loan for public works. Bourke, in the course of his reply to liam, after having paid a visit to the  $\Lambda$  cademy of Vocal Music on Saturday, while passing down a flight of stairs was Gourley's inquiry with regard to the Fishsuddenly seized with giddiness while walk-ing in front of his suite, as in his custom, and fell down the staircase. He was im-mediately taken home to his private treaty Mr. O'Donnell this evening resumed his speech on his amendment to the Address, whereupon the House suddenly apartments a. d the court physician sumnoned, when it was ascertained that His Majesty man several confusions above limbs. The accident was not posmo-ous attempt to suppress all the facts con-cerning it at the palace, although rumors of the mishap had been circulated about the city. The return of the alarming symptoms, which have several times be-fore produced similar results, has caused much anxiety in Court and Government much anxiety in Court and Gov Majesty had sustained no injury beyond several confusions about the head and limbs. The accident was not positively

IRISH AFFAIRS IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

agreed to. In his speech on the motion for the second reading of the Irish Distress Bill, Synan [Home Ruler] moved an amend-ment objecting to the use of the Church surplus funds for Irish relief. He urged that advances should come from the Imperial resources. O'Shanghnessy [Home Park] Mr. Meldon (Home Ruler) introduced a motion in favor of equalizing the franchise in Ireland with that in Eng-land and Scotland. He said the existing inequality was a distinct breach of the O'Shaughnessy [Home Ruler] seconded he amendment.

Act of Union Mr. Gray (Home Ruler) seconded the

Mr. Lewis (Conservative) moved an of his speech he charged Parnell with in-citing the people to break the law. The Speaker called Lewis to order. anitary. Northcote concurred in the opinion that the nature of the works should not be restricted.

stricted. Shaw [Home Ruler] hoped the amendoment would not be pressed. The Irish members feared that if assistance were Resuming his remarks, Mr. Lewis said the House knew his meaning. Home Rule, once a harmless snake, was now a given to landlords it might lead to an in-crease in their rents. He hoped that some poisonous serpent. The House ought to hesitate before granting an extension of suffrage among a class holding Home

Rule views. Rule views. Mr. Justice McCarthy, Home Ruler, and various Irish members, supported Meldon's motion. Mr. Waddy, Liberal, said that if they desired to avoid Home Rule they could only do so by granting such legitimate demands. When King James the first wrote his "counterblast to tobacco" the royal pedant knew nothing of the "Myrtle Navy." If he had, instead of wasting his brains over his eurious production, he would have filled his royal pipe with it, and would have taken a royal smoke; he would have been prepared to admit that

demands. Sir William Harcourt declared the mo-tion only set forth the principle of equality upon which the union of the two countries was based. When that ceased

fruitlessness of resistance. But all in vain. They listened to him; but they would the second to him; but they had per, and pointed out to them the utter fruitlessness of resistance. But all in vain. neither pay nor take his notices. He had to retire, and upon laying the case before the Queen's Bench Division he obtained permission to serve notices on the refracresolution was adopted he would move that an industrial commission be appointed and entrusted with £20,000,000 as half gift and tory tenants by means of registered letters.

Another case in point is presented by the tenantry of Sir Richard Wallace. His estates, amounting to 61,058 acres, situated in the adjoining counties of Down and Antrim, are valued at £74,189 (\$370,945) ceries Question and the Treaty of Washing-ton, declared that there was no idea of abrogating or amending clause 33 of that

Antrim, are valued at £74,189 (\$370,945) annual income. He owns the town of Lisburn, for which place he is member of Parliament. His tenants are almost to a man Presbyterians or Episcopalian Pro-testants, descendants of Scotch and Eng-lish settlers imported in the seventeenth century. There are face Caltic Lish T<sup>O</sup> RENT-A Good Frame Cottage and about one acre of land in Petersville, in the immediate vicinity of the Bridge. The house has been recently put in thorough re-pair, has two bedrooms, parlor, dining room, pantry, and kitchen, and a good brick cellar. A market gardener would find this a most eligible place. Rent moderate. Apply at this office. Address, whereupon the House suddenly became empty, especially the Government benches. O'Donnell in reighed against the brutal conduct of the police during pro-cess serving. He repudiated for himself and for the rest of the Home Rulers, the idea that they wanted to abolish rent. He condemned the aphitrary areasts mode in century. There are few Celtic Irish among them, and probably not 100 Cath-olic. They have refused either to pay

#### MARRIED.

On the 10th Instant, by the Rev. Dean Murphy, Timothy Maloney, to Hanoral Roach, all of Irishtown.

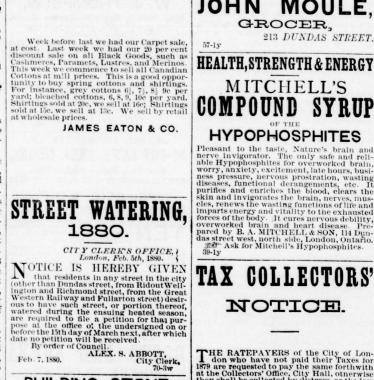
DIED. On the 11th instant, at his residence on Mill street, Philip McCann, aged 55 years,

## BUSINESS ITEMS,

Those having a horse and desirous of a good business should notice the U. S. Mop Wringer Company's advertisement in another column.

A MOUNTJOY, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont. Colthurst [Home Ruler] urged the Gov-ernment to institute works other than FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS For CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, Eng-land, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y.

AIRD & CAMERON'S, meat market, 266 Dundas street, are offering to the public best quality of meats as follows : Best Best quality roast beef and porterhouse steak, 9c.; sirloin and round steak, 9c.; shoulder 9c.; sirloin and round steak, 9c.; shoulder steak and shoulder roast beef, 7c.; leg of lamb, 9c.; hind quarters, Sc.; fore quar ters, 7c.; lamb chops, 9c.; stewing lamb, be "Myrtle of wasting aduction, he ipe with it, 25c.; pickled pork, 9c.; roast pork, 7c. to smoke; he bec, 4c. 5c. chops, 9c.; boiling beef, 4c. 5c. admit the to 6c. pourty at lowest mices. Orders





Mr. A. Harrison, St. Mary's, Ont., dealer in all kinds of BUILDING STONE of the best quality. Window sills, door sills, and base stone a specialty. 71:3m

