Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 4.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1882.

NO. 172

CLERICAL.

WE have received a large stock of ant anglice "warming pan." Hum-bert knew as well as we do, when he cal garments.

attention to this branch countrymen would dare for a moof the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

Written for the Catholic Record. Feast of the Holy Name.

BY REV. W. FLANNERY. We reproduce the following beautiful poem in consequence of some wrong words having been inserted last week. Oh! the blest, sweet, holy name, Jesus! echoed first in Heaven; Prophets, Scriptures, all proclaim None greater e'er to earth was given

What peace, what comfort, bless the hearts, Where reigns this Name triumphant; How to each soul the sound imparts Sweet love and grace abundant.

No honey's sweeter to the lips, No sound to ear more cheering, No worlding purer nectar sips, No loved name so endearing.

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When utter'd first the Heavens rejoiced, The earth with gladness trembled; The Saviour's name archangels voiced, And hell its rage dissembled.

How raptured Mary's heart and eyes, When Heaven first pronounced it! When Gabriel, radiant from the skies, Consulting her, announced it!

Jesus! Oh, heavens, bend ye down, The mighty Name is spoken; Acknowledge Him your lamp, your crow Throw wide your portals open.

Ob, earth! give car and hall the sound, That peace and sweet joy brought thee; Where darkness reigned, a name was fou And light and freedom sought thee.

Thro' hell's abode of endless woe. The Name hath penetrated; Despairing lost souls cower low. In vain regenerated.

Bright angels hovering from above Changed pain t'ecstatic rapture.

The hermit in secluded dell, Thro' thee saw Heaven's vision; The Virgin in her vestal cell, In thee found joys etysian.

Oh, Name! with blessings everfraught. In all the ages' story, One truth thou hast the world taught, "Tis pain that leads to glory."

To stamp thee firmly on my heart,
Shall be my blest endeavor;
That naught of earth's brief joys may part
My love from thee forever.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review. WE see that one of the projects of modern American diplomacy is to form a union of the western world, including the states of South America and those of which the capital is | the condition of Ireland be made to Washington. What the results and benefits of that negotiation will be interests, we should shortly hear of we cannot predict. But one diffi-culty in its way, is worth consider-soon an international conference in Mexico, whatever its government, is to go from bad to worse—she could also Catholic. Now Washington not be in a much worse condition legitimate and honest way, the influendem, to smooth many difficulties | test. that may arise between the two re- deniably pointed out by an English gions and their diverse races. But clergyman, the remedy applied by the petty bigots led by Thad. Mr. Gladstone's Government is one thought a few years ago that the was useless. Well, time adjusts to be on speaking terms with the Pope, and able to enlist his great influence in whatever worthy causes it can commend to him. this world, we often cut off our noses to spite our faces.

London Universe.

Last Sunday died suddenly Ferdinand Herold, prefect and senator for the Seione-one of the worst enemies the Catholic Church had in France. He had been in office since the resignation of Marshal Mac-Mahon, in 1879, and he is generally known as the father of what the French designate by the barbarism of the "laixisation" of schools—in plain English he did his utmost to do away with the schools of the Christian Brothers, and put godless schools

in their places. PRINCE HUMBERT probably imagined that he was acting with kingly dignity when, at the recep-tion on New Year's Day, he said, in reference to the general idea that Germany will interfere to prevent the present ill-usage of the Sovereign Pontiff: "Italy is decided to respect all, but on condition of being respected in turn. . . . It was well it should be known that they were

talk" from the mouth of the man who for the hour is tolerated by the Revolutionists as Garibaldi's lieutenuttered the above words, that they cal garments.

We give in our tailoring department special

contained two things—a falsehood that was barefaced, and a menace to which neither he nor any of his pearance of condemning those who he neither he nor any of his pearance of condemning those who had been allowed by the few that was barefaced, and a menace to pearance of condemning those who had been allowed by the few that was barefaced, and a menace to pearance of condemning those who had been allowed by the few that was barefaced, and a menace to pearance of condemning those who had been allowed by the few that was barefaced, and a menace to pearance of condemning those who had been allowed by the few that was barefaced, and a menace to pearance of condemning those who had been allowed by the few that was barefaced, and a menace to pearance of condemning those who had been allowed by the least appearance of condemning those who had been allowed by the least appearance of condemning those who had been allowed by the least appearance of condemning those who had been allowed by the least appearance of condemning those who had been allowed by the least appearance of condemning those who had been allowed by the least appearance of condemning those who had been allowed by the least appearance of condemning those who had been allowed by the least appearance of condemning those who had been allowed by the least appearance of condemning those who had been allowed by the least appearance of condemning the le ment to attempt to give effect.

IF Italy is "decided to respect all," why does she rot respect the "law of guarantees?" Why does she not make it safe for the Supreme Pontiff to go into the streets of his own city? After swearing in the hearing of all Europe to uphold the dignity of the Pope and to defend him from the Revolution, she filled the streets of Rome with a rabble of infidels from Piedmont, and gave up to their blasphemous insults not only Leo XIII., but the very ashes of the faithful triend of the father of the man for whom she stole the Quiri-

WHEN Prince Humbert told those (they were laughing all the while in their sleeves), who came to him to go through the usual parade on the first day of the year, that he would not admit the "slightest discussion upon certain questions," he must have forgotten the manner in which Prussia acts. Alas! Napoleon III. said the same, and with much more reason: but the end of it was Sedan. Paris in flames, and Chisichurst. Prussia does not discuss—she only fights. On the whole, Bismarck is an exceedingly cool party, and it would be quite in keeping with his disposition to leave Humbert in perfect freedom to carry on his "discussion," content himself, in the meanwhile, with the gracious occupation of restoring to the Pontiff his crown.

IRELAND may well regret that she is not placed somewhere on the Continent of Europe, instead of being an isolated island between which and all the European powers stands powerful England. In no country in Europe would such a state of things ! powers, and England herself would be the first and the foremost in in sisting upon such an interference. The condition of Ireland is consequently a matter of no concern to Europe. So much for the magnani-mity of European polities. Could affect even the smallest international soon an international conference in South America is Catholic. London or Paris. Ireland is suffered ban she is at present-yet there not a voice in the whole of Europe to ence of the greatest force of Christ- say a word for her, to enter a pro-As has been forcibly and unand other extremists provocative of violence and crime, instead, as it ought to be, an act of Papacy was dead and locked up in a justice. The trusted leaders of the box, and that its influence any way people of Ireland, whose wrongs the Government admitted and proposed everything. We suspect that Wash- to meet, have been imprisoned, ington would be very happy to-day With one hand the doors of the Land Courts were opened to the tenants, and with the other hand their wonder that the Land Act should be a failure. An act of justice, accomact of justice, could not be quietly

accepted by any people. Western Watchman.

THEY have taken in a Presbyterian minister into the Baptist ministry without reordaining him, whereat the brethren are not a little wroth. They say that when he was ordained a Calvanist minister the Lord sent him to preach pedobaptism and sprinkling; if the Lord wants him to act differently now he must recommision him. There is nothing too absurd for Protestants to believe or do.

Catholic Columbian.

THE young people who complain about priests being severe on night dancing and round dances at all times, get their eyes open to the wisdom of such severe measures only young woman owes an everlasting disgrace to the heedlessness given the advice of her paster. "I know how to take care of myself," is the

nizance of it. As soon as a young main passive when it would, had it man or an old man either, for that dared, have been active; and often matter, joins the ranks of journalism, he guides his pen frequently, as though its turnings are to represent

How misrepresentations injurious to the Catholic Church are propaga-ted! A London paper published the other evening a misleading statement to the effect that the several religious sects of France received from the Government of that country upwards of £2,000,000 a year, greater portion of which "goes to the The latest instance of a flagrantly in-Catholic priests." The Protestant Church receives "only £27,000 of them that has come to our notice, towards the support of its 722 clergy
—a grant which allows on an average to each minister rather less than £40 a year." It is well known that France is more intensely Catholic than England is or ever was Protestant, and that the French Protestants are a mere handful in comparison to the whole population of France. As a matter of fact, the Catholic priests of France, although anathemas against the Land League. they get the greater portion of the £2,000,000, are so numerous, that is a gentleman for whom we entertheir individual pay is not as much tain a profound respect, believing as as £40 a year. The country Cure who | we do that he is a man of convictions is in the receipt of as much as £36 a with the courage to stand by them, year considers himself well off. The must have sources of information that 500 a year, whereas the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury gets £15, key and Archbishop Gibbons have anathematized the Land League. The powerlessness of the Pope. He was represented as an old man appealing in vain to the crowds of Just imagine the English Government allowing £27,000 a year to the even Archbishop McCabe, if we have serting him. In the secular press it mity as this can hardly be expected

from Protestantism. No one knows beyond themselves what great duty devolves upon priests. People will question them and wrongly question them as to why they did not do this, or why Ireland for so many years without the interference of the adjoining a good priest observes is obedience a good priest observes is obedience—the rule of obedience. Magnificent beyond all that the world can think is that duty in the heart of a priest. It is the first engagement of his wonderful rank—a rank God-given, not man-given! When he clings to it, when he keeps fast hold of it who blessed him, the priest—God the Father! If in the pride of his heart he turns away from the spirit of obedience, who blesses him? We have made our error—it is who curses him? God keeps him. It is in God's hands the priest is. He keeps the priest, and He disposes of him, both in this world and the next. There are some people in this world who think the priests ought to be who think the priests ought to be table to be defined by the dispose of the content of the people with one looked beyond the surface. It has allowed nothing for the working of God's grace in the souls of the Cathbaud, while with the other they hold back the people themselves from the back the people themselves from the back the people of Europe. M. Paul Bert's pronunciamentos make more the bidden a priest in that city to take bidden a priest in that city to take the papers than the prayers bidden a priest in that city to take the papers than the prayers and exhortations that arise every bidden a priest in that city to take the people with one looked beyond the surface. It has allowed nothing for the working of God's grace in the souls of the Cathback the people themselves from the back the people themselves from the office people of Europe. M. Paul Bert's pronunciamentos make more stir in the papers than the prayers the organ, and the choir sang "Gloria and exhortations that arise every bidden a priest in that city to take the people with one looked beyond the surface. It has allowed nothing for the working of God's grace in the souls of the Cathback the deat "O Spous Bert's pronunciamentos make more stir in the papers than the prayers the organ, and the choir sang "Gloria and exhortations that arise every bidden a priest in that city to take the people with the duet "O Spous Bert's pronunciamentos make more "Ave Maria." Prof. O'Brien presided at the organ, and the choir sang "Gloria and exhortations that arise every bidden a priest in that city to take the people of Europe. M. Paul Bert's pronunciamentos make more "Ave Maria." Prof. O'Brien presided at the organ, and the choir sang "Gloria in the churches of France;" and the choir sang "Gloria in the churches of France;" an have made our error-it is who curses him? God keeps him. It is talking for them in meetings which are political or sensational, or very often useless. They drag them there, and very often they leave them there. A priest cannot be always at the world's command. They are above them, but if they choose to exercise their right of attending to their duty, they are very often maligned, very often caluminated, very often abused atrociously. The sacredness of their grand character is forgotten. The grave and serious leaders were forced into prison. No earling which is theirs is forgotten. Its memory remains only in the heart of the angels. One will go here and the other there to villify who forced the Government to that the prieses. The prices, andergoes the most terrible and anxious deprivations, and the men who are unwilling to undergo any, who follow the bent of their own passions day after day, are anxions to spit and fume upon a priest. If the world lets the priest alone, the priest can do without it. But the world can never do

One of our exchanges says of Scotland that she "pursues her way towards trade and prospority," is towards trade and prospority, towards trade and prospority," is corporal work of mercy. And, be"monopolizing the ship-building formerly done in Liverpool and Hull;" that "hee farmers are also the church of the landlords as it is of the tenants. It teaches them with agitating for a Bill changing the tenure of land," and "they will get it." Scotland is a source of strength to the latter to pay their honest dues. England. Her prosperity increases It has no respect for persons. It is no after their own ruin. How many a the resources and adds to the power of the British Government. Ireland Pope or the President than it is for is a source of weakness and of sore embarrassment. The English Gov- Joseph Labre. And no man, or set ernment is constantly hindered in its of men, may identify the Church with firmly decided not to admit of the slightest discussion on certain questions touching the internal order of Italy, which they could alone, and would, see to." This would be magnificent in the mouth of Cato or Junius Brutus; it is pure extravagaza, accountability rest where it belongs

without the priest.

has been made to seemingly approve in church be devoted only to the ser of movements which it would have vice of God. unhesitatingly opposed by force of the utterances of one whose judgment arms, had it not felt that it was paris final. Catholic journalists especi- alyzed by the hostility of the Irish

Yet while this is clear as sunlight, are amenable to the higher powers the Government of England will not for their conduct in matters spirit-ual.

Catholic Advocate.

Catholic Advocate. Ireland.

Baltimore Mirror

PROTESTANT clergymen are loose in their pronunciamentos. They lack philosophical training, and are wofully deficient in clearness of thought and precision of expression. of them that has come to our notice, is supplied by the Rev. A. M. Courtenay, a minister of this city, who in the last number of the Baltimore

Methodist is guilty of this untruth: On the other side, the Catholic Hierarchy are now, as always and everywhere on the side of privilege, aristocracy and the established order, and against popular rights. The Pope, the Archbishops of Dublin, of New York, of Baltimore, and

Mr. Courtenay, who, by the way,

Archbishop of Paris has only £2,- are denied to us, if he is right in say-They have done no such thing. And that is the backbone of the League, preached by a handful of lawless adherents of it, the so-called alliance with the Communists of Paris, and the participation of women in political movements. And we can assure which has always been the friend of pagan Rome it obliged masters to be | lenient towards Leo XIII.,

> the proposed collection was to supply on. He knows his business better than how far he may go. But in the present case, because of recent occurrences which impel possibly a very few of our readers to put an unfavorable construction on the doings of the Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid in connection with the Land League, we may be allowed, in no spirit of criticism, to affirm most emphatically that, in our opinion, the Bishop did perfectly make a church affair of what had no themselves any delicacies their taste may crave. So the raising of money for them cannot be regarded as an alms for the poor in the light of a equal firmness to be just-the former to exact only a fair rent, and more concerned for the soul of the

turgid vapouring and empty "tall and the proper power will take cog-talk" from the mouth of the man nizance of it. As soon as a young main passive when it would, had it tributed by their friends the world over, but let the collections taken up

Boston Pilot.

OSCAR WILDE says he takes no interest in politics, except to prefer "civilization to barbarism." Civilization means to him, so far as we can jndge, the easy, lackadaisical, burdenless life of idleness and lux-ury. Barbarism, on the contrary, is all that is hard, drastic, terrible, sacrificial, single-hearted. Alas for the decline! Oscar's mother was a brave souled patriot, who preferred Liberty to Oppression, who nobly sang the cause of her own country. He has no country, or rather, he is weak enough to glorify England as "my country," and to speak of "we Englishmen." We fear that Oscar Wilde has a strong head and a weak heart.

WE do not believe a word about the O'Donovan Rossa dynamite. Rossa simply gulls the English scribes who interview him, by telling grim stories. Nevertheless, as he does not seem to estimate the effeet of his words on his own people's character, it can do no harm to say that, it Rossa really put dynamite machines on harmless English ships, the Irish people of America to a man would say he ought to be executed as an internal villain.

New York Freeman's Journal Not many days ago the New York Times drew a pathetic picture once faithful children who were de-Catholic Church of England! Such read his pastorals aright, has con-a stroke of generosity and magnani-demned not the peaceful agitation that the Pope could command no sympathy or assistance from any but the communistic doctrines Catholies except the benighted and illiberal Irish and the unevangelized Spaniards. But Bismarck's recent attitude, or rather the attitude of the German Emperor, whom Bismarck represents and sometimes uses as a Mr. Courtenay that so long as the Land League keeps within the limits of the Ten Commandments it will meet that the German Emperor, having with no opposition from the hier-archy of the Holy Catholic Church, unflattering personal allusion, would not bend during the reign of that the oppressed, from the days when in | Pontiff, but that he is inclined to be just to their slaves, down to Magna | never called him a "Hun"! This is Charta, whose first signature is the ingenuous, and one of the many surname of a Catholic Bishop, aye, even mises by which the secular press, to these days when such prelates as Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, and Bishop Nulty, of Meath, fight for the rights of the people with one looked beyond the surface. It has never looked beyond the surface. It has reading room. up a collection in church for the Sanday in the churches of France; members of the Land League imbut M. Paul Bert is only a creature prisoned in Ireland on suspicion of of a brief period, and when he falls treasonable practises. The object of the prayers and exhortations will go the "suspects" with better food than can not close the ear of God, though the usual prison fare. Now, the acts he may bar the doors of conventual

of any bishop, as such, are not a fit chapels. The "Salvo Regina" subject for comment in a Catholic drowned the "Carmagnole" at last paper. He is above and beyond us, and, if the secular press will only and amenable only to his superiors, take a lesson from history, it will have no need to reconsider any of us-what he should do and phecies every year. What has become of the boasts and prophecies made for Italy when the spoliation was consummated and "anited"? How the American press rejoiced! Red fire was profusely burned around an odd group, which Victor Emanuel, Garibaldi and his reprobate family, were prom-inent. And what has Italy done? How has the spoliation blessed her? right to direct Father Stewart not to Roled by secret societies, with a trembling Savoyard prince at their place in the field of religion. The head, without allies, crazed by half"Suspects" are not in want, and some of them are well able to procure for like Ishmael, has every man's hand against her. Her peasantry are ground to the earth, unprotected by the only power that could protect them-the Church. She is cursed by the fatal possession, Rome. No wonder the press is bewildered: the

> The Roman Catholics, who prohibit the marriage of near relations, have in Germany only one deaf mute in eight thousand births; the Protestants, who allow such marriages, one in two thousand; and the Jews, who encourage them, one in four hundred.

red five is burnt out.

Italy, as described by her friends, consists the soul of Lazarus or St. Benedict Joseph Labre. And no man, or set of men may identify the Church with TEMPERANCE.

Interesting Lecture by Rev. Father O'Mahony Last Evening.

A lecture on temperance was given at St. Mary's Cathedral last ovening, under the auspices of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, by Rev. Father O'Mahony, of London. The attendance was very large. The lecturer said that of all the great movements having for their object the amelioration of humanity there is none so deserving of a stability of public opinion as the great living question of temperance. If many of the movements in this direction have not been entirely successful, the lack of success does not take away from the good intentions not take away from the good intentions of their promoters. The great attention of their promoters. given this question of late is in a manner the result from having been forced upon the public mind. The Catholic Church has always been consistent in endeavoring to stamp out the dreadful crime of drunkenness. If her actions have not been blazoned forth to the world it does not follow that they do not exist.

to be a substituted for the has bed thousands to a life of temperance and has induced men to give up the traggering gait and besotted look of drunkenness for the steady tread and brilliant enness for the steady tread and brilliant eye of sobriety. The Church has changed these men, not because of the dollars and cents they were to gain by becoming sober, but because of greater and higher moral reasons. And it was from the Church's point of view that the speaker proposed to look at the question of temperance. Man is the greatest and highest of God's works, but strangely enough, it is of man one must speak when dwelling on the question of temperance. The best way to show thankfulness to God was is of man one must speak when dweiling, on the question of temperance. The best way to show thankfulness to God was to make a proper use of the gifts received from Him. But by intemperance man debases all his moral and physical qualities given him for the honor and glory of God. Man's proudest honor is that he is made in the image of God, and his proudest prerogative is in his intellect; almost est prerogative is in his intellect; almost every trace of these is destroyed by the vice of intemperance. In all the catalogue of crime drunkenness is the only one that shuts out man from all hope of salvation.
The drunkard has no understanding and cannot perform the acts necessary to salvation. The lecturer dwelt briefly on the destruction by the drunken man of his advantages of health and society. Christ wishes to save man; He came from heaven for that purpose, and has left a Church for man's guidance. But the druukard says, "No, I will not be saved: I will die in my sins." The picture of the drunkard's home followed, and arguments tending to show the destroying power of alcohol over the human frame. The duties of the man and the downward career of the drunkard were eloquently and powerfully described.
The question of total abstinence was taken
up, and strongly urged by the reverend
speaker. Total abstinence gives the
greatest security. Young men especially
were urged to join the total abstinence organizations.

THE PROTESTANT PREMISE.

To men who do not believe that civilization sprang up with Luther, and blos-somed in this country, it does not seem surprising to state that the Catholic Church was and is the "special custodian of the purity and permanence of the family," or that the Catholic church was the guardian of peace, morality, art, letters, liberty, until kings or peoples usurped her func-tions and tried to undo her work; but to the reverend Washington Gladden, who writes on "The Increase of Divorce," in the last number of the Century, the the last number of the constant statement is "a moral paradox." In spite of the most damaging evidence, which he quotes himself, as to the laxity of Protestantism with regard to the relations of the sexes, he remains firm in his foregone conclusion that the Catholic Church does not prevent immorality, though it forbids divorce, and that Protestantism is exceedingly moral in practise, though it tactily encourages divorce! This singular posi-tion comes, of course, from that premise head, without allies, crazed by half-understood ideas of progress, she, like Ishmael, has every man's hand hidden tables of the law, and rubbed the accumulated dust of ages off the Ten Commandments, when it discovered the

The Home Atmosphere.

Bible, -- Freeman's Journal.

Christian mothers, create as much as is in your power a Christian atmosphere within your homes; the very house has through your endeavors, a Christian outfit. There-in we meet, as least in the principal rooms, religious pictures, a crucifix, per statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of God, and of some saints. There one sees a vessel for holy water, probably also blessed candles and the like. The child notices all these things, becomes inquisitive about them, learns from its mother th it sees and hears salutary religious impressions, and becomes thus quite early and imperceptibly accustomed to a Catholic life—a consecration of the life—a consecration of the young, tender heart.—Father Cramer.

The Blue, Blue Smoke. BY ALPRED PERCIVAL GRAYES

O Many and many a time
In the dim old days.
Whon the chapel's distant chime
Pealed the hour of evening praise,
I've bowed my head in prayer;
Then shouldered sevike or bill, traveled free of care my home across the hill; Whilst the blue, blue smoke To my home across the nin;
Whilst the blue, blue smoke
Of my cottage in the coom.
Softly wreathing,
Sweetly breathing,
Waved my thousand welcon

For oft and oft I've stood, Delighted, in the dew, Of our own Irish carry,
Geing gently up to God
From the poor man's hearth.
O the blue, blue smoke.
Of my cottage in the coom,
Softly wreathing,
Sweetly breathing,
Waved my thousand welco

But I hurried simply on, When herself from the door Came swimming like a swan Beside the Shannon shore; And after her in haste,
On pretty, pattering feet,
Onr rosy cherubs raced
Their daddy dear to meet;
While the blue, blue smoke
Of my cottage in the coom,
Softly wreathing,
Sweetly breathing,
Waved my thousand welcom And after her in hast

But the times are sorely changed, Since those dim old days; And far, far I've ranged From those dear old ways. Barkly wreathing, Fearful breathing, Crowns the city with its gloom But it is our comfort sweet,

But It is our comfort sweet,
Through the long toil of life,
That we il turn with tred feet.
From the noise and the strife.
And wander slowly back
In the soft western glow,
Hand in hand in the track
That we trod long ago;
Till the blue, blue smoke
Of our cottage in the coom,
Safity wreathing. athing Sweetly breathing,
Waves our thousand welcomes home,

From the Catholic World A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER VI.

THE FIRST FALL.

The most fortunate of plotters seemed to be Dr. Killany. The lingering, scornful doubts which Nano had entertained as to the truth of his information were put to fight by the accidental illness of her father. or his veracity. If what he had told her spoken. Killany's heart was bounding, and the sky of his prospects seemed rosy in the prospect of a golden dawning.

He handed Nano to the carriage in sit-

cold and distant. In the light that flashed for an instant from the carriage-lamp on her face he saw that it was very white, troubled, and despairing in its expression. troubled, and despairing in its expression, and he knew that the inward agony must be very severe which could force her to fled, and all care of personal appearance with it. Misfortune had never yet laid his mailed hand upon her, and that he should appear now in so deadly a garb was doubly mourful. She was like one was doubly w phantasies around her, not knowing but that if she touched any they would vanish on the instant. The lights of the theatre that if she touched any they would vanish on the instant. The lights of the theatre danced before her in the oddest shapes, and the murmur of the voices around, the low strains of the music, were loud as the chricks of demons in her ears. She would have raised her eyes to dispel the illusion by the sight of the smiling faces turned towards her, some in friendly recognition; but teans of anguish were dangerously near belling, and she refrained. To be seen weeping by Killany was at that moment that the the touched any they would vanish on the instant. The lights of the date words that had burned themselves into her brain and forced themselves into her brain strickes. A lamp burned behind a screen dimly, and in its feeble light the form statickes. A lamp burned behind a screen dimly, and in its feeble light the form stretched motionless on the bed showed and not yet begun to think clearly. Terror still tyrannized over her senses. The victim under the fascinating gaze of a serpent was not more helpless than she under the great and enervating dread of becoming poor. How could see, who had weeping by Killany was at that moments and on that occasion an unbearable hum-and on that occasion an unbearable hum-ence melted at sight of his helplessness.

He opened his eyes and looked on her

Therefore she remained silent with eyes cast down as they rode homeward through the streets. He was silent, too, determined not to forget himself so outragecusly as he had done once before that evening. He wisely left her to her own thoughts, which were then in the fiercest confusion, confident that he had planted in her mind the seeds of many a weary hour of meditation and mental suffering. A strange terror had taken hold of her. It shrouded her senses like a mist, leaving liberty of motion and thought only to render pain and mystery of her situation the more terrible. In vain she tried to free herself and to reason calmly. It was still a mist, impalpable and unconquerable, and clung round her and shut out the avenues of help or escape, alas! too effectually. Her father had stolen from others, and was now, with the risk of poverty to himself and his daughter, to restore his ill-gotten goods. This was the substance of the and the substance of goods. This was the substance of goods. By aggravating circumstances ager. By aggravating circumstances bis sudden illness. It brought here with bewas his sudden illness. It brought her into the presence of her destiny with bewildered faculties. She was helpless from ne to escape from the mist which blieded and suffocated her. After all, her gently. what was there in the doctor's informawhat was there in the doctor's informa-tion to unnerve her so completely! There was a possibility of its untruth. Accept, the said, "by your presence. He will recover, the physicians tell me, as the and what train of consequence would follow? Her father had wronged righted. He had simple one must be ment." had sinned, and he must suffer for his sin, even if she, his innocent daughter, must suffer with him. That again.
was all. All? Ah! no. A sudden pang "Is shot through her head and bosom, and sawt! left her quivering in physical agony. It was not all. Poverty was staring at her again, wan and hollowed eyed, unkempt, transcendentalism's devil leering, threatening, humbling; and beside head, cringing even to poverty for con-ceelment and protection. These, perhaps,

stood beside her with his suggestions, and took a breathing personality in the form of the silent doctor. She shook him off with increasing fear and agony, and leaned out of the carriage to catch a breath of the air of heaven, all tremulous with the sheen of the stars.

She was so harrassed by conflicting emo

tion that the view of the great profound in its unfathomable repose smote upon her brain with something of mortal suffering. The great city had settled down into the quiet of u idnight, and the crushinto the quiet of n idnight, and the crushing of the runners upon the frozen snow, and the stamp of the horses, and the music of the bells struck sharply, and seemed to leave behind them a track of sound, as a ship, in cleaving the ocean, leaves in her wake a pathway of whirlpools and foam. Why should all things be so calm and she so tossed and maddened? Did the stranger who, in passing, looked carelessly at the flying equipage think for an instant of the destinies it was whirling out of his sight destinies it was whirling out of his sight and his recollection? Did the echo of her and his reconlection? Did the echo of her going strike upon the sleep-closed ears of those who went to rest that night unbur-dened with care, and give a sadder hue to their dreams in tender pity for the sorrows their dreams in tender pity for the sorrows of which they had no exact knowledge? She fastened her eyes upon the sky. The "starred map" had always been for her a source of wonderful interest. She knew the constellations and their mythological history, and could weep melancholy tears over the misfortunes of the filthy heroes and heroines who now tred the sky and heroines who now trod the sky with a purity, a brilliancy, and a regular with a purity, a brilliancy, and a regular-ity their lives bad never known. But in such knowledge there was no comfort. The Christian looks upward in his agony, and the meekest star that shines upon him is as the eve of a merciful God looking down upon his sufferings, encouraging and consoling with its mild beam. This was a part of her mythology. It was a glorious dream to picture a Being of infinite circam to picture a Being of infinite majesty, intelligence, and power standing on the mountains of eternity and flinging on the mountains of eternity and flinging those gigantic worlds into space with the case of an Atlas or a Hercules. Even in this there was still no ease for sullering.

She never thought of looking there or anywhere outside of herself for such a thing. Self was all, and oh! how wretched, thing. Self was all, and oh! how wretched, the succeeding poverty, of the certain of the succeeding poverty, of the certain of the succeeding poverty, of the certain of the succeeding poverty. how circum-cribed, how belittling that all.
A kennel was a pance to it for dimension
and worth. And still she looked at the heavens. There was so much of confusion below that she found relief in looking at

its calm, holy, beautiful fixedness.

Her thoughts came to an end when the carriage drove up the avenue to her home. Lights were gleaming in all the rooms, and figures were moving past the windows in a way that argued no small confusion within. An hour at least had elapsed since McDonell had first been elapsed since McDonell had first been will said yet excitement and fear "Or with yours," she said, futious at "Or with yours," she said, futious at were true, then she was standing face to describe the true, then she was standing face to death, poverty, and disgrace, since it was to be supposed that now, if ever, her father would desire to make that restitution of which the doctor had the hall. A group of servants with death, poverty, and disgrace, taken ill, and yet excitement and fear still? Her heart was beating rapidly as this gratuitous insult. "What have I done that restitution of which the doctor had the hall. A group of servants with destructions as the still restitution of the hall. A group of servants with destructions as the still restitution of the hall. A group of servants with destructions are restricted by the still restricted that the still restricted the still restricted that the still restricted the still restricted that the still restricted the still restricted that the still restricted that the still restricted the still restricted the still restricted that the still restricted the still restricted the still restricted that the still restricted that the still restricted the still restricted the still restricted that the still restricted that the still restricted the still the hall. A group of servants with frightened faces were standing at the foot of the stairs. All fell back as she approached.
"Where is my father?" she said gen-

They went to the library. Two medical gentlemen stood at the table discussing. A third was just entering from the bedroom beyond. All came forward at sight of the such a display of feeling. Nano was in-deed suffering a torture of mind such as the deed suffering a torture of mind such as and tendered her a dozen of assurances— and tendered her a dozen of assurances non-committal, of course—as to her father's condition. Doctor Killany put them aside coolly and led her to the cham-

"Quite, but unable to speak or move Paralysis; not a severe stroke."

"O my father!" she sobbed. Nature construction on such evidence of gnef, He opened his eyes and looked on her but to him, who knew the chillines of her with evident surprise. Then the anguished relations with her father, it was a confession of weakness on her part, and on his a triumph.

with evident surprise. Then the anguished heart, so mournfully imprisoned by the stricken members, told its agony in a low, wild moan of fearful intensity of feeling, and his eyes dilated with unnatural force appealing, alas! how vainly, to the love and help of those around him. All the soul's expression and pain were thrown into his eyes. They wanted to speak, to impress upon his attendants his need, and they could not. He tried to form the words with his lips, and reither muscles

words with his fips, and gentle, one voice would obey him.

"Father," she said gently, "you want something. Oh! can you not tell med I will get you anything, father—anything."

will get you anything, father—anything." He could hear and understand. He struggled a very little, less than the infant born, and looked wildly around. No help for him. She smoothed his brow, and kissed him and fondled him. He could make no answering sign. His eyes alone expressed his suffering and his need, but no one could interpret those glances.

Doctor Killany looked in after a little. He had heard her sobs and tones of her voice with some anxiety, for such affection was unexpected and might brought her be troublesome. Her position angered bim, kneeling with her arms around her loving tenderness, and gave him hope of father's neck and her cheek to his, and he ground out a curse or a blasphemy through to her lips to tell him that she knew his surprise and grief, and desired only a lit- ground out a curse or a blasphemy through He came forward and touched

> attack is not so severe as might have been. But he must be kept free from excite-

She unwound her arms and stood up, but his moans brought her to her knees

"I shall remain here," she said; and he saw that her determination was not to be

"When he sleeps," whispered Killany, "come into the library. There is something you should know."

threatening, humbling; and beside bod Disgrace, biding his dishonored chamber. The head resting in her arms moved uneasily. As she stood up at Killing's engagetic than the chamber of the chamber. were to be her companions in the future.

And there was no escape. The tempter

endeavoring to push his face close to the ewel with an eagerness all unseen and nisunderstood. She changed his position and her own. He moaned and still made futile effort to approach his lips to the sav-ing sign. He looked up to her eyes and down to the cross mournfully, and at last she comprehended. Taking it off her own neck, she put it on his, and never spoke eyes so eloquently their gratitude and joy. From that moment he rested

peacefully, and in a short time slept.

Killany was awaiting her pati ntly in
the library. His face had grown as arxious as her own. Her appearance, so woe-be-gone, so still, so determined, did not reassure him, and he feared that he had not rightly estimated this woman. She came over to the mantel where he was standing, a curious expression in her eyes. Scarcely a week past he had stood in the same position in that room, and delivered his opinion on her character to the man ho lay almost dying a few steps away. "Well?" she said, when he made no

offer to speak. "Well?" he he answered, raising his eyes languidly. "He sleeps?"
"You wished to tell me something of importance—to yourself, I suspect. Say it quickly, for I am going to my own

"Your father has suffered less from paralysis," said he, as indifferently as she had spoken, "than from some want which he could not express in words—a fortun-

"And allowed him to suffer as he did!

"And allowed him to suffer as he did!
You call that my good-fortune, sir?"
Her eyes were full of anger, and hot
words trembling on her lips.

"It is not too late," said Killany quietly.
"A prise's Roman, Catholic spirit.

"A priest, a Roman Catholic priest, can be had at any moment, and that was all he required."
"Then a priest he shall have," said she. Thomas, here!

Killany put one hand impressively on her arm "Until he can speak a priest would be eless and add only to his agony. More

"Restitution!" she gasped. "Oh! I had forgotten that."

"It will be well for you to keep it contantiy before your mind. You do your father no injustice in keeping the priest from him now. When he has recovered

herself there and grew immediately calm "I am forgetting myself," she said, with a sighand a weary smile. "When one is a sighand a weary smile. "When one is tired, excited, trifles"—and she looked at him from head to foot peculiarly—"are more apt to effect the nerves. Good-night."

"Good-night," he responded. "I shall remain here, and call you if anything un-usual occurs."

It was one o'clock. The bells were ringing the hour as she entered her apartments, where everything lay in stillness, the statuary visible in its outlines, the morrors re-flecting her white face and gleaming jewels so weirdly that the room seemed full of whispering spectres. She drew the curtain from the windows, for the calm sky with its twinkling lights was mocking the tu-mult that raged in her bosom. She lit the gas-jets in the parlor and bedroom, as if to drive away haunting images er mind, and then sat down, not to rest, becoming poor. How could see, who had queened it so long over the multitude, endure to put aside her greatness and be come even meaner than those she had ruled and scorned! Was not any fate preferable to one so humiliating? The abys towards which she was hurrying herself by her morbid fear of suffering and her dangerous indulgence of this fear was not yet perceived. She only felt that a great blackness had fallen upon her, and that death seemed its speediest and surest relief. From one despair to another only could she go-from the grave with its repulsive, horrible noth-ingness and oblivion. Death was a dread; a greater dread met her to live. And so she thought on until from pure exhaustion she could think no more. Ideas became entangled, and sleep closed her aired eves

where she lay.

It was four in the morning when from her troubled but refreshing slumber she woke once more to consciousness of life and its misery. The lights were burning still in her room The house had settl once more into the silence of the night. She slipped down to the library, where is need, our simpled down to the norary, where a little. It is loving the loving beyond. He, too, was awake, and the speaking eyes sought hers gratefully, and hand mish the low mean welcomed her coming. She knelt down as she had done before and only want, and that it would soon be supplied. But there was the tempter again to whisper of what she so much dreaded. Killany's words had more deeply impressed her than she had thought possible. She was afraid even to run the slight risk of a priest's presence. Cowardice had seized suddenly on her bold, fearless nature, and in the very height of her affection for her sick father she was led into the first wilful, unfilial act of her life. It was a cruel and a useless one, she knew. Yet the dread o ensuing and unforscen evils to her held her back. Over his head she whispered

'I dare not.' The night wore away quickly. Killany, coming into the chamber at the first dawning, was not surprised to find her in the old position. He suggested once again the propriety of retiring to her own room. The regards of father and daughter were not the most pleasant that could be fixed even on a Bohemian. Nano paid no fur-

ther attention to him, and the patient made manifest his disapproval of such officiousness by an empathic atterance of the only sound he could just then command. The doctor retired meekly and vented his rage on the other side of the

oor. Miss McDonell was not at home to visito:s during that week, and did not once stir abroad. Many friends called, and among them was Olivia, full of eager desire to comfort her suffering friend.

Doctor Killany, who had cooly established himself as a member of the family, received them with much empressement, and sent them away again with the assurance that Mr. McDonell was expected to recover, regretting that his fair relative, the hortess, was not prepared to give or receive calls during the illness of her father. Olivia was puzzled and grieved that no ex-ception had been made in her favor. Had ception had been made in her lavor. Had another than Killany attended to prevent her entrance she would have promptly and directly appealed to Nano herself; but the doctor was her aversion, and she went away quickly, glad to rid herself of his smiling, baleful presence. The truth was that Nano did not care

to meet with Olivia during those days of trial. Her dalliance with temptation had rendered even the image of the high-prin-cipled and pure-minded girl a kind of reproach. She had so sincere an admira-tion for her virtues that much of her own manner was modelled on Olivia's tastes or predilections, and to have done anything which could merit her reproaches made Nano hateful to herself. How could she now endure her presence when her soul was black with the sin of a child's ingratitude? Sharper than a serpent's tooth would it have been to her father to have suspected her guiltiness. He had gone on during those long, sorrowful days making feeble attempts to reach the comprehensions of those round him, raising his hands aimlessly and moving his hips horribly—for muscular power was slowly returning—to form one little word of six letters, which comprised all that he asked of the world and for which he was ready to give all his wealth in return. She could look at him, knowing his want, and, trembling, agonized, conscience-stricken, could pretend to efforts at understanding him-efforts that efforts at understanding him—efforts that ended in apparent disappointment. She could look into the eyes so full of dumb agony and earnest pleading, and in her own express anxiety and wondering innocence as to his need. She despised herself. almost cursed herself, for this weakness, and the more because Killany was fully aware of the struggle she was undergoing. Yet fear and doubt held her back. She

"And my father's" she said, concenting to argue the point.
"And your father's. Nor will be thank
you for it afterwards."

She was coqueting with temptation, and he saw it rejoicing. A few minutes of conversation and she would be won at of conversation and ane would be won at least to delay, but at that moment footsteps came up the avenue. One glance out the window decided her.

"I shall take the risk," she said with

uiet determination, yet in wardly uncomfortable from her own hypocrisy. "The priest shall come, happen what may, and I shall depend on myself to meet resulting difficulties.

He would have reasoned and pleaded, but a servant entered and announced: "Father Leonard."

MASS.

What it is and how we Should Assist

at it. Do you think of the preparation neces sary on your part, so that you may assist at the liely Sacrifice of the Mass with pro-per devotion? Consider what it is. Pregives itself to earth, so that earth may offer and sacrifice the Victim that is acceptable to the Eternal Father.

to the Eternal Father.

ALL OUR HOPES ARE CENTERRO

In This One Holy and Adorable Sacrifice;
therefore should we understand it and its
peremonies, so that the greatest fruit possible may be reaped from our presence at it. We have houses dedicated and consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, and the chief act of our worship is the "Holy Sacrifice of the Mass." We build them so that th ir external appearan se indicates the pur pose of their construction. When we enter them, the holy water fount first meets our given to priests power to make this imperview. From this we take holy water and feet thing as good as perfect, and by which them, the holy water fount first meets our view. From this we take holy water and sprinkle on selves with it, saying at the same time while we kneel on one knee to the floor, in adoration of the Biessed Sacrament reposing in the Tabernacle, "In the name of the Father," we place our right the name of the Father," we place our right hand on our forehead, "and of the Son," we place it on our breast, and while placing it, first on our left and then on our right shoulder, we say "and of the Holy Ghost."

After we thus sign ourselves, we say,

"Amen." We must not say "and of the Holy Ghost" on the left shoulder and "Amen" on the right. "Amen" is said after we have finished the act of blessing ourselves. Immediately after this act, we raise our eyes to the altar. There we BEHOLD THE REPRESENTATIVE OF CALVARY.

The steps going up the platform on which the priest stands while saying Mass repre-sent the ascent to Calvary. The Altar, which, was during the first persecutions of the Christians, a four-correred woolen which, was during the first persecutions of the Christians, a four-cornered woo len table, is now a stone slab, consecrated for this especial purpose. It denotes the place where Jesus Christ was crucified. The crucifx placed over the Tabernacle repre-sents Him hanging, b'oeding and dying. The candles that are lighted during Mass are symbolical of the faith and devotion with which we should assist at the Holy Sacrifice. The other holy pictures and ornaments that are about the altar serve to keep our minds recollected and for the prokeep our minds recollected and for the pro-per adornment due to the celebration of the Awful Sacrifice. We must come into the church at least a few minutes before the

per adornment due to the celebration of the Awful Sacrifice. We must come into the church at least a few minutes before the hour appointed for Mass, so that we may banish worldly thoughts, fix our hearts on God, and await the entrance of the priest clothed with the ventments of the Sacrifice. We greet his entrance to the Sacrifice. If the Blessed Sacrament be not present, he makes a profound inclination, but you kneel and await the commence ment of Mass. You see him clothed with THE CHURKUR GOALMANDS HIM TO WARR during the Sacrifice tends to make min more to the likeness of Him whom he personntes—Sesus Christ the Chief High Priest and Victim. The Annice, which the priest shoulders, was used in ancient times to cover the neck and shoulders. It should remind us of the cloth with which the sobdicers covered the head of and blimifelded Jesus Christ when they treated Him as a mock king, and also of Him veiling His divinity uniter His humility. The priest when putting it on say, "O Lord, place can make him the volume of the substitution of the deal."

The long white robe, Alb, reminds us of purity by its whiteness, necessity of persoverance in good works by its length, also of the faithful whom St. John in his vision of His world of the Lumb. The priest says while clothing himself with it, "Purily my heart, O Lord, and make me wholly pure, that I may be washed clean in the blood of the Lumb and receive etrail happiness." This white garment also denotes the fool's garb aware of the struggle she was undergoing. Yet fear and doubt held her back. She did not yet know the circumstances of her father's sm. She was not quite sure of its truth, perhaps, though if anything could make it certain it was Killany's assurance. Her resolutions were weaker than mist, When she came face to face with issues her strength departed.

In a little more than a week after his first a tack McDonell achieved to the triumph of writing a legible scrawl on a piece of paper, and his hisy framed with difficulty the word prize. There was nothing to do but accept the crisis. The certainty of having made himself understood at last threw a new expression into his eyes—an expression of unfinite relief, as if a great load had been lifted from his body. He was back from the tomb into the presence of men once more. Nano read the scrawl, heard the word smilerly, and, with a little tightening of the throat, comprehended the results. But she modded her head confidently and went away. Here began the real struggle, and first price of papers of the chains of the presence of men once more. Nano read the scrawl, heard the word smilerly, and, with a little tightening of the throat, comprehended the results. But she modded her head confidently and went away. Here began the real struggle. Take the here of the feelings, and she could no endure the showt to him the hypocrisy of her affection. It was, perhaps, fortunes to that greated the threat and perhaps the could not here affecting an she could no endure that Rillany came to assist her in deciding for the proof of the control of the chains that Killany came to assist her in deciding for the proof the event with the same of the proof of the control of the proof of the cont

We see how the priest, vested according to the commands of the Church, represents so closely Jesus Christ going to the Sacrafice of Calvary. You see how careful the Church is to so form for him the above this ordinance: prayers that they should be an immediate

The Richmond Southern Churchman having declared that the sacrament of penance is "destructive of the gospel of Christ," we asked it to make good that declaration by proof. Our request, which appeared in the Catholie Mirror for November 28, was

formulated in these words:
Will the Southern Churchman answer a
few questions? It cries out that the cacraneat of penance is "destructive of the gospel of Christ." Now, in the twentieth chapter of St. John it is related that the Son of God breathed on His disciples and said to them: "Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them; and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained." The questions are, Did the Lord grant to the apostles the power to forgive sins? Did he bestow that at the Holy Sacribee of the Mass with proper devotion? Consider what it is. Present to your minds and hearts the thirty-three years' preparation made by our Lord and Master for the consummation of this Sacribee. It belongs to Heaven. The Throre of the Victim is there. In it Heaven was the constant of the Victim is the victim is the constant of the victim is the vi power for nothing—that is, intending it should not be exercised? If it was given and to be used, how could the apostles use it unless sinners went to them to confess

their transgressions and to be absolved? Southern Churchman props up its declaration with two arguments, which measily refuted. The first of these arguments

Your "sacrament of penance" is destruc-tive of the cospel of Christ, in that it makes an imperiect contrition so perfect that it can get pardon. Perfect contrition according to the Trent Catechism, is well nigh impossible, and so God in mercy has

sertion that such is the case is clear

In the second place the term "imperfect In the second place the term "imperfect contrition" as used in the Catholic theology is of the nature of a technical term, for the sorrow that is implied by it is perfect so far as it goes, in as much as it is a true, sincere, hearty grief for sin, with a purpose of sin ning no more; and this grief is supreme or sovereign because it regards sin as the greatest of evils; it is supernatural because it is produced by the grace of God and is founded upon motives of faith; and it is universal because it extends to all mortal sics without exception that the sinner has sins without exception that the sinner has committed. It is imperfect relative to that really perfect contrition which is the outreally perfect contrition which is the outcome of pure charity and is based on the
highest motive—the love of God fer Himself because of His infinite goodness, withoutregard to the consequences of obeying
or disobeying Him, and is "so intense, so
ardent, so vehement as to bear a proportion
to the magnitude of the crimes which it
effaces." It is imperfect, also, in its efficaciousness for the remission of sin, because it
must be sunplemented by confession.

Holy Mass, and of the Crown of Thorns which the executioners pressed on the secretly and that of us, as a minissecred head of Jesus Christ.

The latter should be moved to make a prayers that they should be an immediate preparation for the celebration, so that you may offer with him this clean oblation that is about to be sacrificed in the Holy Mass.

—(5. S. M. in the Catholic Columbian.

CONFESSION.

The latter should be moved to make a special confession of his sina, if he feels his conscience troubled with any weightly matter, after which confession, the priest shall abolve him, if he humbly and heartily desire it, after this sort: "Our Lord Jeeus Christ, who hath left power to His church to absolve all sinners who truly masses. to absolve all sinners who truly repent and to absolve all sinners who truly repent and believe in Him, of His great mercy, forgive thee thine offenses; and by His authority committed to me, I absolve thee from all thy sins, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. After these citations from Protestant sources, the Churchman's argument is like Casabianca after the explosion of the famons ship.

But to make assurance doubly sure of the onviction of the Churchmen, we printed on our inside pages a conclusive thesis on penance, with arguments drawn from the Scriptures, the Doctors of the rom the Scriptures, the Doctors of the

So, we must again respectfully request it to answer—yes, or no—the questions which we propounded in November last, and which we here repeat:

Did the Lord grant to the Apostles the

Did the Lord grant to the aposition will power to forgive sins? Did He bestow that power for nothing, that is, intending it should not be exercised? If it was given and to be used, how could the Apostles use it unless sinners went to them to confess their transgressions and to be absolved?

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidney, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neithbor the same question .- Times.

A Good Filter.

To have pure water in the house every family should have a good filter, the health and comfort depends largely upon the use of properly filt red water. The liver is e filter for the blood, and Burdock Blood Bitters keep the liver and all the secretary organs in a healthy condition, It is the grand blood purifying, liver regulating tonic.

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The Stocking Basket.

Cosily thron'd in her cushioned chair A mother reclined from toil and oare, Except the darning of a stocking. And her chair's perpetual rocking. I thought I had somewhere seen it styled The plague of life, such a basket piled With tiresome, everlasting stitching, With works over y unbewitching, And as she broke the thread asunder, Weaving in and out, over and under, I wished the rents in human life Could be mended with as little strife.

She shook in her hand a tiny thing.
All striped with a white and scariet ring.
And smiled as she thought of the aitken bair
And smiled as she thought of the aitken bair
And laughing eyes of her darling fair;
Of the rowy lips and the dainty hands.
The pleading cries and the loud demands
Bue slybed as she thought of the world now
tried.
And upon down become

And up and down her needle piled.
And she too said, Oh! Blessed are such!
As she stroked her work with a tender touch
Boftly folded and laid it away.
As the little feet in slumber lay.

But on the next a tear drop lingers;
The Mother wrought with trembling fingers,
And sadiy bowed with an anxious face,
And sadiy bowed with an anxious face,
Appealing on High, for strength and grace
To guide the steps of her wayward son,
To bless and protect her erring one,
Nor suffer the wand'ring feet to roam
Forth from the love of his early home;
To shield him from the glittering net
The tempter with costly lewels has set;
To save him from the sparkling bowl
And all the dangers that sear the soul.

As on the third her looks were bent,
The face wore a smile of sweet content,
For the fair-haired gir whose gentie ways
Were extolled by all with voice of praise;
Vor her the sunshine ever glowed,
and from her lips rare music flowed;
With graceful carriage and modest mich
she moved through life like a fair you
queen.

queen.
The Mother said with a fervent prayer,
May Heaven shield her from barm and care,
Prom cruel want and the stings that smart,
Prom the bruises of a blighted heart.

The next were those whose feet had trod for many summers the earth's green sod, And the storms of masy Winters felt; In Joys had smiled, in sorrowsknelt. No cloud so dark, but the glimmering hue of the suurise ever struggled through No gloom so deep, faith could not brighten; No toil so hard, love could not lighten.

The last for one, who was passing down To her narrow home, with a silver crow of wond rous lustre, that seemed to shed A light of glory round her head. Peacefully sinking to the quiet rest A waiting those of the truly blest; For her she plead the right to share. All tender aid and watchful care.

And thus the stockings all were mended With each stitch a thought was blended With every thread for future wear— The weaving of a silent prayer.

BEGGARS AND BULLIES.

"Beggars yesterday, bullies to day," cries the Conservative Mail, gibing at the Irish tenants. It forgets how readily the words can be turned upon its clients, and the retort flung back upon the rack rent-ers: "Bullies yesterday, beggars to day." They have no shame about it. They

seeching the wealthy classes in Enghand to have pity on them, and out of their charity, to send alms to their families. This pleading is put forth in every tone. In one letter, we mark the note the sturdy beggar, where threa's to the Government and people of Ireland are mingled with a demand for compensation mingled with a demand for compensation for being deprived of the power of extor-

In another, we mark the jeer of the epiteful mendicant, who taunts the Government with not being able to combat his ernment with not being able to combat insenemies, the tenants—with letting them look up and be bold, insolent, outrageous—with not having the spirit and courage to thrash men down, to bludgeon them

In another, we find the wheedling whine of the poor genteel beggar, with a large family depending on him, who would be glad if his benevolent friends would be so good and so generous as to consider his melancholy, in this particular

season of the year.

As an illustration of one style of this coercion of those "enemies of England and order" who have got their rents reduced, older citizens could find it difficult to proorder" who have got their rents reduced, and the cry for a morsel of bread for impoverished families. Moreover, it is from an "Irish sheriff"—a "High Sheriff," of course, and our columns contain such an excellent illustration of how an "Irish differ at the present day renders a necessary could, even in a Land Court, that the latter has quite a peculiar interest :

The time has long passed when beyond those waiters upon events who he place of a Government we have looked to the English people for sympathy and for succor where it is not too late to save. Succor where it is not too fare to save. Can it be that Euglishmen have no hearts left to feel for such sorrow and such suffering as they know to be daily brought about, and to which they have the power at once to put an end? In this country there is sympathy for the e reasonably suspected of grave crimes who are sup ed to be obliged to eat prison fare, but there is none for the outraged and be-reaved, for the young child or the delicate lady, and for such others of us as may. through the Land League or the Lund Commission, be deprived of even prison

It never seems to occur to this mendi cant High Sheriff that he should work It never seems to occur to any of the highly respectable and genteel authors of these begging letters that they should, like the rest of the world, take to honest labor and work for the support of their women

and work for the support of their women and children!

"To dig unused, to beg ashamed," may apply to some, but certainly not to these clamorous petitioners, for public bounty. They are not in the least ashamed to beg, and the idea of digging does not even enter their heads. They have been so accustomed to see their wretched serfs working for them, whilst they indulged themselves in all the case and luxuries of life, that they seem to have lost the power of imagining anything else but that they should continue to indulge, whilst some-

body else must supply the means.

Irish ladies are more sensitive and quick to see the miserable incongruity thus displayed. We judge it from the following spirited and indignant letter published in the Mail, from the "Sister of published in the Mail, Commenting on Irish landlord." Commenting on

some districts, because "highly-genteel" families will not contribute."

She proceeds: "Churches closed and Irish ladies at the "Churches closed and Irish ladies at the work house door, because Irish landlords are clamoring to be allowed to support expensive hunting establishments! These same landlords who, a couple of years ago, were scolding the miserable Irish cottiers for accepting alms from America! At that time, too, I remember Mr. M'Evoy came to a meeting in Dublin, convened to arrange about a dinner to be given to some employee of the Corporation at an some employee of the Corporation at an expense of five or six hundred pounds, with an American newspaper in his (Mr. M'Evoy's) pocket, from which he read a hitter street or the first street of the first str bitter satire on the conduct of Irish genbitter satire on the conduct of the state of the littlemen indulging in such silly expenses while the mass of the Irish people were asking for the said alms. What hopes of asking for the said alms. What hopes of a country where the higher ranks of society act in such a way! If Irish landowners of themselves shut up their hunt ing establishments, feeling that the money spent on them was wasted at the present crisis for their lady relatives and conne tions and if, after showing their manly self-denial and self-respect and determina-tion as loyal and law abiding citizens of the British Empire, they would have an undoubted right to compensation from the undoubted right to compensation from the British treasury for their losses under England's selfish blundering legislation. All the intelligent and right-minded men in both islands would sympathize with them and aid their efforts to obtain that right. But they seem incapable of energy and determination except where hound But they seem incapable of energy and horses are concerned, and while lavishing their cash on the support of these
brutes send their lady relatives and
friends to beg for alms at the Mansion
House and Poorhouse.

If anything could teach Irish landlords, they ought by this time to have learned that their best and safest policy is not to quarrel with the Irish people—not to try and coerce them—not to allow their and coerce them—not to allow their organs to bully and calumniate them. The Irish people are strong-stronger than any class. That is the great Verity which all the facts of history have been unanimously preaching. The Irish cause, said Mr. Gladstone once, has always ultimately succeeded because it has bed income. mately succeeded, because it has had justice on its side. The marked reduction of rents made in the Land Courts proves that Irish Landlordism has long had injus tice on its side, if any thing further were necessary to demonstrate that well-proven

EDUCATIONAL.

fact .- Dublin Irishman.

NTERESTING EXHIBITION AT THE CHRIST-IAN BROTHERS' COMMERCIAL

All interested in the advancement of education as applied either to the graces or the practical wants of life in the present age, and, especially parents, who are di rectly responsible for the mental develop ment and future welfare of the rising generation, should make it a point to attend the exhibition now going on at the Academy of the Christian brothers, at the corner of Elgin and St. Angele streets, and which will remain open to the publi which will reliable to the public un-til 10 o'clock to morrow (Sunday) even-ing. The courteous and obliging Brothers in charge of the institution will be happy to receive visits in the connection from their friends and the public generally up to that hour, and we can assure our readers from personal experience that they will not only be charmed with their reception but agreeably surprised, as well at the immense and varied educational advantages supplied youth by the Academy as at the begging letter lecture, we quote the following epistle from an "Irish sheriff," which was published in a London paper, and which has been going the rounds. More fulsome specimens could be found with ease, but this nicely combines the taunt and the whine—the cry for more than the supplies of the good Brothers. Indeed, without visiting an institution such as the taunt and the whine—the cry for more table. perly estimate the vast improvements and additions which have been made to our ed-neational system since the days when they went to school and which the hard battle young fran, who has the good sense to ab-stain from swelling the already crowded ranks of the liberal professions. It is also due to the progressive spirit and solici-tude of the Government and the interest taken in a worthy cause by its promoters generally, among whom the devoted and self sacrificing Brothers of the Christian Schools deservedly hold a first rank as actual laborers in the vineyard and by reason of their adaptability to the requirements of all branches of education and of the age, that we should remark upon the creditable and hearty response with which these inestimable advantages are being met and upon the great practical benefit they

have already conferred upon this com munity.

Is is not our present purpose to describe the various branches, which form with the pen most assuredly by manfully the ordinary curriculum of the Academy, taking hold of the plough. The other but only those which may be considered exhibits in this department are equally necessary appendages to it and which form the special objects of the exhibition, viz : ornamental, architectural and mechanical drawing, penmanship, commercial accounts, &c.—as many as 250 pupils from the little toddlers of seven or eight years grown young men of twenty five, availing themselves at pre sent, we understand, of the advantages of one or more of these special courses under the direction of the skilled and zealous professors of the institution; and it may be also apropos to note that the good Brothers have further the gratification of ministering to the wants of the community in these pupils through the representatives of some of our best families and of all elements and creeds, French and Eng-

lish speaking, Catholic and Protestants.

The exhibition, which is free to all and consists of specimens of the handiwork of these pupils illustrative of their progress in its various stages to the most creditable skill and, in some instances, remarkable prolling on an Irish landlord." Commenting on some pitying remarks in the Graphic, concerning the distress occasioned to some families, and on the wrong-headedness of Irish farmers in opposing hunting, thereby causing hunting establishments to be remarks. We had this pleasure last evening and found much to delight, as well as

numerous specimens and in the explanations so courteously afforded to us, which we take this occasion of returning

our thanks.

The first specimens to which we were introduced were those coming under the heads of ornamental and off-hand drawing. It would be impossible for us, within our limited space, to say all we might wish to say of a department, in which so many good things abounded, or to enter into particulars with respect to the native talent or to the individual progress of the young exhibitors, under the advantage of such skilled direction as they manifestly such skilled direction as they manifestly receive. We can only mention a few of undoubted best, and these, by general admission, are specimens of Mr. P. Vallerand (son of Ald. Vallerand), Mr. Jos. Gagnon, Mr. A. Vallee, of Beauport, Mr. E. Belanger (son of Mr. Pelanger, of Belanger & Gariepy), and Mr. E. McKnight (son of Mr. P. McKnight).

In the department of linear or architectural drawing, a very large display of remarkable work is made, but the palm must be awarded to the specimens exhibited by Messrs. G. Rinfret, A. Frenette, S. Desianrier, E. Belanger, E. Hardy and L. Couet. Mr. Frenette shows an admirable for the specimens of the specimens of the specimens. able front view and sections of Hamel's Block opposite the Departmental Build-ings; Messrs. Belanger, Deslaurier and Hardy admirable studies of exceedingly difficult perspectives, and Mr. Couet a beautiful view of the Kent Gate.

In the mechanical department, the visitor will find much to admire in the numerous and handsome drawings of engines and machinery exhibited; but he will have his attention chiefly acrested by the magnificent large sized drawings of a locom tive by Mr. E. Hardy and of a steam fire engine by Mr. T. Dorval (son of the Chief of the Quebec Fire Brigade) both obviously young men of great talent and promise, whose skill and industry are worthy of much praise,

The drawing courses are in charge of Brother Stanislaus and it is only necessary to add that they seem to be in very zealous and able hands and that they are followed not only by ordinary pupils of the institution, but by many me already engaged in the active pursuits of life understand the advantage either of who understand the advantage either of increasing their previous acquirements or of fitting themselves for other useful car-eers, to which their tastes and talents more forcibly incline them.

In the department of penmanship, the exhibits cover the products of six different classes and all the gradations from the "pot hooks and hangers" of the toddlers of seven and eight years of age to the "copper plate" or the bold and legible commercial or professional hands of the more mature writers. In fact, they are too numerous altogether to refer to in detail, but we may say that they afford a curious study to the visitor and fully show curious study to the visitor and fully show that it wholly depends upon the system whether the boy, who is the making of the man, learns to write the good or the bad hand, which sticks to him more or less all his life. No doubt, there is and always will be a large amount of individualism in handwriting and, by it, some even pretend to accurately judge men's characters, but we feel assured that if the judicious system of teaching adopted by judicious system of teaching adopted by the Christian Brothers of the Academy were more generally followed, we would not see so much cramped and illegible penmanship, and the judges of character there-by would find less scope for their peculiar theories. Among the very best of the mature exhibits in this department, we have only space to notice those of Messrs. J. Cote, P. Dallaire. E. Batterton, H. Burns, G. Vanfelson, H. Falardeau and T.

An important and eminently satisfacshould give the man tory appendage of the penmanship department is the special exhibit made of specimens of the handwriting of ex-papils of the Academy, who have gone out into the world and engaged in its active nursuits—the same having less. sent in come not only from our own city, but from various other parts of Canada and the United States, where the writers good of the training in question. One in particular is worthy of notice as coming from a young man, who, after completing a full classic course in one of our higher institutions, gave himself the advantage of some additional time devoted to commercial training under the good Brothers of the Academy, and then had the rare good sense to devote himself to the profession of his fathers—the noble profession of agriculture, in which we are happy to hear that he is deservedly prospering. His exhibit shows beyond question that his hand has not lost any of its cunning exhibits in this department are equally creditable, but the more estecially noticeable are those supplied by Mr. Migner, son of our enterprising boot and shoe manufacturer of that name; of Mr. Workman, son of our respected fellow-citizen, Mr. Geo. Workman; of Mr. A. Arcand, Chicago.

The exhibit of penmanship and figuring in what is styled the more advanced book keeping and commercial course is one of the fullest and unquestiouably one of the most creditable in lection, reflecting the greatest praise upon its very painstaking and able professor, Brother Maurice. We believe the advan-tages of this course are at present partaken of by some 32 young men varying in age from 17 to 25 years, and the work which they have turned out of their hands in the various departments of book-keeping, commercial accounts, &c., is both a credit to themselves and their teacher. Without wishing to be invidious in our praise, we may say that the most remarkable and admirable specimens shown in in this branch are those of Messrs. Jos.

IRISH JUDGES AND IRISH JUR. ORS.

Mr. F. H. O'Donnell says in a letter —I have just read the remarkable allocution of an Irish judge yesterday (Dec. 8) at the Munster Winter Assizes. I suppose Mr. Justice Fitzgerald needs no words of mine to recommend him to the apprecia tion of the public. His action yesterday towards the jurors whom he had to ad-dress, is, however, too conspicuous an in-stance of the relations of the bench and stance of the relations of the bench and the people in this country, especially at the present crisis, not to deserve a passing notice. Of course I have nothing to say upon the court's exposition of law. That belongs to the court's unfettered responsibility. I have only to observe upon, first. bility. I have only to observe upon, first, an instance of judicial treatment of the jury; and, second, an instance of judicial criticism of foreign countries as compared

with Ireland.

The first instance arose upon the trial of a prisoner on a charge of riot, in the course of which the Crown Prosecutor considered it consonant with public decency to hold forth to the following effect. The extract, taken from the report in the

columns of the Freeman, will illustrate all that requires to be illustrated:—
"It is all plain as the light is shining through the window that there is no alternative but to convict this man of throwing the stones. Then why, you may ask, is he defended here? The reason, I am ashamed of my country to state, is that some people calculate that jurors will go into the jury-box determined to

violate their oaths,

"Mr. Timothy Hurley (a member of the jury panel)—I say no, sir.

"His Lordship—Remove that man, and

don't let him in again. "Mr. Hurley was removed, and on leaving the court he said—I have an upright onscience and so have the other jurors.
"His Lordship (to the Sub-Sheriff)—Is

he intoxicated? "Mr. Gallwey (Sub-Sheriff)-No, my lord; he is a very respectable and intelligent juror."

Volumes of denunciation could not do much as this characteristic scene to exhibit the system of legal administration in his country.
First—A Crown Prosecutor is permitted

to allege that the reason why an accused man dares to defend himself upon his trial is because he calculates on being acquitted by the perjury of the duly sworn and empanelled jury.

Second-When a member of the outraged and insulted body of jurors in attendance on the summons of the Crown to perform their constitutional duty is moved by honest indignation to repudiate the infamous aspersion, the Crown Prosecutor is still uncorrected by the

court. Third-The judge orders the removal from the court, not of the insulting Crown Prosecutor, but of the juror who has been guilty of repudiating the infamous allega-tion of the counsel for the Crown, and the judge even adds the suggestion that the insulted juror is intoxicated. If an ordinary citizen were to suggest to a fellow-cit-izen that he was in a drunken condition, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald is quite aware of the action that would lie against the author of such an aspersion. The venerable judge went on to intimate that disinclination of a "respectable and inteldistribution of a Topic and a possible ligent juror" to be described as a possible willain and perjurer by the counsel for the crown in man can be cost arbitrarily into prison, man can be cost arbitrarily into prison, re-taking the course pursued by the Crown Prosecutor. "This episode alone," re-marked Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, "would warrant the Crown in exercising a great deal of caution in securing such a jury as should give the man a fair trial." Com-

Weak and Strong.

pursuits—the same having been contributed, within recent date, at the request of the Principal of the Academy, to accertain whether these old pupils had lost anything of the benefits of their training in that particular in the institution since they have been subjected to contact with the busied and more serious side of life. The specimens sent in come not only from our own city uncertainties of his unbaptized associate is a sight to make angels weep. When Catholic young men leave home for the and the United States, where the many already hold important positions, and they unmistakeably testify to the lasting profession they seem to have no stability profession they seem to have no stability of faith to resist the fashions of speech of faith to revail among those and conduct that prevail among those who have no settled belief, and look upon piety as unmanly. They do not reason even on the point, why is piety unmanly? Is it not common sense to acknowledge God for Master? He is our Master whether we acknowledge it or not. Is common sense unmanly? What is there respectsense unmany? What is there respectable in lewd talk, in profane words, in dissolute actions? What strength of mind or superior intelligence is there in frequenting saloons, low theatres and gambling houses? One stalwart Irish boy, whose adviser is his father, whose property interest friend is his father, whose most intimate friend is his mother, the life of whose life is to bear cheerfully the life of whose life is to near encertain, burthens that are borne thus, make home happy, is worth a thousand of those puny happy, is who have around the snobe that manufacturer of that name; of Mr. Workman, son of our respected fellow-citizen, Mr. Geo. Workman; of Mr. A. Arcand, at present Professor of Caligraph to the Jesuits' College and Sulpician Seminary, Montreal, and of Mr. Marticotte, now of Chicago. beg to give themselves a any.

Bed-ridden and Cured. W. E. Huzstis, of Emporia, Kansas, says that his wife had been sick nearly says that his wife had been steak hearly seven years, and for the last four months bedridden. She has been treated by a bedridden. She has been treated by a number of physicians and only grew worse. Her attention was called to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," which she commenced using. In one week she could sit up, and in three weeks could walk about. By druggists.

Werse Than War

"The throat has destroyed more lives than the swords," by imprudence in eating and intemperance in drinking; concerning the distress occasioned to some families, and on the wrong-headedness of Irish farmers in opposing hunting, thereby causing hunting establishments to be removed to England or broken up. This ing and found much to delight, as well as lady writes: "that churches are closed in lates tus, in an examination of the some in the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking cicetors the person of one of the good causing hunting establishments to be removed to England or broken up. This ing and found much to delight, as well as to interest us, in an examination of the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, and stimulates to interest us, in an examination of the soccasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking cicetors. The find an agreeable and painstaking cicetors to be found in the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking cicetors. The find an agreeable and painstaking cicetors to be found in the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking cicetors. The find an agreeable and painstaking cicetors to be found in the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking cicetors to be found in the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking cicetors to be found in the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and painstaking cicetors to be found in the occasion, and the visitor is always sure to find an agreeable and admirable specimens shown in the find admirable specimens shown in the find admirable specimens shown in the find an agreeable and admirable specimens shown in the find admirable specimens sh

A METHODIST CLERGYMAN'S OPINION.

The Rev. Mr. Pepper, a Methodist minister who recently visited Ireland, of which he is a native, said to his congregation in one of the Western States:—

ne of the Western States:—

It may be confidently affirmed that there is no kraal in Kaffirland which presents more hideous indications of utter barbarism than the very part of Ireland called the province of Ulster. Here is a specimen or two of the brutality of the aristocratic governors of poor Ireland: A peasant on Lord Leitrim's estate built a decent house in place of the thatched cabin in which he was living. With great pride he entered his new residence, expecting the first time his landlord would pass, he would say, "Well done." Put Leitrim, the tyrant and ruffian, lemanded decent house in place of the thatched cabin in which he was living. With great pride he entered his new residence, expecting the first time his landlord would pass, he would say, "Well done." But Leitrim, the tyrant and ruffian, 4-manded to know, where the class has been seen to be supported by the control of the contro to know where the old house was, "Tarned it into a cow house" said the tenant. "Without my permission!" exclaims the landlord; "then go back to the old cabin and put the cow in the new one." Lord Lurgan, another of these one." Lord Lurgan, another of these titled vagabonds in the county of Armagh, commanded a house to be pulled down and leveled to the ground because the poor woman did not come to the door and salute his lordship when he was riding salute his lordship when he was riding bast her dwelling. When I saw and heard these outrages my blood boiled in my veins, and I registered a vow to Heaven that I would never rest until this banded and infamous system was swept from Ireland's blooming paradise forever.

The charge that Ireland's miseries are to be ascribed to drunkenness, indolence, and religion are false, and infamously folse. I saw more intemperance in Wrexham, Wales, on one Saturday night than I saw in Ireland in four weeks. The most heart-rending destitution I believe was in the County of Tyrone, in which there are sixteen square miles where there is not a drop of intoxicating liquor sold. The statistics of the government show that there is less intemperance in Ireland than in any of the British isles. It is simply disgusting and slanderous for religious editors and clerical bigots to charge the

troubles of the country upon whisky.

Neither is this wretchedness to be traced to any defect in the character of the people. In other countries, where they are free from this landford or monarchical rule, they prove themselves equal in genius and industry to other nationalities. Their brilliancy, energy, and art are universally acknowledged, and their domestic affection is worthy of unqualified praise. Four of the richest men in our beloved America are Irishmen—they came here with not a dollar in their pockets. John Fitzgerald, the millionaire and railroad king of Nebraska, told me last year that he arrived in New York with only fifty cents. In the pulpit John Hall and Thomas Girard are among the brightest jewels in our ecclesiastical diadem. At the bar Chas. O'Connor, James T. Brady, and John McSweeney, have won distinc-tion in the proudest forensic oratory, re-calling the eloquence of the resplendent immortals of Greece and Rome. Land-lord robbery, religious bigotry and Gov-ernmental tyranny, are the three awful curses which have fallen on this devoted race, blasting its manhood, and paralyzing its energies.

As to liberty, there is none in Ireland.

The people are serfs and bondsmen. They are ground into the very dust, and where he is compelled to lie eighteen months without a trial. All discussion is stifled, sleetings are suppressed. I was requested by a number of Protestants to lecture on America. I delivered it at the gable end of the house where I was sheltered in infancy, and where my eyes first beheld the beautiful land for which God did everything and man nothing. There were several and man nothing. There were several In the course of the lecture I drew a contrast between the salaries we paid to our officials and those paid in Britain, stating that our President received \$50,000 every year for his services, that the Queen took

four millions annually.
I cannot believe that Ireland is forever destined to lie under a spell. Never were her generous and magnificent people more united. The leaders of the present great uprising, like the other revo in Ireland, are Protestants, who have the confidence and support of the million oppressed tenants and laborers. I re that the Presbyterians of the North united with their bretbren of the South in this universal strike against rack-rents and savage oppression. Any other asser-tion which denies this union is a libel upon a whole nation! I know whereof I speak. I have been there and heard its ing in the very atmosphere.

Lamartine's Peu-Picture of a Priest.

There is in every parish a man who has no family, but who belongs to every family; a man who is called upon to act in the capacity of witness, counsel, or agent, in all the most important acts of civil life; a man without whom none can enter the world or go out of it, who takes the obild from the bosom of its mother and leaves it only at the tomb, who blesses or consecrates the crib, the bed of death, and the bier; a man that little children love and fear and man that little children love and fear and man that little children love and fear and venerate, whom even unknown persons address as "Father," at the feet of whom, and in whose keeping, all classes of people come to deposit their most secret thoughts, their most hidden sins; a man who is by professio the consoler and the lealer of all the mi eries of soul and body, through whom the rich and the poor are united; at whose door they knock by turns, the one to deposit his secret alms, the other to receive it being made to blush necause of his need; the man who, being himself of no social rank, belongs to all indiscriminately—to the in-ferior ranks of society by the unostematious life he leads, and often by humble birth and parentage; to the upper classes by education, often by superior talents and by the sublime sentiments his religion inspires and commands; a man, in fine, who knows everycommands; a man, in fine, who knows every-thing, who has the right to say everything; from whose hallowed lips words of divine wis-dom are received by all with the authority of an oracle and with entire submission of faith and judgment-this man is the priest

Cacoethes Scribendi. Those troubled in this respect may find relief in using Esterbrook's Steel Pens. They are sold everywhere. Wholesale dealers, the leading Toronto stationers.

MANLY!

The following from the Paris Correspon dent of the London Tablet, shows that in high places in France there are those who have the courage of their conviction despite the browbeating and cajelery of Gambetta.

who is well known as a staunch royalist and, last and worst, as an uncompromising Catholic. The surprise caused by this bold stroke in the Grand Minstre soon expressed itself in hot indignation, and there was an outery from all the little Ministers to the great one, urging him to nip the scandal in the bud, and dismiss General de Miribel. The result was—I have the story on good authority The result was—I have the story on good authority—that M. Gambetta summoned General Campenon to the Foreign Office, and, assuming the Imperial tone which he takes on occasions to his subcrdinates, demanded what he meant by appointing such a man as Miribel to the first post in the War Office. "Monsicur le Ministre," replied the General, "I have no explanations to give you, or any one, as to the persons I select for my Ministry, I name the bost men I can find. I shall dismiss them if they don't do their work well."

"But Miribel is a Monarchist, a rampant clerical! It is really a scandal in the Gov-

clerical! It is really a scandal in the Gov

ernment."

"Scandal, is it? I can't stop to consider that. I don't inquire what a functionary's political or private opinions are. I look to his capacity for doing the work I want done. General de Menbel will do it better than anyone else I know of, and so I have

then anyone cise I know of, and so I have cycled him to my assistance. I am sorry it does not please my colleagues, but I fail to see that they have any license to interfere in your office, M. le Ministre, but neither will I tolerate that you should interfere with mine. I must be master in my own department (chez moi). I remain there only on that condition. that condition.

M. Gambetta controlled his feelings so far as to expostulate with his stiff-necked colleague, and observed that it was always unadvisable to introduce an antagonistic element into the Government, and that he had held especially to his Government be

ing homogeneous.
"My duty is not to think of the Govern-

"My duty is not to think of the Government," retorted the General, "my duty is to think of France. I know the state of her army, and I know the state of the Prussian army. If a war should break out — which is not improbable—I don't wish to be found unprepared."

The interview ended in a kind of armed truce; but the General had the best of it.

He went home to his own house, and before an hour had elapsed, the door was opened and M. Spuller was announced. Before the right hand man of M. Gambetta had time to open speech, the General said: "Sir, I receive no one here but my friends. If you have business with the Minister of War, be good enough to call at the War Offlee."

M. Spuller tried to obtain a hearing, but was peremptorily ordered away. Whether

was peremptorily ordered away. Whether he accepted the invitation, such as it was, to call at the War Office, I did not hear.

The independent, and to a certain point, hostile attitude of General Campenon is the more surprising because of his wellthe more surprising because of his well-known and tried Republicanism. He was so open in his opposition to the Empire that the Emperor expelled him from France, and, though it was the ruin of his career, he never abated an inch of that opposition. opposition.

What Some Anglicans are Doing.

It is well known that since 1877 there is established in England an "Order" for thousands of brave, enthusiastic Presby-terian farmers present and some Catholics. tween Canterbury and Rome. In a late the restoration of a corporate union benumber of the Nineteenth Century Dr Geo. Frederick Lee gives the history of the Order. . He says that "in the summer of 1877.a solemn preliminary synod was duly held in London, consisting of certain representative clergy of the established hurch, a Promotor Fideli, with a notary public." The meeting occurred on the 2d of July, and "the synod was formaly constituted in perfect and complete accordance with ecclesiastical rule and

Being assembled, however, the synod did apparently, three things: First, "Mass in English according to the encient Salsbury rite—a rite which had remained disnised for these ed for three centuries and more-was said at daybreak, and all present com-municated." Secondly, "the foundations municated." Secondly, "the foundations of the new Order, strictly confined to members of the Church of England, were then laid with all foresight, discretion and care." Thirdly, a pastoral letter was pre-pared, which we are told was "first promulgated about two months afterward on the morning of the foundation day the 8th of September, 1877, from the steps of St. Paul's cathedral, by compet-

national Church of its most sacred treasure, and had substituted for it the mongre mutilated, and bald service of the I

Supper in public use."
Dr. Lee also tells us that "already there are representatives of O. C. R. in almost every English diocese; there are duly appointed officers, who, having severally introduced the simple but perfect sacramental machinery by which persons within the Establishment can be first securely and validly made amphase of the securely and validly made members of the Church of God, and then fed and fortified by the seven sacraments of the Church universal, unostentatiously govern them in things lawful."—Western Watchman.

General Debildy and Liver Complaints. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife has been taking your

"Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pellets"
for her liver and general debility, and has found them to be good medicines, and would recommend them to all sufferers from Liver Complaint, Sour Stomach, and General Debility. Yours fraternally, N. E. Harmon,

Pastor M. E. Church, Elsah, Ill.

The Catholic Mecorb ublished every Friday morning at 428 Rich-

ADVERTISING RATES. Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 lines to an inch Contract advaisements for three six or welve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Tuesday morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. matter intended for publication must the name of the writer attached, and reach the office not later than Tuesday

each week. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

Subscribers who change their residence will please send us, by Postal-card, their Old as well as New Address, and thus insure the pompt delivery of the paper.

We are in constant receipt of enquiries from subscribers as to "how much they owe," and requests "to send bill." By consulting the date on your paper shows the time your subscription is paid to.

When a subscriber tells a postmaster to write "refused" on a paper and send it back to the publisher, at the time owing more or the publisher, at the time owing more or the property of the publisher, at the time owing more or the property of the publisher, at the time owing more or the publisher, at the time owing more or the property of a newspaper to keep his business in proper sheps. Subscribers who desire to stop taking a paper should I all cases remit the amount of their Italian. The property make request.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER PROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Believe me,
Your very sincerely,
Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY

Office of the "Catholic Record."

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

FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881. St. Mary's, Haiitax, Nov. 7, 1881.

I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the OATHOLIC RECORD, published in London Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that Sec. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,

Archbishop of Halifax.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1882.

THE COMING SESSION.

The time for the opening of another Session of the British Parliament is rapidly approaching. Ministers have thus far been quite reticent in regard of the measures to be submitted to the Legislature. Mr. Gladstone's government entered office pledged to reform. During the administration of the Earl of Beaconsfield it was no uncommon thing to hear the so-called Liberal leaders declaim loudly and forcibly against abuses to be removed and grievances to be redressed. Under the influence of appeals of this nature the British people entrusted the administration of their affairs to Mr. Gladstone and his co-leaders of the Liberal party.

The New Premier took office under circumstances peculiarly aus picious. The nation had evidently made up its mind to abandon the empty and perilous aggressiveness in foreign affairs characteristic of the previous administration. The British people saw very clearly that Tord Beaconsfield, to divert their attention from the necessity of domes tic reform, directed their purpose to the enlargement of their domination abroad. Hence his constant and often unwarrantable interference in the affairs of continental Europe, es pecially in the Russo-Turkish difficulty: hence his unfortunate attempt on the rights and liberties of the people of Afghanistan: hence his unjustifiable and inglorious assaults upon harmless and unoffending populations in South Africa. Had his efforts to revive the traditional spirit of British supremacy abroad been crowned with a success as brilliant as their failure was conspicuous it is doubtful that Englishmen would have been less clamorous and determined for domestic reform. Mr. Gladstone appealed for support to the people on three grounds: (1) A distinct and unqualified repudiation of uncalled-for and prejudicial interference in foreign affairs, (2) A promise repeatedly and emphatically made to effect a radical reform in the franchise. (3) An undeniably expressed pledge to relieve the Irish tenantry of the evils of landlordism. His appeal, supported by views so just, by promises so emphatic, and pledges so long looked for, secured plete and overwhelming. He has

done to procure reform in either the foreign or domestic policy of Britain. In foreign politics Sir Charles Dilke has been, if not as ostentationsly prone to intervention as his predecessor, at least as determined to maintain that sad and unenviable ancy. notoriety for interference in the domestic affairs of other nations that has characterized every British administration since the days of Canning. True, indeed, a retreat from Lord Beaconsfield's indefensible course as to Afghanistan had to be effected and openly avowed, while defeat for British arms secured for the brave Boers complete independence from the yoke which Mr. Gladstone as well as his predecessor sought to inflict upon them.

As to reform in the franchise nothing has yet been done. The English agricultural laborers have for years very justly, in our estimation, claimed the right of voting at elections of Parliamentary representatives, while in Ireland the franchise is, as we have frequently pointed out, in a state simply disgraceful, so much so as to have elicited from the liberal party frequent protestations in favor of trenchant measures of reform in its regard. In Scotland, also, redistribution of representation, with an extension of the franchise, would have been hailed with delight. Yet the three kingdoms remain as yet ungratified in respect of reform in course in the matter of Irish tenant of Canossa? reform is too well known and has been too frequently reviewed in these columns to call at this time for any special comment. We cannot, however, refrain from adverting once more to the strange and marked contradiction between the Premier's ante-election protestations of sympathy with Irish wrongs and the sternly repressive course of his administration, and to state that he much mistakes the temper and attitude of the Irish race the world over, and the feelings of humanity at large, if he determines to rule Ireland by means so antagonistic to progress and enlightenment as he has hitherto, so disastrously for his administration and so unfortunately for the interests of Irishmen, whether landlords or tenants, persistently and systematically employed.

We regret, that, in view of the legslation of the past two sessions, it is impossible for us to hope for any substantial measures of reform from the present government. We shall, however, be most agreeably surprised if the administration take steps to redeem the pledges of its leaders, either in regard of foreign intervention or domestic reform, whether in the matter of the franchise or the tenure of land.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY

Herr Windthorst's motion in the Reichstag repealing the law forbidding the exercise of ecclesiastical functions without administrative ailthorization was, we are glad to see, carried by a vote of 233 to 115. The minority was made up of Radicals, Progressists, Liberals and anti-Catholic conservatives. The majority consisted of Conservatives either Catholic or Protestant. By this vote the representatives of the German people have relieved that great nation from the imputation of intolerance which should never have been attributed to it but for the autocracy of Bismarck, The latter, immediately after the Franco-Prussian war, sought to consolidate German nationality by a brutal and fanatical appeal to the prejudices of the Prussian Protestant majority. He declared that the declaration of war on the part of the French was brought about by the machinations of the Jesuits with a view of crushing out German independence. In fact, it was his purpose to instil into the German mind the view that the Papacy was essentially opposed to the growth of German power. He Catholic people of Germany who had sisted in the achievement of every triumph of the Empire were not disposed to permit any interference for him an electoral victory com- ligious liberty. From the very inception of his policy of intolerance

high time to inquire what he has that the Catholic Germans who had THE VULGATE AND THE NEW so largely assisted in the building up of the German Empire were determined to insist upon the preservation of those liberties which in times gone by had given Germany

> The German Chancellor, imagining that, having within four years brought low the pride and might of Austria at Sadowa and that of France at Sedan, he could easily defy the thunders of the Vatican, and overcome the convictions of its faithful German adherents. He forgot that time and again since the so-called Reformation, German Catholics had suffered every species of persecution, had even been driven to martyrdom itself for the sake of the faith of their fathers. He knew not the depth of their conviction, and therefore fell into the error of believing that by Legislative tyranny and administrative terrorism, he could sever their

connection with the Holy Sec. After some years, however, he discovered that no terrorism could vanguish the firm resolve and conscientions determination of the Catholics of Germany, and then cried out that he should never "go to Canossa." This was the first indication of weakness on the part of the statesman who had brought all Europe under his sway. We should now in the face of Herr Windthorst's motion like to ask where is the German the franchise. Mr. Gladstone's Chancellor? Is he not at the gates

RANK FANATICISM.

Mr. S. H. Blake, ex-vice-chancellor for the Province of Ontario, has been recently delivering himself of certain conceptions on the subject of sacerdotalism. The occasion, and it requires but a small one to draw the learned gentleman forth, was a meeting concerning a Protestant Divinity school in Toronto. We have no objection whatsoever to the supporters of this school adopting such measures as may secure for them a full and ready return of the money they may have, however unwisely, invested therein. But we do most decidedly object to any suprorter of this or any other school using language offensive to any large and respectable body of our population. Mr. S. H. Blake, even while on the bench, did not succeed in achieving a very marked character for decency of language or respect

for the opinions of others. It is however, since, his practical dismissal from the post of vice-chancellor, upon which he reflected no ings, synodical and otherwise, he guage." seems to pride in assaults on a phantom in the Anglican Church which he terms Sacerdotalism, and to delight in contemptuous references to the Romanism which terribly afflicers

By his conduct since leaving the Bench Mr. Blake has proved himself a thorough-going fanatic. The people of Ontario, now knowing him as he ought to have been known years ago, must feel relieved in think ing that he has ceased to wear an ermine so long unsullied by prejudice, unstained by partisanship. Mr. Blake can achieve no credit for himadvance in no way the cause he appears to have so much at heart, by assuming the despicable role of fanatic.

The immense Irish population of New York in this year of grace 1881, exceeding as it does the entire inhabitants of the capital city of Ireland, must read with acute interest from the graceful and accurate pen of Dr. John Gilmery Shea, the mention of the first Irishman whose presence in New York has been recorded : 1643, when the settlement was twenty-eight years old, a Catholic priest, a hero of the faith, torn and mangled by the barbarous Mohawks and broken down by a year's slavery, was ransomed by the kind hearted Hollanders, and brought to the island where New York now stands. In soon, however, discovered that the the little hamlet clustered under the rude fort, the heroic priest, Father of New York city and state, found but two Catholics-a Portuguese woman and a young Irishman from Maryland-and the minister of the with the rights and privileges of re- | Church began with the sacrament of penance. His stay was but a brief one but it inspired the people with a

REVISION

When, on the 6th of May, 1870, it was decided by the Anglican Convocation of Canterbury to appoint a Committee for the Revision of the English Bible, it was its intellectual and political ascend- not generally expected that the result would be a testimony to the general accuracy of the Latin Vulgate, and in sonsequence a virtual acknowledgment of the superiority of the Catholic English Bible over the version hitherto in use among Protestants. Yet this is really

the case. Our resders are aware that only the Revision of the New Testament has yet been made. The Latin Vulgate, however, was not the text employed, nor, indeed, either the commonly received Greek text, or the text of any single copy extant of the Greek New Testament, but a Greek text constructed by the Revisers themselves on such critical considerations as seemed to them satisfactory. This is clear from the 4th rule followed by them, as found in the Preface:

"That the Text to be adopted be that for which the evidence is decidedly preponderating; and that when the Text so adopted differs from that from which the Authorized Version was made, the alter ation be indicated in the margin.

The New Testament was undoubtedly originally written in Greek, with the exception of the Gospels of Sts. Matthew and Mark, and perhaps St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews: there being strong evidence that St. Mark's Gospel was written at first in Latin, and St. Matthew's in Hebrew, while it is a disputed point whether the original of St. Paul's Epistle was in Hebrew or Greek. It is, at all events, certain that the Greek versions of even these three books were made either | Church, c. iv, the same illustrious Father by Apostles, or by Apostolic authority | quoting Holy Scripture, says: very soon after the originals appeared, so that the entire Greek New Testament, as long as it was preserved incorrupt, is of Apostolic authority.

The Latin translations were numerous at a very early period, as testified by Sts. Gregory and Jerome: but the version styled the "Itala" or "Vulgate" was preferred before all others, as St. Augustine states, on account of its "greater accuracy and clearness." This was the Version undoubtedly employed by Tertullian A. D. 200, and by St. Cyprian and others of the earliest Latin Fathers of the Church, and this Version St. Jerome made the basis of his great work which is substantially the "Vulgate" used to this day as the authorized standard of the Catholic Church. St. Jerome's Version of the Old Testament was acknowledged even by the Jews, and both old and new by the Greeks, to be accurate.

The ability of the old Latin translators, and especially of St. Jerome, cannot be disputed; and in their time access was to be had to the purest Greek text, and in the earlier period probably even to the very manuscripts of the Apostles. Of this Version St. Isidore says, "the priest Jerome, learned in the three languages, translated these scriptures from Hebrew into elegant Latin, and this translation is deservedly preferred above the rest." And again: "The Churches generally everyhonor, that he has shewn himself in where use his Version because it is truer his true colors. At various meet- in its expression, and clearer in its lan-

> Sts. Augustine and Gregory also in the strongest terms attest its accuracy, and the latter states that "our explanations should minutaly search into its words."

The Vulgate now became the favored text of the Church, and was guarded by her and preserved pure with the greatest care; so that it represents a text more accurate than any Greek copy now extant, however ancient: for it is undoubtedly a fact, fully recognized even by the Revisers, that the Greek manuscripts numerous as they are, depart from accuracy very frequently.

There are about 1.60 manuscripts used by scholars in Biblical criticism, only two of which, the Vatican and the Simaitic, are believed to date from the fourth century. self, and no lustre to his name, and and two from the fifth, the Alexandrian and Ephraem l'alimpsest; and in the best of these there are some undoubted errors. Thus the common Greek reading of 1 Cor. xv, 47, is, as translated in King James Version, "the first man is of the earth, earthly: the second man is the Lord from heaven:" and this reading is found even in the Vatican manuscript, which is acknowledged by the Revisers to be the "queen of all the manuscripts." (Companion to the Revised Version by Dr. A. Roberts.) Yet the Revisers have felt themselves bound to omit the words "the Lord" as an interpolation! From Tertullian, (l. I against Mercion,) it is known that this interpolation was one of Mercion's numerous corruptions. The Revisers however, have only partially corrected it, the true reading being as in the Vulgate: "The first man was of the earth, earthly the second man from heaven, heavenly,' which beautifully expresses the contrast participated in every glory and as- Isaac Jogues, the Pioneer pricet of which the Apostle is here drawing, and which is carried out in the following

> "Such as is the earthly, such also are the earthly; and such as is the heavenly, such also are they that are heavenly."

In Romans xii, 11, ve y many Greek copies have "serving the time" or oppor- another of the Revisers, is quite inaccunow had two years of office and it is and injustice Prince Bismarck found duce such heroes." twity: and though the Protestant translators followed largely Stephens and quite insufficient,

Erasmus in their editions of the Greek Testament, in this case they rightly adopted the Vulgate, "serving the Lord:' Kurio not Kairo. The Revisers, however, considered the other rendering of sufficient weight as to entitle it to a place in the margin with the note.

"Some ancient authorities read the op-"Some ancient authorities read the opportunity." However Origen, St. Chrysostom, Theophylact and other Greek fathers
make it certain that the Vulgate reading
is correct, since they not only so quote,
but also explain the text in their commentaries. St. Jerome is therefore right
in saying, in his Epistle to Marcella, (Post
priorem.) that the correct Greek copies
have "the Lord," (Kurio) and not "the opportunity." (Kario.) portunity." (Kairo.)

If the Revisers had given to the Vulgate its due weight they would not perhaps have so readily rejected the important passages (1 Jno. v, 7) "And there are three who give testimony in heaven: the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one."

This celebrated passage is quoted by Tertullian in his book against Praxeas, ic. 25. alias 31.) thus "the union of the Father in the Son, and of the Son in the Paraclete makes three clinging together, one out of the other, and THESE THREE ARE ONE BEING (unum) not one individual or person (unus): even as it is said I and the Father are one. (unum.) for unity of substance, and not singleness of number."

It cannot be said that Tertullian was ignorant of Greek, for elsewhere he quotes | Jerome attests had been done? the Greek version to show the difference between authentic and corrupt readings. St. Cyprian also in his 73rd Epistle (to Jubians) thus cites the same verse:

"Since THE THREE ARE ONE how can the Holy Ghost be pleased with him who is an enemy of the Father or the Son?"

Again in his book on the Unity of the

"I and the Father are one, and again of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost, it is written these three are one."

This quotation is as obvious as could be desired. It is true that some of the Fathers did not quote the passage in their disputes with the Arians, but it is quoted with sufficient frequency to show that the Revisers have rejected it on insufficient and erroneous grounds. St. Fulgentius quotes it against those same heretics, and in the year '48 the Bishops of Africa, 460 in number, thus boldly proclaimed their faith while threatened with death by the Arian king of the Vandals, quoting the text in question as undoubted:

"Let us teach as clearer than the light, that which is proved by the testimony of John the Evangelist, that the Holy Ghost is of one Divinity with the Father and the Son, for he says, "there are three who give testimony in heaven, the Father, the Word and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one."

It should be remarked that this quotation is not taken from St. Jerome's Verfrom the old Itala Vulgate of which we have already spoken, as the use of the expression "testimonium perhibent" instead of "testimonium dant," "give testimony," makes manifest. St. Jerome expressly says that the words had been erased from some Greek copies by the Arians, thus showing that in the 4th century the accurate Greek copies had them. Hence in his version, in which he declares he has adhered to the Greek accuracy, the words are inserted without hesitation. Apostles, though St. Jerome tells us that Yet in the 19th century a committee composed of Anglican, Presbyterian, ried, and that beforehis Apostleship, and Ter-Methodist, Baptist and Unitarian ministers give them up with remorse. They might profitably to themselves have had a dread that the words of the same Apostle recorded in the Apocalypse might be applicable to them: "And if any man shall take away from the word of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city and from these things which are written in this book.

Indeed, it appears to have been a foregone conclusion with the Revisers to erase this text, for Professor Lightfoot. whose views seem to have been adopted in most cases, had the temerity, as early as 1871, to stigmatize this text as "a perjured witness." He adds (on Revision, Amer. Edition, p. 41,) "Indeed the very fact that it is nowhere quoted by the great controversial writers of the 4th and 5th centuries has been truly regarded as the strongest evidence against its genuine-

We have seen that it was quoted in the second century by Tertullian, and a little later by St. Cyprian, and that it was therefore in their Vulgate. We have seen St. Jerome's statement, which is equivalent to saying that it was in the accurate Greek codices of his day. We have found it quoted by other early Fathers whom we have already enumerated; it is frequently quoted by St. Augustine, twice by St. Athanasius, and also by Hyginus, Idacius and Eugenies, Bishop of Carthage, and others of the fourth and fifth centuries: and in 1215 the Council of Lateran quotes it as undoubtedly found in St. John's Epistle, and the Greek Bishops adhered to this declaration.

In the face of these facts it certainly seems to border on blasphemy to use such language as Professor Lightfoot has done. It will be seen from these reflections that the following statement of Dr. Roberts,

Dr. Roberts says: "The words left out can be proved to have no claim whatever to a place in the text of Scripture. None of the Uncial Manuscripts contain them. None of the ancient Versions represent them. None of the Fathers quote them, even when arguing on the subject of the Trinity. There are indeed two passages in Cyprian which seem to indicate an acquaintance with verse 7, but even though that be granted the fact goes for nothing against such powerful counter-evidence.' (Comp. to Revised Vers. pp. 69, 70.) A little lower down he adds: have the minds of all scholars now been made up as to the spuriousness of the words, that they have been omitted in the Revised Version without a line even on the margin to indicate that they had ever been admitted to a place in the sacred text."

In fact, the very context is an evidence in favor of the genuineness of the text; for why does the Apostle immediately add, "if we receive the witness of men, the witness of God is greater," unless he had already contrasted the three witnesses in heaven with those on earth?

Is it not more likely that the two manu scripts of the fourth century, now extant, and two of the fifth, omitted the words either by accident or design, being copied perhaps from one of the codices with which the Arians had tampered, as St

It was solely on the authority of the Catholic Church that St. Augustine declared he received the Gospels; and that authority is decisive as to the genuineness of the text in question. Christ constituted the church the guardian of Scrip tural truth, and not the Revision Commit tee; and the church has enshrined the tex of the three heavenly witnesses in both the Latin and the Greek liturgies, and has pronounced on its canonicity by the decree of Councils.

A number of errors of King James' Bible have been corrected, but many others have been allowed to stand.

Thus the mistranslation of 1. Cor. xi 27, which was evidently directed against the Catholic practice of Communion in one kind, has been corrected, so that "Whosoever shall eat this bread and drink this cup of the Lord unworthily, shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord," is changed to whosoever shall eat the bread or drink the cup of the Lord, etc.

The text Heb. xiii, 4, "Marriage is honorable in all and the bed undefiled." which has been so often quoted to prove that the celibacy of the clergy is contrary to the spirit of Christianity, has now given place to "Let marriage be had in honor among all and let the bed be undefiled:" but the passage St. Matt xix, 11 "All men cannot receive this saying save they to whom sion, though it is a century later, but it is given," has been retained to make it appear that to some celibacy is impossible, though in verse 12 and in 2 Cor. vii, 2, the same word choreo is translated, receive, or open your hearts, in the new version. St. Chrysostom says of this passage, "It is given to those who embrace it of their own accord." Theophylact says "it is given to those who ask. Ask and you shall receive," etc.

> In 1 Cor. ix, 5, King James' translators force wives on St. Paul and the other of the Apostles only St. Peter was mar tullian states the same, while St. Paul him self tells us in 1 Cor.vii,7,8, that he was unmarried. The Revision retains this wrong rendering, and besides changes sister into "believer," perhaps to evade the apparent inconsistency of a wife who is at the same time a sister.

In St. Matt. xvii, 21, and St. Mark ix, 28 the Revisers depart from the Yulgate, and even from the text used by King James' translators. Instead of "this kind goeth not out, but by prayer and fasting," they have omitted fasting. Professor Lightfoot says that the introduction of "fasting" came from "an ascetic bias." The Dub lin Review well remarks that its rejection shows an "anti-ascetic bias."

St. John Chrysostom, Origen, Theophy. lact and others, in commenting on these passages speak of prayer and fasting, thus showing that fasting was found in the correct Greek copies of their day.

In Acts x, 30 and 1 Cor. vii, 5, the word fasting is not in the Vulgate. Hence in returning to the Vulgate reading the Ro visers have given testimony to the greater accuracy of the Vulgate over the received Greek text. In fact in the single Gospel of St. Matthew, the Revisers have returned to the Vulgate reading in more than 100 places where King James' translators departed from it.

Some further remarks on this subject we shall reserve for a future issue.

In the old cathedral at Ribe, Denmark, there is fastened to one of the massive granite pillars near the main entrance, an ugly brass candlestick upon which is inribed a curse on the man who removes it. put there, probably more then two centuries ago. When some years ago the church was repaired it was decided to remove the was repaired it was declared to remove the unsightly object. A ladder that was put up for the purpose fell upon one of the workmen and broke his leg. The first man who went up to unfasten the candlestick fell down and broke his neck. On the same day the architect who had the restoration of the church in charge fell seriously ill. The candlestick was then left in its place and remains there to-day, an object of awe.

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LETTERS OF COMMENDATION.

We feel very much gratified at the manner in which the CATHOLIC REcord is appreciated by some of our most distinguished Catholics of the Dominion, both clergymen and laymen. The following are a few of the letters of commendation we received during the past week :-

Morrisburg, Jan, 16, 1882.

Dear Mr. Coffey,—I enclose my subscription. I am well pleased with the RECORD. It is truly Catholic, and contains a good deal of Catholic information, especially for family reading. I wish you every sucfamily reading. I wish you every suc J. R. MEADE, Priest.

Douglas, Jan. 21, 1892.
I indeed look upon the RECORD as a living parish priest in every household.
H. S. MARION, Priest.

Ottawo, Jan. 20, 1882. The RECORD is a very welcome visitor to my family, and I most cheerfully renew my subscription.

R. O'REILLY,
Finance Department.

Fairview, Jan. 15, 1882.
Thos Coffey, Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find my subscription. I wish the Record that success which it deserves. Every Catholic family in the Dominion should patronize it. I am sorry to learn that some Catholics prefer taking Protestant papers because they get them for a trifle less. I hope they may soon see their PATRICK QUINLAVIN.

Millgrove, Jan. 18, 1882. Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed my subscription. Every Catholic family in Ontshould subscribe for THE RECORD. ario should subscribe for find work.

I wish you success in your good work.

Francis Ray.

Montreal, Jan. 19, 1882. Dear Sir .- Please find enclosed the sum of two dollars, being my subscription to your splendid Catholic Journal.

THOS. C. COLLINS, 215 St. Antoine St.

A PRIEST BURNT TO DEATH.

In the recent terrible accident on the Hudson Railroad, we regret to have to chronicle the death of a member of the has so long sown the tares.' Society of Jesus, Rev. Father Marechel. He was burned to death in the 'Idlewild' car, and his body was found in the ruins of the coach late Friday night, but was not recognized until next day. It was charred Ladly, and the features were burned away to such an extent that they could not be recognized. When the body was recovered, however, portions of a priestly vestment were found clinging to it, and a satchel containing some books with the priest's name in them were d scovered in the ruins. Rev. J. H. Finnegan, of St. Francis Xavier's college, West Fifteenth street, after examining the body and the accompanying effects, came to the conclusion that it was Fr. Marechal. It was known that the priest was on the train at the time of the disaster. The body was taken to the Grand Central depot, with other bodies, and later in the day was taken in charge by the sexton of St. Francis Xavier's church, West Sixteenth street. The funeral service took place at that church on Monday morning, and the remains were taken to West Park on the Hudson, for interment.

Rev. Francis Xavier Marechal is well known in the Diocese of London. He was of aboutten years, had charge of Chatham and other missions attached to it. The sphere of Father Marechal's apostolical abors embraced, besides Chatham, Wallaceburgh, Dresden, St. Francis, and the other missions lying along the Great Western Railway, Bothwell, Thamesville, etc. No one acquainted with this zealous missionary will ever forget his untiring exertions in building churches and schools, catechising children, encouraging fervent catholics, reclaiming sinners, stirring up the lukewarm, and pointing out to all, both by words and example, the way to heaven. We have every reason to hope that this apostolical man has already received his reward.

HON, J. A. CHAPLEAU.

The Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Prime Mininter of Quebec, has just been made the recipient of one of the highest honors in the gift of His Holiness the Pope; he has been named Commander of the order of St. Gregory the Great. The Premier last summer took occasion to visit the Eternal City and to pay his homage to the Roman Pontiff. At the time Leo XIII. was suffering from an indisposition and was anable to grant an autience to the Canadian statesman. His Holiness, however, found means to intimate to the Premier his appreciation of this act of deterence and respect. The order of St. Gregory the Great is the first of the three orders of Roman chivalty still in existence, the two others being the Order of Pius IX. and that of St. Sylvester. Under the late Pontificate the members of the Order of Pius IX. had precedence. Since the advent of Leo XIII. the Order of St Gregory the Great takes the first r.nk. Two other Canadians have been made Commanders of this Order before the Hon. Commanders of this Order before the Hon.
Mr. Chapleau by Pius IX. They were the
late Jacques Viger and the late Chas.
Wilson. At present Sir Hector Langevir,
Messrs. G. Drolet, G. Desilets and A.
Prendergast are Chevaliers of the same
Order. This Order was created in 1831 by
Pope Gregory XVI., and its object is to
reward civil and military services rendered to the Church.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Rev. Dr. Hotchkins, a learned Baptist Clergyman of Buffalo, died during the past week. He expressed an earnest wish to see a priest for the purpose of being received into the Catholic Church. Rev. Father Guillard called in response to a message sent him, but the friends of the deceased refused admittance to the Rev. gentleman.

A telegram received on Monday from Rev. D. Savage, of Wellington Street, London, says:—"The work increases in power. Wonderful meetings last night Scores of new seekers, and nearly all found Christ. Ask for prayer from the whole Church for us." We are sure many will earnestly pray that the work may extend, till every circuit catches the holy flame.—Toronto Christian Guardian.

Rev Mr. Savage is determined to be a Talmage. He must have excitement. The present religious fever is induced by the preaching of a lady revivalist. Strange Mr. Savage's people did not "find Christ" under his ministrations. There is in the above extract an amount of gush which will not find much favor amongst thoughtful and sensible Christians.

We find the following wise, just, and impre sive advice attributed to Cardinal Manning. Need we say that it expresses the experience of every observant Catholic, who has an interest in Catholic progress? His eminence says: "It is of the greatest possible importance to the spread of religion that there should be a Cath olic press speaking the language of the people, and putting the word of God before them in the mother tongue-not occasionally but constantly, week after week, and, if it could be done, day after day. If we were more numerous, or perhaps more watchful and enterprising, with our unbounded facilities for printing, we might sow truth broadcast ver the field in which the enemy

Mr. Denis Florence MacCarthy. who muy be fairly designated as the poet laureate of Ireland, has obtained a gratifying compliment from the Spanish nation in the shape of the Calderon Medal. He wrote opportunely of the Calderon celebration, and of the invitations sent forth to all the world to enter into literary competition for specified honors. Mr. MacCarthy was one of those who accepted the challenge, and the result was his election to the position of corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy. The resolution was passed at a meeting held on 1st of October lest, and an engraved diploma followed immedi ately. Since then, however, the Spanish Ambassauor at London has forwarded Mr. MacCarthy the Cal deron Medal, with a graceful letter acknowledging and paying tribute to his translation of the Iberian Shakespeare's works.

Croke thus alludes to the characteristics of the Irish:-The Irish people one of the zealous Missionary Sons of are intuitively sound. From my St. Ignatius of Loyola, who, for the space | knowledge of them,-their goo sense, their restitude of purpose their deeply religious spirit,-I would conclude that any course of action on which they entered as a body,-any policy which the great majority of them deliberately adopted, must needs be right and just. Such a people, so patient and so unsubdued, so conscientious and so determined, must eventually command success; and, gontlemen, tnat success will be nearer and more a-sured by the un on of all—Bishops, priests and people-in the work of the regeneration of our country, and by that union, and by the spirit which animates all, Ircland will become great and happy.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

We have received from Messrs. Benziger We have received from Messis, Benziger Bros., 311 Broadway, New York, a nearly executed little book, entitled "An instruc-tion on mixed marriages." It is written by the distinguished prelate, Bishop Ulla-thorne. This is one of the most learned and practical treatises on this important matter that has ever been published Messra Benziger are always alive in the matter of birging out timely Catholic publications. The price of the present volume is only 35 cents. We would strongly advise our readers to send for the valuable little book.

THE NEW SERIES OF SCHOOL READ-

Having inspected the new series of English readers published by W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto, we are convinced they are a great improvement on the readers at present in use in the Public Schools of

They contain some very interesting and instructive literary selections, and specia instructive literary selections, and special prominence is given to Canada and Canadian authors. The biographical sketches of some of the leading writers, and the autograph selections of the illustrious American poets, Longfellow and Whittier, will be much prized by pupils. Children who have been judiciously carried through these books will no doubt have acquired good halts of syntastic reading. good habits of expressive reading.

REV. FATHER COFFEY.

Presentation of Addresses

From the Ottawa Free Press. Below we give the addresses presented to t) e Rev. Father Coffey, P. P., Almonte, on the occasion of his removal from that mis ion to assume the editorship of the CATHOLIC RECORD, of London; and his To the Rev. Father Coffey, P. P., Almonte:
We, the members of St. Mary's Church, have learned with very sincere regret

that you are about to leave us to assume ae important charge in the diocese of London. When you first became our pastor the finances of the congregation were in a most critical condition, the title to our church property was in a very un-satisfactory state, and we were heavily burdened with debt. Owing in a great measure to your prudence, economy and energy, our title has been perfected, and in the short period of three years the debt has been reduced by over three thousand dollars, and this without any direct conditions. tribution from the people. And the balance of our liabilities has been so arranged that in a few years it will be completely wiped out by the ordinary revenue of the church.

Words of praise are easily written, but the few facts just mentioned speak more eloquently of your indefatigable zeal than

any language we can use.
Your zeal for the material welfare of your people was only excelled by your attention and devotion to their spiritual

Self-sacrificing and zealous, you have ever kindly, carefully, counselled, advised and exhorted those under your care; and you to-day have the proud satisfaction of knowing that you leave behind you a parish prosperous and hopeful, and a congregation in which dissension finds no place, but amidst whom unity, harmony

nd good feeling reigns supreme.

Permit us to present you with the acompanying purse, as a slight though inadequate mark of our appreciation of your labors on our behalf.

We beg to assure you that you carry with you to your new home our prayers and best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity, and we hope God may shower down upon you his choicest blessings. signed on behalf of the congregation.

J. Dewdall, P. Reilly, Denis P. Lynch, M. D.; P. Seymour, Henry Stafford, John O'Hare, Patrick Daley, Thos. Foley, Patrick Ryan, F. W. McDermott, Jno. REPLY.

GENTLEMEN, - The address with which you have this day honored me calls for

the sincerest expression of gratitude.
You have indeed been ever kind and considerate towards me. Without the hearty co-operation of my congregation it were impossible to have accomplished any of the little good that has been at-tained during my brief pastorate.

I claim no credit whatever for the success

in the temporal affairs of the parish, which through your zeal and energy has been so marked during the past three It is to me indeed a pleasure and a sat-

isfaction to know that I leave behind me

a parish prosperous and hopeful, and that amongst you no dissension finds place but that unity, harmony and good feeling guide you.

I thank you with unaffacted sincerity for the kind gift wherewith your address is accompanied. It is but another of the

many tokens of generosity of which I have been the recipient at your hands.

I am grateful for the assurance you convey that to the new home to which by the illustrious prelate to whom I owe obedience, I am summoned, I carry your good prayers and best wishes for happi-

Shakespeare's works.

In a recent speech Archbishop
Croke thus alludes to the character-

Signed) Almonte, January 6th, 1882. To the Rev. J. F. Coffey, R. C. Parish Priest, Almonte:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,-We the undersigned Protestant inhabitants of Almonte take this opportunity of expressing to you our regret at learning that you are about to remove to another charge.
The courteous demeanor, affable man-

ners, unaffected bearing, and genuine good feeling that have characterised your residence and intercourse amongst us has been so marked as to attract the attention and call forth the warm approval of all

lasses.
We have observed with pleasure that whilst mindful of your position as parish priest, and studiously careful of the interests of those under your charge, you have at all times recognized the rights and res-pected the feelings of those who differed

om you.
In the discharge of the duties of the pastorate to which you are removing we trust you will be very happy, and we bid

you God speed. In the literary work also to which a portion of your time and thought will be given, we hope you will be very successful, and that your pen may be used (as we believe it will) in the same direction we believe it will in the same direction as your personal influence has been whilst resident in Almonte, 'in praise of the right; in blame of the wrong."

Wishing you a pleasant journey, a

warm reception by your future charge, a long and eminently beneficial pastorate, assuring you that it will always be a pleasure to us to hear of your well being and again expressing our regret at you

departure from our midst, we respectfully bid you farewell.

Signed, D. G. Macdonell, M. P.; James Patterson, M. D. Mayor; J. W. Manning, J. Jamieson, A. M. Greig, G. Patterson, H. W. Rea, A. R. Freeland, J. K. Cole, M. Patterson, T. R. White, A. Waugh, T. W. Raines, L D S; Andrew Kenny, James Robertson, W. R. Gardner, Wm. Templeman, J. S. Patterson, Noble Bennett, T. Hand, W. S. Hatterson, N. Stevenson, W. E. Barnett, J. H. Thrall, J. G. Hayes, J. M. Munro, A. Hawlin, R. W. Haydon, O. E. Henderson, Jas. Forgie, Robert Cameron, D. C. Lochead, C. H. Ferguson, Elliot, Shirreffs & Co. B. Rosamond, James Rosamond, jr.; James Rosamond, J. P.; J. Menzies, J. P.

Almonte, January 7, 1882.

way endeavored to recognize the rights and respect the feelings of all classes of

our population.

I have always felt it the duty of every citizen to lose no opportunity to promote that harmony based on good will, with-out which no country can reach happi-

ness or prosperity.

I return you the sincerest thanks for your good wishes in regard of my future duties. In their discharge I will seek to do what I have here so weakly and falteringly done, exercise my personal influence "in praise of the right; in blame of the

I wish you and yours everything of good, and trust that the Almighty Father may accord you his choicest blessing. (Signed) JOHN F. Almonte, January 9th, 1882. JOHN F. COFFEY.

ST CLARE OF MONTE FALCO.

-An Augustinian, not a Franciscan.

To the Editor of the Catholic Review. We condense the following sketch of St Clare from her life published at Rome, in 1821, by F. Lawrence Tardy, Master Gen-eral of the Augustinians. On the death of St. Clare, her body was

On the death of St. Clare, her body was opened by her religious daughters, who wished to find the cross which she had told them would be found in her heart. This was the marvel—the pledge of divine love which met their gaze. The heart was very large—as large as a child's head, and on being opened by Sister Francesca Ermanni of Foligno, who was delegated to the office, the sections presented the appearance of two nearly hollow disks or appearance of two nearly hollow disks or cavities, as it were of flesh containing im-bedded as in a casket all the instruments of the Passion, besides the figure of the crucified One. In the right half in a cavity, lay the crucifix of flesh with the cross of filaments interwoven; each part of the sacred body was distinguishable; it was of a pallid hue, except the wound in the side which was a livid red. The loin cloth seemed tied to the sides of the heart at its extremities. At the right of the Crucifix lay three nails of black nerve; these were lay three nails of black nerve; these were suspended from the heart by three sep in-ate filaments of flesh, one nail being longer than the other two, which were equal in size and length; beside them was equal in size and length; beside them was the lance also of nerve united to the heart at its base, and having the opposite end sharply pointed, as were also the nails. At the left of the Crucifix were the reed and sponge—a bunch of nerves of blonde color at the end of a single long nerve. Then in the left section of the heart in the very centre, was the source of a hard nerve. centre, was the scourge of a hard nerve, round in form and with its pediment or base fixed very firmly in the flesh of the heart, while the top was attached only by a few slender filaments; around the col-umn was coiled a nerve, like rope which erved to bind the S viour. At the foot of the column lay the crown of black nerves, closely plaited and bearing little thorn-like points tipped with livid red. Thus the heart held enshrined in its two cavities, in alto relievo, the Crucifix and the instruments of the divine suffering, all of natural shape and color, in miniature and

easily detachable without cut or lesion. Yet another wonder was destined to be presented to the good nuns. Sister Fran-cesca noticing the white appearance of the integument of the gall, opened it and found therein, situated at the angles of an equilateral triangle, three small globes of some dull gray and hard material like a some our gray and hard material like a stone; they were about as large as filberts, and perfectly equal in size, weight and color, and wonder of wenders, on being weighed, each one weighed as much as the other two, and the three no more than one. In this was figured the mystery of one. In this was figured the mystery of the Holy Trinity, one God in three equally divine persons. No doubt can be har-bored as to the genuinity, of these two miracles attested as they are by the con-current and unimpeachable monuments of over five centuries, and to be witnessed to-day at the monastery of the Holy Cross,

at Monte Falco. The body of the holy virgin is mobile to the touch, wholly incorrupt and life-like in appearance, as of one in sleep. The more accurate accounts of her life refer to the fact of the impression of the sym-bols of the Holy Trinity and of the Passion to the year 1301. Clare was at the time 33 years of age, and had been abbess 8 years when our Lord in reward for her devotion to the most solemn mysteries of our Faith deigned to appear to her one day while in ecstacy, as a pilgrim clothed in a white mantle and bearing a cross on His back. It was then He wished to mark His well beloved with the seal of His

Seventy seven years before, St. Francis of Assissi had received from a seraph the stigmata in his hands and feet and side, but they disappeared with his death. Clare received them from our Lord Himself in her heart and they still remain un dying pledges of the omnipotence of the Crucified One. Thus did beautiful Umbria, garden of Italy, and home of so many saints, witness within less than a hundred years the two great saints of the Passion.

The blood which flowed from the heart of the sacred virgin was carefully put in a crystal vase and is preserved also in the monastery, where like that of St. Nicholas of Tolentino, it liquefies and boils as it were with indignation whenever great calamity threatens the Church.

St. Clare was born 1268, of pious and

St. Clare was born 1268, of pious and well-to-do parents. From her earliest years she was deeply attached to practices of piety and mortification, and when only seven years of age was favored with a vision of our Blessed Lady. She was drawn to the religious life by the admirable example of her eldest sister—the

M. P., the very kind address wherein you have expressed regret anent my intended removal from Almonte. I can find no words adequate, for even the feeblest expression of the gratitude which your friendliness calls forth.

If there be anything which at present gives me pleasure and which in after days when remembering my intercourse with the people of Almonte will give satisfaction, it is the thought derived from your assurance that I have in my own humble way endeavored to recognize the rights Her penances, prudent administration of the sisterhood and infused wisdom were notable; she counselled learned men, doctors and prelates who visited her for advice; she was ever watchful against the crafty errors of the Beguins and Fraticelli, many of whom came to the monastery to pervert the nuns; she foretold many cal-amities which afterwards befel the Church, amities which afterwards befel the Church, and thus in holy life, in doing practical good, frequently favored with visions of our Lord and His Mother, she passed away to the joys of the blessed, on Saturday morning, August 17, 1308.

During the eight years following her death, two hundred and nineteen miracles death, two hundred and nineteen miracles.

were wrought by her intercession, and Bishop Trince of Spoleto, ordered his vicar Berengarius to open judicial exam-ination of her life with a view to her canonization. This was also earnestly canonization. This was also earnestly sought for by many bishops, prelates, monasteries, colleges and convents of Umbria. Berengarius terminated her case Particulars of her Marvellous Stigmata

ST CLARE OF MONTE FALCO.

the following year, and had not the great Western Schism and the death of Pope John XXII. occurred, she would have been John XXII. occurred, she would have been cononized then, as appears from the bulls of the same Pepe John. In 1577 the Sacred Congregation of the Council, by order of Pope Gregory XIII., decided that St. Clare was a professed nun of the order of St. Augustine and not of St. Francis. Even Hadding the eminent Francis of St. Prancis of St Francis. Even Hadding the eminent Franciscan annalist (ad an. 1308 n 73.) concedes that his "brethren had no claim to enrol the Blessed Clare among the saints of their Order."

The Revue Franciscaine, a quotation from which has been extensively published in this country, is therefore in error in seek-ing to make St. Clare a Franciscan.

Each year on the eve of St. John's day, in June, the nuns of the monastery of Holy Cross, take out the remains of this virgin from their silver casket, and after clothing them with a new habit, dis-tribute the old one as relics among the

VILLANOVA, Jan 9th, 1832. T. C.

AN IRISH EVICTION,

If You Have Tears Prepare to Shed Them now."

We take the following account of an Irish eviction scene, not from United Ireland or any Land League organ, but from the anti-Irish London Standard. What will the palliators of English byrbarism in Ireland say to this. The Standard's correspondent, writing from Ireland says: About fifty police and a hundred and fifty soddiers were en and a hundred and stays: About fifty police
and a hundred and fifty soldiers were engaged last week in the work of evicting certain tenants on the estates of Lord Ban ry
and Mr. Puxley.

The first house (he writes) which the

The first house (he writes) which the sheriff reached was that of Margret Walsh, of Crunlong, high up on the mountain. Four young children stood by the hearth, pale as the ashes upon it, and a son lay dy-ing of consumption in the after room. A ing of consumption in the after room. A few words were sufficient. The agent's nep-hew and the sheriff conferred apart with the poor woman, who made a promise to pay something soon, and then she was directed to stand outside with the children for a moment, while the sheriff extinguished the fire on hearth; but the little group stands before on hearth; but the little group stands before me as I write more vividity than any that was ever arranged upon carvas. The children, with their bare legs half baried in the fifth of the dung-heap, held their peace; but their eyes were brimming with sympathy for their mother, as with her face working strangly before the circle of armed men she clasps her youngest child more closely in her scanty shawl to protect it from the driving rain. Fourother tenantsowing, like Widow Walsh, two and a half years' rent were similarly evicted, and then readmitted as caretakers, and in each case there was something indescribably mournful in the spectacle of the utter and hopeless poverty of those mountaincers.

Other new beginnings.

4. We are clearly so much dearer to God, because we made them, and therefore we are much more likely to succeed in our fresh beginnings.

5. We have gained many graces by success.

6. It is often a remarkable mercy for a new beginning to break down, because, it was a wrong groove and would have come to grief at last.

7. In truth the disappointments of our past spiritual life, its heaps of rubbish, as it may call them, are wonderfully full of choicest revelations of the tenderness of nountaineers.

mountaineers.

What rent these poor people were able to pay eame from their husbands in America, who sent hone what they could spare from their carnings. So much for Mr. Puxley's estate. The party then proceeded to Lord Bantry's property, where Catherine McCarthy, a widow with one child, whose husband had only died three weeks before, was evicted. Her reat was £10 a year, much above the Government valuation and a caretaker had been previously put in who had already put his cows on the farm. Another case was that of Mrs. Conroy, also a widow; she used to pay £6 rent but some time ago a portion of her land was taken away, and, the rent for the remainder was raised to £8 10s. She had a daughter in America, who was ill, and so could send her nothing and without it she could not pay. She, too, was evicted. On Dursey Island, where evictions are contemplated by Leaf. Ill, and so could send her nothing and without it she could not pay. She, too, was
evicted. On Dursey Island, where evictions
are contemplated by Lord Bantry as soon as
the sea is calm, the condition of the inhabitants is still more deplorable. There are 209
people on the island—there is neither priest,
dector, our schooling the among them. They doctor, nor schoolmaster among them. They hear Mass perhaps twice a year. There are twenty-three farms, the cultivators seeking out their living by fishing, while the rent comes from America, sent by relations of islanders, who emigrated some years ago. The recent storms have knocked to pieces all the boots says one.

A Pervert Returns to the Church.

The Roman correspondent of the London Tablet writes: "Monsignor Grossi, formerly Bishop Auxilliary to the Bishop of Tivoli, presided, on the 21st of December, at the functions for receiving the abjuration of Luigi Banzo, lately a teacher in the Protestant schools instituted in Tivoli for the purpose of perverting the Catholic youth. The abjuration was made in the Church of St. Maria, in Campitelli, at the chapel of the Congregation of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the Mass being said and the abjuration received by Bishop Grossi. Signor Banzo, in calamity threatens the Church.

In 1560 one of the balls was dropped to the ground while being dusted; it broke in two, and subsequently one of the lalves split in two, as it appears

sesus, the Mass being said and the abjuration received by Bishop Grossi. Signor Banzo, in its published retractation, says that he had been brought up a Catholic, and so continued until he was called to obey the conscription and serve in the army. Some of his soldier and serve in the army. Some of his soldier companions asked him to visit the Sala Evan-gelica Militare in Rome, and by frequenting this conventicle he was led to omit the this conventicle he was led to omit the practice of Catholic devotion, and eventually to abandon the true faith. When his military service was over he went to Tivoli, his usual residence, and there found another Evangelical establishment, and was induced Evangelical establishment, and was induced to become a teacher in the Protestant school. Almonte, January 7, 1882.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN.—I have this day received through the hands of Mr. D. G. Macdonell,

Amoriola, who lived as recluses near the least sixter—the companion through the hands of Mr. D. G. Macdonell,

Amoriola, who lived as recluses near the least sixter—the prosection with the prosely
Table example of her eldest sixter—the morse, and several times endeavored to be bought and profund by a Jew or a to be ought and profund by a Jew or a Jew or a to be ought and profund by a Jew or a to be ought an

home Seaward. The God who gave To the birds the virgin-wings of snow Somehow telleth them the ways they go.

Unto the Evening went the white winged bird— Gray clouds hung round the west— And far away the tempest's tramp was heard, The bird few for a rest Away from the grove, out to the sea— Is it only a bird's mystery?

Nay! nay! lone bird! I watched thy wings of white That cleft thy waveward way— Past the Evening and swift into the Night Out of the calls, bright Day— And thou did'st teach me, bird of the sea, More than one human heart's history.

Only men's hearts-tho' God shows each its

way
That leadeth hence to home—
Unlike the wild sea bird's, somehow go astray
Seeking in the far foam
Of this strange world's tempest-trampled Main A resting place-but they seek in vain.

Only the bird can rest upon the deep And sleep upon the wave, And dream its peaceful dreams where wild winds sweep. And sweet the God who gave The bird a rest place on the restless sca— But this, my heart, is not His way with thee.

Over the world, ah! passion's tempests roll— And every fleck of foam Whitens the place where sank some sin-wrecked soul that never shall reach home. Ah! the tranquil shore of God's sweet, catal

grace
My heart! is thy only safe resting place.
—Father Ryan in Mobile Register.

NEW BEGINNINGS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

What has Become of our Old Beginnings? By Father Faber.

Cassandra in the streets of Troy, being obliged to prophecy, although she knew nobody would believe her, is a type of preachers and writers of spiritual books. This is especially the case about beginning over again.

New beginnings.

1. The authority of the Saints, even of recluses, like St. Antony, shows how we must begin again.

2. The simple necessity of the case—for, what else is to be done, when we have

failed, but to begin again.

failed, but to begin again.

3. It was an absurdity not to expect failure before hand.

4. Souls are never lost, because their beginnings break down, but because they will not nake new beginnings.

5. Why do not we believe this? Because our old beginnings have disheartened us.

Well, then, what has become of our old beginnings?
1. We look on them as so many mis-

takes, shames, failures and cowardices: but in reality they are gone before us to heaven as merits.

2. We should have been much worse now, had we not made these new begin-

nings.
3. They are capital foundations for

other new beginnings.

4. We are clearly so much dearer to God, because we made them, and therefore we are much more likely to succeed

I may call them, are wonderfully full of choicest revelations of the tenderness of

Therefore, I say begin again—the first month of the New Year is the time for new beginnings-but, how are we to be

1. Begin generously, not with much, only without any definite limit or reserve.

2. Break distinctly at once with some one thing which is not for God—we should pray for each other that God may show us that one thing within our souls.

3. Let us not think whether it will be a failure or not-what matter? it is the bat-

tle, not the victory which is the real success in divine things.

4. Be sure to found your resolutions more deeply in prayer, than your other

beginnings were.
5. Whatever the beginning may be, let it be accompanied with a greater effort

after humility.

I believe many heroic and saintly lives will be found at last to be simply an entanglement of generous beginnings, TO BE CONTINUED.

LOCAL.

Notice has been given that application will be made to the Ontario Legislature for a charter to construct a railway between this city and Port Burwell. The G. W. R.

ill oppose it. Dr. Hagarty, of Portage la Proirie, formerly of this city, donated half an acre of ground to the Roman Catholic Church

authorities of that city.

Chief of Police Williams advocates the use of the birch for the puni-huent of boys who come before the various courts. A charge of assault was preferred against Mr. H. Gibbons, manager of the

Guthrie Home, before Squire Peters on Thursday last. It was stated that he beat a girl who is 18 years of age, and attempted to choke her. He admitted that he did so, but said she deserved it. Squire Peters dismissed the case

It is a well-known fact that St. Joseph be bought and profuned by a Jew or seffreethinker, by generously providing

Grandpa's Whiskers. BVA M. TAPPAN.

Grandpa likes to kiss wee Sallie; She says no.

Says his whiskers, thick and bushy
Prick her so.

Grandpa's head is smooth and shiny On the top, Where the hair began to thin, and Would not stop.

Grandpa kisses; Sallie questions So 'tis sald, "Grandpa, why not put your whiskers On your head?"

Where the Train Was.

There were a dozen of us waiting at the station near Strasburg, Va., for the moon train. Every one had cut his dinner short to catch the train, but the hour arrived—five—ten—twenty minutes passed, and then everybody wondered what had happened. The ticket agent was also the telegraph operator. He was a young fellow of about twenty; ill-grained and supercilious, but impa-tience overcame the fear of him, and a woman stepped to the window and

"Is the train late?"
"Um!" he growled in reply.
"How late is it?"

That finished her and she resume her seat. Five minutes more slipped away, and a very solemn looking man carrying a very solemn looking carpet bag, alvanced from his corner and began: Train is late, isn't it?'

"How late is it"

"What's the cause of it?" No answer.

He hung around for a minute longer and then solemuly marched back to hi seat and gave some one else a chance to get bluffed. After the fifth one had been turned away, a short, solid, grizzly-headed man, who had been whittling a shingle on man, who had been whittling a shingle on the platform and softly humming "We won't Go Home Till Morning," entered the waiting-room, looked up at the clock and then sauntered to the ticket

rindow and queried:
"Whar's that train?" The young man was looking over some freight bills and he did not raise his

Whar's that train?" repeated the whittler in a louder voice. The agent looked up for a second, but

let his eyes fall without answer.
"Whar's that train?" shouted the pas senger as he brought his fist down on the

No answer. After waiting ten seconds he walked out doors, turned to the right and suddenly entered the ticket-office through the freight-house. Walking straight up to the agent he reached over the table and seized him, pulled him across like a strack of lightning. like a streak of lightning, and as he gave him a shake and jammed lim into corner he called out

Whar in thunder and blazes is that ar

"It's a coming!" gasped the agent.
"When—whar—which!"
"In about t- twenty minutes!"
"What made 'er late!"
"The engine broke down at Winches

"Then why in Crockett's name didn't you say so in the fust place! Young man, take a squar' look at me! I ain't purty, nor genteel nor saintly, but I'm plump up and down and mean bizness! When a man asks me how hogs ar' sellin I'm goin' to gin him a civil answer if it cracks three ribs, and when I ask you why that dog-goned old bullgine hasn't snorted in you've got to hear me or down comes your trestle works! Do you with a market wall.

Y-yes-certainly-train's behind time here soon-of course-yes-of

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Job Shuttle has abandoned going to the theatre altogether.

have had a large sale on your Pads, and I an send you plenty of good testimonial from here if you want them.

E. B. HEIMSTREET, Janesville, WIS Of all druggists or by mail, \$2.

An old man, with a head as destitute of hair as a water-melov, entered an Austin Avenue drug store, and told the ted a bottle of hair restorer. "What kind of fair restorer do you pre-fer?" "I reckon I'll take a bottle of red hair restorer. That was the solor of my hair when I was a boy."

A Remarkable Cure.

FROM LEWIS PHELPS, West Townsend, Vt. Several years since I took a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, where it remained without relaxation. I was then in Massachusetts; and growing worse and becoming unable to attend to my business, I returned home, and commenced searching in earnest for some medicine which would restore my lost health. I consulted
physicians, I tried many remedies, but obtained no help, but daily grew worse. I
had a terrible cough, and raised a good
deal of blood. I had profuse night sweats
and severe pains in my side. I continued
to this state for mounts and becaused
teen years." On all which the Pall Mall
deazetre remarks, very pertinently, that "it
would be very interesting to know what Sir
in regard to 'live and let live' of those landlords whose rents have, since his day, been
raised to double his valuation." in this state for months, and became so weak that it was with great difficulty I could walk, when I was advised to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and to my great joy I soon found that this no great progress in self-knowledge,—Carone groomsman and bridesmaid. 34: 50 to my great joy I soon found that this remedy had arrested the disease. I continued to use the Balsam to the extent of

SPEECH OF THE BISHOP OF ANG-

Monseigneur Frey pel, Bishop of Angers, in acknowledging the New Year's greet-ings of his clergy, deals some heavy blows at the Ministerialists. He ridicules the attempt of the Freemasons and atheists to excite the priests to mutiny against the so called yoke of the bishops—a snare too clumsy to seduce priests, whose alleged insecurity of tenure is commiserated by the very party who think lightly of it. The Bishop sarcastically remarks that on reading of the constant movement of functionaries shifted about from the Channel to the Pyrenees he asks himself whether France had sufficient removal vans to carry the officials thus tossed about. He asks what department of the State can boast, like himself, of not having in twelve years shifted a single priest against his will. He scouts the notion of coercing the clergy by a stoppage of pay, and denies that he has ever attacked the real rights of the State, his line of conduct being marked out by the magnificent words lately uttered by the noble head of the House of France, the Comte de Chambord, as to the true relation of the ecclesiastical with the civil power-a programme of peace, liberty, respect and devotion. Providence, as remarked by Jean de Balzac in the seventeenth century, has always worked for France as many miracles as Frenchmen have committed blunders. "Let us commit no blunders," concludes Monseigneur Freppel, "and leave Providence to conduct our affairs in 1882 in the direction of right and national honour, justice and truth."

Woman's Self-Sacrifice.

The heart of a true woman is like a placid lake, which reflects suc, moon and stars. She reveals the heart of a heroine in her noblest characteristic, self-sacrifice. Her whole life is one of self-offering on Her whole life is one of self-oflering on love's altar. She begins as a bride in tears on the wedding morning; for when she enters into her new life of joy, she cuts asunder all the ties that bound her to the old home and the old loves; her very name she surrenders on that day when her life begins its mingling with her husband's life begins its mingling with her husband's

life. Motherhood brings her new joys, but they are the joys of a new self-sacrifice. She hazards her own life in giving birth to a new life; she gives up society, friends, literature, art, music—everything that stands between herself and the highest, best, most perfect devotion to the dawning life that is entru-ted to her. She bears her child's sorrows and carries his sins. She is wounded by his transgressions. When he comes to an age in which he could begin to repay her service with service of his own, she sends him off, with a baptism of tears and an ordination of prayers and kisses, to school, or college, or business; and whether ever aloving letter, or a grate-ful word, or an unselfish service, or even a warm kiss, or a tender glance of the eye, shall serve to repay her for a service so simple and unostentatiously rendered that the boy never comprehends either its value to himself or its cost to her, she knows not -nay, hardly stops to ask. From the very first day when, with tearful, trembling joy, has day when, with tearful, trembing Joy, she rests her arm on the arm of him to whom she gives herself, down to the hour when children and grandchildren gather about her bed of death to bear her through

elf-sacrifice. Little Lalie.

Mother, let me get near you, whispered dear little child of four years to a holy nun only con who had just received Holy Communion.
"Lulie, my little child, said the nun, why

Then the solemn man rose up, took his at in his hand, and passed it around for anney, and we felt like raising a million

"Mother, replied the child, as she nestled in the nun's bosom, you have just received urdear Lord, and I want to be near Him."

"Mother, "said the same little child Lulie" Then the solemn man rose up, took his hat in his hand, and passed it around for money, and we felt like raising a million dollars for the solid man as a token of dollars for the solid man as a token of the same holy nun, on another occasion:

"Will you let me look into our Lord's little will you let me look into our Lord's little to the same holy nun, on another occasion:

"Will you let me look into our Lord's little to the same holy nun, on another occasion."

house?

Oh no, my child, said the nun, our Divine Lord is there, and we should not open the door without knocking.

But, Mother, answered the child, you told

us in catechism that our Lord once said : knock and it shall be opened unto you. Run away now, Lalie, and we shall speak f that another time.

the theatre altogether. When he wants an evening's enjoyment he hangs his wife's new "Rembrandt" beaver hat on the gas bracket, sits behind it, and looks at it intensely. He gets just as much as he would by going to the theatre, and saves the price of a ticket.

Day Kidney Pad Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:— I have had a large sale on your Pads, and I whereadle.

Griffith's Valuation.

Lord Eroc has published in the London Times a valuable letter from the late Sir Richard Griffith, the author of the famous valuation, to himself, together with an offi-cial letter, written by Sir Richard's direc-tion to his agent No doubt can now remain as to the relation which Sir Richard as to the relation which our recent bear ton fair rent in Uster. "In using the tenement valuation," he wrote, "as an aid for letting, the second or land column should be the second or land column should basis of valuation, to which may be be the basis of valuation, to which may be added, according to the views of the landlord in regard to 'live and let live,' say 10 or 15 per cent, and in accommodation land 20 or 30 per cent. And in the other letter it is laid down that when the tenement valuations. to said down that when the tenement val-uation of the county Fermanagh is finally checked and completed, it will be from 2s. 6d. to 3s, per pound under the fair letting value to a solvent tenant on a lease of four-teen years." On all which the Pall Mall

Until we are willing to believe that we are probably far more sinful than we have dinal Manning.

It can almost be asserted that St. Jacobs Oil works wonders. Shortly before the New Year, when I visited my family in Mitchell I found my son Edward, a lad

little more than ten years old, very sick. He suffered with rheumatism, and so terribly, that he was perfectly stiff in his limbs, could not possibly walk and had to be carried from place to place. At once I sent for some St. Jacobs Oil, used it according to directions, and in a few days could see evidence of considerable in could see evidence of considerable im rovement. On the tenth of this month again visited my family and was astonished to find him well and hearty. He once more has fresh color in his face and can go to school again. Whenever the old trouble threatens to return relief is immediately secured by the use of the celebrated St. Jacobs Oil. From sheer joy over this result I cannot withhold recommending St. Jacobs Cil to suffering hu-manity as a true benefactor. Charles METZDORF, office of the Volksfreund, Ger-

Here in Our Own Territory.

man paper of Stratford, Ont. Mark Twain Talk- French.

Mark Twain, at the banquet given to im at Montreal, the other evening, said: 'I peak French with timidity, and not flow-ngly, except when excited. I had hoped hat mere French construction, with English words, would answer, but this is not the case. I tried it at a gentleman's house I said: 'Is it that he is still not returned of his house of merchandise? She did not understand that either. I said: 'He will desolate himself when he learns that his friend American was arrived and he not with himself to shake him at the hand. know why, but she lost her temper be-sides. Somebody in the rear called out: 'Qui est done la? or words to that effect. She said: 'C'est un feu,' and shut the door

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—Utica Herald.

"In what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his life?" asked a Brooklyn Sunday-school teacher of a quiet looking boy at the foot of the class. "Dead," replied the quiet-looking boy.

A Cure for Headache,

What physician has ever discovered a cure for healache? Echo answers none. But Burdock Blood Bitters by their purifying, invigorating, nervine properties afford a cure in nearly every case. The health-giving principles of this remedy are unequalled by any similar preparation in the world. in the world.

An Irishman in the first House in America.

Among the curiosities of the New York Post Office is the clerk whose business it is to decipher illegible or unintelligible addresses. He has had twenty-five years experience in the business, and one of his achievements is told as follows:

Sometime ago a foreign letter came direct to "Patrick Mahoney, First House in America." The letter was from Ireland, and after the usual inquiries the clerk learned the time that the vessel bearthe portal on their winged prayers, she lays down her life for her sheep. Thanks be to God for a pure and noble womanhood; for all its purity, its sympathy, its tenderness, its long suffering, its joyful ing the letter arrived.

As an experiment, he placed it in the

hands of a carrier, who was instructed to deliver it at the end of—Pier. The house was a sailors' boarding-house, and, strange as it may seem, Patrick Mahony was found. When the letter was opened the only contents were found to be a draft for

The Secret of Beauty.

No cosmetic in the world can impart beauty to a face that is disfigured by unsig htly blotches arising from impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters is the grand puri-Burdock Blood Bitters is the grand puri-fying medicine for all humors of the blood. It makes good him to be a second blood. blood. It makes good blood and imparts the bloom of health to the most sallow complexion.

Lassing, the German philosopher, being absent minded, knocked at his own door one evening, when the servant, looking out of the window, and not recognizing him, said: "The Professor is not home." "Oh, very well," said the Professor, composedly, walking away, "I'il call another time."

A PROLIFIC SOURCE OF DISEASE. - A trifling indiscretion in diet may lay the foundation of confirmed dyspensis, and there is no fact in medical science more positively ascertained or more authorita-tively asserted than that dyspepsia is the parent of a host of unbodily ills, not the least of which is contamination of the blood and the maladies of which that is the direct consequence. Their original cause is, however, thoroughly evadicated from the system by Northbor & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic CURE, a medicine which only requires re-gularity and persistence in its use to cure dyspepsia and the many ills that arise from it. No deleterious mineral ingredi-ent is contained in it, and though its action is the agent. action is thorough in cases of costiven it never produces griping pains in the abregion, or weakens the bowels like a violent purgative. It invigorates the system through the medium of the increased digestive and assimilative activity which it promotes, and is also a most efficient remedy for kidney complaints, scrofulous and all disease of the blood, female weakness, &c., &c. Price, \$1.00. Sample bottle, 10 cents. Ask for NORTHMOP & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a jucpeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a simile of their signature. Sold by medicine dealers

A Marriage Price-list.

A minister out West, who has been troubled a good deal over marriage fees, has issued the following circular and

one groomsman and bridesmaid, \$4; 50 cents extra for each additional groomsman or bridesmaid. Bachelors past forty will be charged extra. Maids of same age, 10 per cent. off. Mileage will be charged in long distance matches. Liberal reduction tinued to use the Balsam to the extent of five bottles, and have since then experienced no difficulty of the lungs. I believe the Balsam saved my life, and I shall ever hold it in high estimation."

50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

The Ursuline nuns of Brown Co., and of Santa Rosa, Cal., with the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, at Chifton, sent very beautiful congratulatory letters, together with sweet and tasteful sourceirs, to the Sisters of Merry, who will ever treasure them as marks of sisterly affection.

The Ursuline nuns of Brown Co., and of Santa Rosa, Cal., with the Ladies of the Charged extra. Maids of same age, 10 per cent. off. Mileage will be charged extra. Distance of the Sacred Heart, at Chifton, sent very beautiful congratulatory letters, together with sweet and tasteful sourceirs, to the Sisters of Merry, who will ever treasure them as marks of sisterly affection.

The Two Bishops of Liverpool.

licism.

It is in the power of every created being to live for something worthy of his creation. The world would be in a great in Quebec, but it would not work. The measure transformed were this simple maid-servant asked: What would Monsieur? I said: 'Monsieur So-and-so, is he with himself?' She did not understand, to be endowed with genius, or great talto be endowed with genius, or great tal ents, or to do anything remarkable, in order thus to live; it is only necessary that the little we may be capable of doing should be done from high and unworldly motives : more than half the curiosity useless gossip, and incessant scribbling with which the world is deluged, would dis-appear, whilst the mind and heart would expand to the proportions designed for them by the Creator, were this simple aim of a Christian life realised.

Protestantism, so far forth as it is Prot

These troublesome complaints may be speedily cured by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great Rheumatic remedy, which, as an external application and as an internal remedy has a wider range of usefulness than any similar preparation in the world. All druggists sell it, 25c.

can well appreciate the value of a remedy which removes the trouble. This is pre-cisely what Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil does, besides curing, when used internally, asthma, croup and other maladies.

Are promptly cured as well as all flesh wounds, sprains, bruises, callous lumps, ternal and internal use. Price 25c.

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. Ayze's Hane Vigon will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scale, giving it, a healthy action. It scalp, giving it a healthy action removes and cures dandruff and hume By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshuess of youth. Harmless and surin its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone Imparts.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is coloriess;

AYERS HARE VIGOR IS COLORIES; contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume



STAMMERING

As there are two Bishops in Liverpool, one Protestant and the other Catholic, the difficulty of ascertaining which prethe difficulty of ascertaining which pre-late is meant when the superscriptions of missives is "The Bishop of Liverpool, the Palace, Liverpool," has involved the post office authorities at times in con-siderable perplexity. As a rule, they show great tact in judging from slight indications. For instance, all letters bearing the postmark "Rome" are handed over to Bishop O'Reilly. Still, some curious incidents occur. Only a few days ago Bishop O'Reilly received a letter from a zealous Protestant clergyman in Rome, warmly eulogizing his conduct toward warmly eulogizing his conduct toward "the Romanists," and describing in vivid language the progress of Protestantism in Rome. Bishop Ryle, on the other hand, was startled some days before on receiv ing from a Roman Catholic prelate an effusive epistle couched in the most friendly terms, and pointing out the ne-cessity of working with renewed zeal for the conversion of England to Catho-

No Man is an Incapable.

An Infidel's Opinion of Protestantism.

estantism, (or protesting against authority over private judgment,) is somewhat akin to infidelity, and hence there is a resem-blance between Lutzer and Voltaire, in their blance between Lucier and voltaire, in their respective missions. It may not be inaptly said that Voltaire was the complement of Luther. Luther denied the authority of the Pope, and asserted that of the written word. Voltaire was as much offended by the assumed infallibility of a book, as by the assumed infallibility of the Pope, and therefore attacked the book as Luther had the Pope. In its negative character, Protestantism does not seem to satisfy the reliabous amountains not seem to satisfy the religious aspirations of mankind, for it is divided and subdivided into so many different and contending sects, that it has but very little unity; while in its positive character, it has not much, if any, advantage over Catholiersm—Boston Investi-

Those of the gentle sex who have experienced the pain and ennoyance caused by excoriated nipples and inflamed breasts,

Burns and Scalds soreness, pains, inflammation and all painful diseases by the great Rheumatic Remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil. For ex-

A. M. Hamilton, Warthwork, writes or weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which caused me much pain and auroyance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, recommended Ir. Thomas Eclectric Oil for it. I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article of great value.

Various Causes
Advancing years, care, sickness, disap-

For sale by all druggists.



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

TESTIMONIAL.

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

JOSEPH ANDERSON.

Queen's University, Kingston.

Neuralgia, Scictica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily

Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other

Pains and Aches. ration on earth equals Sr. Jacons On-sure, simple and cheap External trial entails but the comparatively ay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering on have cheap and positive proof of its ons in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,

Rallimore, Md., U. S. A.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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

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

us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. For the best photos made in the city go to For Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

a specialty.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines or sele-

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!! Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

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

in the United States. Soid overywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panagra" has nequal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea." being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Alba's Dream and other stories Crucifix of Baden and other stories... Fleurange, by Madam Craven..... The Trowel or the Cross and other stories.

Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Christian novel.

Flaminia and other stories. Perico, the Sad, and other stories ... Stewart Art M'Guire, or the Broken Pledge.

combs. cessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier Peter's Journey and other Tales, by Lady Herbert. Nelly Netterville, a tale by the au-

history of the Protestant Reforma-

ther of Wild Times.
Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas. Francis Clare.
Father de Lisle.
The school boys. Truth and Trust The Hermit of Mount Atlas.....

\$2.25 The "Record" The "Harp"

The CATHOLIC RECORD and THE HARP, the only Canadian Catholic monthly, published in Hamilton, by C. Donovan, Esq., B. A., can be obtained for \$2.25 in advance. Orders may be sent to the RECORD office, London, or to Mr. C. Donovan, at Hamilton.

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By Railway P.O. for all places
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100 700 Sew York . T. R. - Rust of Toronto. coe, Mt. Brydges Bankway P. O. malls for all places west of London, De-troit, Western States, Manier 1 16 toba, etc.
Thro' Bags—Windsor Amh'stburg, Sandwich, Detroit and
Western States, Manitoba...
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Newbury Newbury Sarnia Branch—G. W. R. Thro' Bags—Petrolia, Sarnia, Strathroy, Watford and Wyoming ... 5 00 1 15 Ballway F. O. Mails for all Bundle & Lake Huron, between Bundle & Lake Huron, between Paris and Stratford. Bundle & Lake Huron, between Paris a.aud Bundle. G. T. R., between Stratfor and . 12 15 . 121 Foronto
St. Mary's and Stratiord
Flaro' Bage-Clinton Goderich,
Mitchell and Seaforth

1 15 15 Mitchell and Seaforth
The Grove
Betton, Thornialte (daily),
Betton, Thornialte (daily),
Cherry Grove, St. tree (Tines,
and Fridays),
Thage Routes—Between Ayim's,
Tage Routes—Between Moss
The Company of the Company and Friday
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The Company of the Company of the Company and Friday of the Company of 1 16 15 .. 2 00 .. 00 .. 200 .. 120 | Fernhill | Fan. | Fan 1 00 Delaware (daily)
Petrawille
White Oak Monday, Wednes
day and Friday
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780
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R. J. C. DAWSON, Postmaster.

Prices this week far too Low to publish large stock. Clothing Sales Immenseredy-made or made to order. All through the establishment, Goods marked at close prices. Small profit and quick returns. EATON understands this matter. Come and see for yourselves.



WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative, Is a safe, sure, and effectus destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

J. B. HICKS. TAILOR & DRAPER, REMOVED to 208 DUNDAS-ST.,

Eight Doors East of his Old Stand. A CHOICE STOCK OF New Spring Tweeds, Cloths, &c.

For Fir, WORRMANSHIP and QUALITY OF TRIMMINGS, no one excels me, while my price is much lower, as I am content with simply a living profit. Give me an early call.

Loudon, Ont. N. B.-No WOMEN COATMAKERS EMPLOYED.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.

and durability it

excels all others.

It can not get out of order, and

35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

XMAS SLIPPERS FOR

LADIES!

-AND-

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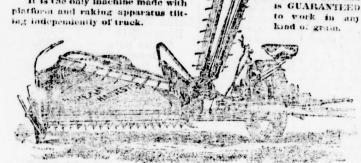
YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY,

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PRETTY

Reaper in the world. Contains more practical patented EMPROVEMENTS than any other flarvester in the market.

It is the only machine made with platform and raking apparatus tilting independently of truck.



is the cheapest machine ever offered to the farmer. It has no equal, and every farmer wants one. For particulars send t GLOBE WORKS, London, Optario.

N. B. ... AGENTS, if you want to sell the BEST machine med IMPERIAL HARVES STANDARD CHOPPING MILLS,

600 FIRE PROOF CHAMPION FARM ENGINES

SOLD IN FIVE YEARS.

Most popular and perfect engine in Canada PORTABLE SAW MILLS & GRIST MILLS

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Specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application, and the Condette Railway Office, in New Westerntaker, and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Ottawa, after the 1st January next, at which time plans and profiles will be open for Inspection at the latter of the contract of the co office.

This timely notice is given with a view to giving Contractors an opportunity of visiting and examining the ground during the fine season and before the winter sets in.

Mr. Marcus Smith, who is in charge at the office at New Westminster, is instructed to give Contractor. "Il the information in his power.

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Dept. of Rallways and Canals, Secretary. Ottawa, Oct. 24th, 1881.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London, Jan. 16.—It is understood that the Government has carefully considered the case of suspects who are members of Parliament, and decided that the leaders of the Land League are not entitled to

exceptional treatment.
New York, Jan. 18.—The Sun's Rome New York, Jan. 18.—The Sun's Rome correspondent says:—In spite of the denials of organs of the English Government, I can assure you that Gladstone has really turned toward the Vatican, asking for help in the Irish question. He would make almost any concession to persuade the Pope to send secret agents to Ireland to pacify the country and to direct the influence of the clergy to that end. The mission of Mr. Errington has not been successful thus far. The Pope is not willing to supply a spiritual constabilary for the furthering of Gladstone's purposes. Leo XIII. is only too anxious to have an English ambassador accredited to the Holy See, and anxious—more anxious than any English Bishop is supposed to be—for the establishment of a nuncio at London; but be sure that he is not so simple or so easily managed as to purchase those privileges at the expense not so simple or so easily managed as to purchase those privilege at the expense of Catholic Ireland.

Belfast, Jan. 19.—Commissioners Little, O'Hagan and Vernon yesterday delivered judgment in the first appeal from the decision of Assistant Commissioners, who reduced the tenants' improved fixed rent

Cork, Jan. 19.—The outlaw leader, Connell, to-day pleaded guilty. He will be a witness against the other members of

Cork, Jan. 20.—Miss Reynolds, of the Ladies' League, was released from jail to-day, her term of imprisonment having expired.

Belfast, Jan. 20.—At a conference of

tenant farmers resolutions were passed favoring an extension of the principles of the land Act in favor of tenants.

A member of the Ladies' Land League

has been sentenced to one month in prison in default of bail for her good behavior.

Parnell, O'Kelly and O'Brien (editor of the United Ireland), have been re-

manded for a further period of three

Rome, Jan. 17.—A very remarkable manifesto respecting the relations between Italy and the Pope was published here about a fortnight ago. It is as follows: "Italy will soon be obliged to give back to the Pope his sceptre, to look out for another city where to fix her capital, to leave the Pope master of Rome, and to come to an under-tanding with the Holy See. She will be forced to do so by reasons of State, by public conscience, by European pressure, by the uneasiness and discontent of the population and by the instinct of self preservation. Thus recon-Rome, Jan. 17,-A very remarkable instinct of self preservation. Thus reconciliation between the Pope and Italy will take place without any hurt, without any foreign armies, without any kind of violence. Italy will by and by draw back, and leave the Pontiff the free and back, and leave the Poutiff the free and independent ruler of 200,000,000 of consciences, and will realize, to the great advantage of the Italian nation, a sovereign Pope in independent Italy. Let Italy be reconciled with the Pope, and the Pope free in free Italy and it shall be the strongest guarantee of our independence." The manifesto has produced a powerful effect at Rome, and at all the European courts.

Great Britain.

The Times says that on Bradlaugh's presenting himself in the House of Commons to take the Parliamentary oath, Sir Stafford Northcote will move that he be not allowed to do so. The Government will meet this motion with the previous

London, Jan. 18, -- On account of Glad-

Edinburgh, Jan. 18.—Lyon Playfo't, issued forth and filled the pale of this member of Parliament, speaking here, as sacred temple with its sweet melody, the said he believed if the United States

Germany.

Reilin, Jan. 16.—The Ecclesiastical Bill to be presented to the Landtag permits the Government to dispense with the oath of allegiance from Bishops, re-admits dispossessed Bishops to benefices, allows foreign priests to assume ecclesiastical functions, and provides for the resumption foreign priests to assume ecclesiastical functions, and provides for the resumption of monetary grants from the State, which shall only veto appointments of priests when they appear to be unfitted for their

Berlin, Jan. 18,-The Ultramoutane of Clerical party is opposing the ecclesias-tical Bill in the Prussian Landtag, on account of the indefiniteness of some of its clauses. It not only fails to meet their demands, but some of its provisions excite

Berlin, Jan. 19 .- Herr Bitter, in preberin, Jan. 19.—Herr Bitter, in pre-senting the budget to the Prussian Cham-bers yesterday, announced that the sur-plus was £1,443,142. Among the new votes proposed is one of 50,000 marks for expenses in restering the relations between

the Vatican and Germany.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—In the Reichstag yesterday, Herr Windherst's bill, abrogating the law forbidding the exercise of eccles instical functions without Government authorization, passed its third reading by the same majority as it did on its second

Canadian.

It is freely asserted among Toronto clergymen that if that city had the right kind of a man at the head of the police force there would soon be an end put to

disorderly houses.

Phillips Thompson, special correspondent of the Globe in Ireland, was bandent of the Globe in Ireland, was ban-quetted by his friends and sympathizers at Toronto on Tuesday night. At the banquet to Phillips Thompson (Jimuel Briggs), at Toronto, on Tuesday night the speeches were decidedly in favor of Cana-dian independence, especially those of three city journalists, Messrs. Brooks and A. Pirie, of the Telegram, and James Fahey, of the World. Their remarks were received with great enthusiasm. were received with great enthusiasm. Some Protestant gentlemen refused to stand when the toast of the Queen was

being drunk. Irishmen that went to New York to find Labre.

out the authority of the charge, that a Fenian spv resided in Montreal, has re-turned. The writer of the article in the New York Hour is T. J. Hamilton, formerly the editor of a comic paper in this

The St. John, N. B., branch of the Land

The St. John, N. B., branch of the Land League has forwarded \$200 more to Ireland, making \$500 so far.

The Nova Scotia Legislature opened Thursday. The Lieutenant Governor, in his speech, said that during the past year the ordinary industries of the province had quickened into greater activity and many new enterprises brought into operation

although not new, comparitively speaking, possesses many features worthy of note. The sacred edifice in question was note. The sacred editice in question was erected a number of years since through the zeal and generosity of a devout community composed principally of Catholics, of whose loyal beneficence it will long remain as a most laudable tribute. At the period when the erection of this church was commenced (1844), building material was not in such abundance and so easily accessible as at present, and the artificers. accessible as at present, and the artificers whose trades come within the immediate range of the builders' business—as, for instance, excavators, masons, carpenters, nastance, executors, masons, carpenters, plasterers, etc., were comporatively few; hence this noble stone structure is more deserving of praise and public admiration than if it were built of brick, and constructed at the present day; for, from the regular and determined form of bricks, modes, or systems for arranging them modes or systems for arranging them may be found, and any workman, by habit or an exertion of memory merely, may become competent to build a brid church, but it is not so with stone used in common masonry work. The workman in this material has for the most part to do with masses of all forms and of all sizes, and a continual exercise of judgment is required from him beyond the tact or skill which may be acquired by practice. For this reason workmen are generally less to be trusted to themselves or to their own discretion in stone than

or to their own discretion in stone than even in brick laying or walling, and for this same reason we doubly appreciate the workmanship here displayed.

St. John's parish church, the church in question, is situated on a slightly elevated plot of ground near the centre of the town, and owing to its elevated position commands a fine view of the surrounding country. It stands back from the street a short distance, entrance to it being gained through a circular path-way. The building proper, as previously remarked, is constructed of a most substantial quality of stone and rests upon a solid tial quality of stone and rests upon a solid foundation of the same material, which was taken from the quarry of one of the parishioners, some few miles distant. The walls, which are of considerable height and thickness, are surmounted by a frame roof, covered with tin or sheet metal as a protection against inclement weather and the whole is adorned by a sn all spire or steeple on the top of which has been rigidly secured a large gilded

Leading from the circular path-way to the church are a series of stone steps, up which we slowly wended our way just as the organ was pealing forth music the most soft and sweet. It was Vesper time and the various altars, which were profusely festooned with flowers and ever-fusely festooned with flowers. London, Jan. 18.—On account of Glad-stone's attitude on the land question, Earl Grey (Liberal) supports the conserv-ative candidate for Parliament in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Lyon Playfo'r, Edinburgh, Jan. 18.—Lyon Playfo'r, Tarbeau of Parliament, speaking half, and for the sweet notes of the Magnificat issued forth and filled the pale of this posture, and it was then for the first time the writer had an opportunity of viewing the grandeur of the surroundings.

The interior is divided into three aisles ture. The windows are gothic in style, of quite large dimensions and in excellent keeping with the other appointments. The walls and ceilings have been tastefully

frescoed. Simplicity and harmony are the emblems of beauty in architecture; simplicity in the general form and arrangement of a subject, and harmony in the collection of its various parts; without these qualdities a structure can never possess either dignity or grace, but with them it will certainly possess the attractions of both; and in the edifice herein described we find existing that combination of simplic-

ity and harmony just spoken of.

Encased within an elaborately finished railing at the head of the centre aisle, stands the main altar which is of wood richly carved and gilded. At either side of the main altar are two smaller ones, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph; said side altars, although not to be compared with the main one, either as to dimensions or beauty of finish, possess in themselves qualities worthy of especial mention; but want of time forbids our

entering into further detail. The seating and heating facilities, chandelices and other church fixtures were re-plete in every detail, and a state of neatness and decorum was found existing which reflects the highest possible credit upon those immediately interested.

At the close of the Benediction, the singing during which was truly admirable, and after taking a farewell look at the hallowed little temple, we retraced our steps and were soon homeward bound, highly edified with the excellent manner in which the day had been spent. Windsor, Jan. 16. E. J. S.

ahey, of the World. Their remarks ere received with great enthusiasm. The Pope has received from Mgr. Veriti, on the part of the Catholics of France, a magnificent reliquary, decorated with precious stones, and containing portions of the bones of the newly-canonized Saint Benoit Labre.

WINDSOR LETTER.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Windsor Branch of the Land League last Monday evering, the nomination of officers for the current year took place, officers for the current year took pace, resulting in the election by acclamation of the following named gentlemen: Pres. M. A. McHugh, 1st Vice Pres. Mr. Crowly, 2nd Vice Pres. Chas. Casgrain, 2rd Vice Pres. W. Buchanan, Treas, John McArdle, sr., Financial Treas, Miss Kate McKnight. The offices of Sec. and Cor. Sec. are to The offices of Sec. and Cor. Sec. are to be voted for at the next meeting. At the same meeting it was decided to accept the terms of the Rev. George Pepper for a lecture on "The Ireland of to-day," to be delivered at Windsor on the evening of Feb. the 20th. The proceeds to be given for the benefit of the League. The secretion of the Rev. lecturer's name is mention of the Rev. lecturer's name is sufficient, to give promise of a rich treat of rare eloquence to his listeners. The tickets with be put at a reasonable amount, so as to permit a large audience to attend. The Sandwich East Brennan Branch of the The Sandwich East Brennan Branch of the League is in a flourishing condition, having recently forwarded a good sum to forward the noble cause of peasant proprietary in Ireland. On the 22nd a largely attended meeting of Land League sympathiz rs was held at Maidstone. Mr. Doyle being called to the chair, addresses were delivered by Messrs Jones, Buchanan and Kilroy of Windsor, and Mr. O'Neil of Sandwich East. Sandwich East.

Windsor, January 23rd, 1882.

CATROLIC NEWS.

In 1851, there were 48,335 Catholics in the British army.

Seventy-six converts were confirmed in Columbus diocese last year.

Japan has a prosperous Catholic news-paper, edited by Rev. Fr. Maron.

Mr. Arthur Reid Bostock, coroner for West Sussex, England, has been received into the Catholic Church. There are eleven nuns in the hotel Dieu Convent, Quebec, who have each completed over fifty years in the sister-

On December 24th, his Eminence Cardinal Howard took formal possession of his high office as Archpriest of St Peter's. A census of the Catholic parishes of

Dubuque, Iowa, just taken, gives over 12,000 Catholics out of a population of 25,00C. A despatch from Tripoli says that three French Missionaries have been murdered near the oasis of Ghadames in the

Desert of Sahara. It is said that the French Minister of Public Instruction has forbidden priests to address any letter to the papers without the permission of the Minister of Wor-

Ash-Wednesday, the beginning of Lent, will fall on Washington's birthday this year—February 22. Easter falls on April 9th.

Mr. William E. Gladstone has lately spoken of Cardinal Newman as "this great and fascinating, the most fascinating writer, I think, of this age."

Leo XIII. has given the sum of 15 000 francs to his Almoner, Archbishop Sanminiatelli, for distribution among poor families in Rome on the occasion of

ally the most insulting and catholic ricles against the Pope and the Catholic eligion. Some of these articles are norribly blasphemous and obscene. Yet they are published with impunity.

The consecration of the Rev. H. Pinkther Northrop, recently of St. Patrick's priests and 5 per cent. in churches; Northampton, 5 per cent. in churches; Northampton, 5 per cent. in priests and 5 per cent. in priests and 5 per cent. in priests and 10 pries

political demonstrations.

The Liverpool Catholic Times, of December 23, says: "The Redemptorist Fathers, who have been so successful in this country, and whose missionary work bears fruit in every diocese of the United Kingdom, are about to open a house in the diocese of Maitland, New South Wales."

Brother Crispian, a well-known teacher in the Christian Brothers' schools in New York, died at Manhattanville on December 22. When asked if he was prepared for death, he smiled and said: "Yes, I think I have nothing more to do; I am ready; I have no attachment to life; I hope that God, in His goodness, will give me eternal life."

The Berlin correspondent of the Post states that the Government has consented that the vacant See of Paderborn shall now be filled. He also says that "Prussia still desires that Cardinal von Hohenlohe should be installed as Prince Bishop of Breslau." We believe there is no probability of this latter event taking place.

Windhorst said recently in the German Reichstag: The entire sixteen millions of German Catholics will hang together in a solid and unbroken phalaux until they have secured at last their just de-mand, freedom for their Church. In any case, such a serried phalanx is strong enough to maintain a passive resistance. It is a tower that no siege can overthrow, and engineers will speculate in vain on its

Cardinal Newman still clings to his humble oratory of St. Philip Neri, at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, and refuses to take part in the politics of the church. He was not even tempted by the munificent offer made by his old pupil, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Bute and others of the English Catholic nobility, of a splendid measure and equipage in London splendid mansion and equipage in London. The "lumen Angliae," as the Pope called him, prefers to hide his light under the bushel of the Birmingham Oratory.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY.

The Church in England.

As Catholic journalists, it is fitting that, while the majority of mankind may be occupied in viewing the past or speculating on the future from every-day points of view, we should rather turn to a consideration of the Catholic position—how it compares with twelve months ago. consideration of the Catholic position— how it compares with twelve months ago, and what are the prospects which can be immediately discerned. It is a matter of great moment that we should all be cognizant of our march, whether it is slow or rapid, satisfectory or disappointing. No one needs to be informed that day by or rapid, satisfectory or disappointing. No one needs to be informed that day by day the Church in England is making conquests in ranks outside her own. Conversions succeed each other so steadily that there is no break in the flow. We may be suffering losses, and doubtless we are; but those who leave us simply lapse into indifference, and never have been of us, except nominally. Catholics who deserve the name, and have a real claim to be reckoned in the fold, very rarely display such intellectual aberration as to ally themselves with sects or systems which deny Catholic truth. On the other hand, the converts who are daily asking and receiving reconciliation are so much solid gain, so much additional vitality and vigor, and so many active propagators of the convictions they have embraced.

The Catholic directories just to hand tell the tale as far as it can be put in figures. A year ago there were 1,962

tell the tale as far as it can be put in figures. A year ago there were 1,962 priests in Great Britain: now there are 2,036—an increase of no less than seventy-four. The churches, chapels, and stations have in like manner grown from 1,175 to 1,190—an increase of lifteen, or something over one for each diocese. The greatest efforts have been made in Newport and Menevia, in which nine chutches and chapels have been opened, while Plymouth and Leeds have gained three each. As regards the clergy, the state of things is fairly satisfying, when we remember that to keep up a supply of recruits sufficient at once to fill gaps and meet the constantly advancing needs has not been hitherto by any means an easy task. The various dioceses swelled their respective Menetia, in which nine chutches and chapels have been opened, while Plymouth and Leeds have gained three ench. A segards the clergy, the state of things is fairly satisfying, when we remembe that to keep up a supply of necruits sufficient at one to fill gales and meet the constantly advancing needs has not been lathert of way means an eavy task. The various dioceses welled their respective rolls as follows: Cliffon, 19; Hexham and Newerstle, 12; Westminister, 11; Birming-encl and encloses welled their respective rolls as follows: Cliffon, 13; Hexham and Newerstle, 12; Westminister, 11; Birming-lam, 9; Plymouth, 6; Newport and Meneral Newerstle, 12; Westminister, 11; Birming-lam, 9; Plymouth, 6; Newport and Meneral Newerstle, 12; Westminister, 11; Birming-lam, 9; Plymouth, 6; Newport and Meneral Newport and Newport and Newport and Meneral Newport and Newp miniatelli, for distribution among poor families in Rome on the occasion of Christmas. This sum is in addition to the 10,000 francs already given on the day of canonization.

An anonymous benefactor has given to the Catholic University of Lille the sum of 100,000 francs (£4,100 sterling) as a foundation for a new professor's chair in the medical school. This chair is to be called "The Chair of St. Benedict Labre."

The Legs and Capitale publish almost daily the most insulting and offensive articles against the Pope and the Catholic religion. Some of these articles are horribly blasphemous and obscene. Yet they are published with impunity.

The consecration of the Rev. H. Pink-

The consecration of the Rev. H. Pinkney Northrop, recently of St. Patrick's
Church, Charlestown, S. C., as Bishop of
North Carolina, took place last Sunday in
the cathedral in the presence of a vast
congregation.

Madrid, Jan. 13.—The Ultramontane
deputies in the Cortes and the bishops are
organizing a great pilgrimage to Rome.
The Pope has given it his approval, and the
Minister of the Interior has promised not
to oppose it if the pilgrims abstain from
political demonstrations. ceeding without intermission. has a nursery in the school as well as in the church. As our people advance in education they develope in power. Each year of religious work means a permanent extension of our bulwarks, and a pro-portionately larger field of exertion. Foundations are being laid that can never roundations are being laid that can never again be uprooted. Sonk and friar, now that the storm has passed away, are coming back to their olden haunts, and with characteristic zeal and patience arraising again habitations worthy of their sacred mission and sleepless energy. Montalambert pictures the vicisaitudes of the talambert pictures the vicissitudes of the Middle Ages, and the indomitable spirit of the monk amidst every description of trial. As he bent then before the blast, and stood erect in the succeeding calms, so does he comport himself in these our days. We can look to the future, theredays. days. We can look to the future, there-fore, with calm confidence. Given a fair chance, and a competition unbampered by persecution, we shall neither go back-wards nor remain stationary. The truth is with us, we alone have unity, and with both weapons we must inevitably conquer. —Liverpool Catholic Times.

OBITUARY.

We very much regret to announce the death of Mrs. Mary Pollard, wife of Edward Pollard, Esq., of the township of Wawanosh, in the 54th year of her age. Disceased bore her long and severe illness with Christian patience and resignation. The sad event occurred on the 19th and Cardinal Newman still clings to his her remains were conveyed to their last resting place on the 21st. The large number who attended the funeral was an evidence of the high esteem in which this good lady was held for her many amia-ble qualities.

> Prayers for the dead; they are the dew of purgatory.
>
> The saints, by daily exercises, obtain so great a peace and tranquility of mind that seldom or never anything offends or mo

An Augel's Touch.

In San Francisco, one evening, not long ago, a little girl of nine or ten entered a place in which is a bakery, grocery and saloon in one, and asked for five cents' worth of tea. "How's your mother?" asked the boy, who came forward to wait on her. "Awfully sick, and ain't had anything to eat all day." The boy was just then called to wait on some men who entered the saloon, and the girl sat down. In five minutes she was nodding, and in seven she was sound asleep and leaning her head against a barrel, while she held the poor old nickel in a tight grip between her thumb and finger. One of the men saw her as he came from the bar, andafter asking who she was, said: "Say, you drunkards see here. Here we've been pouring down whiskey when the poor child and her mother want bread. Here's a two-dollar bill that says I've got some feeling left." "And I can add a dollar," observed one. "And I'll give another."

another."

They made up a purse of an even five dollars, and the spokesman carefully put the bill between two of the sleeper's fingers, drew the nickel away, and whispered to his comrades: "Just look a there—the gal's dreaming!" So she was. A big tear had rollen out from her closed eyelid, but the face was cevered with a smile. The men tip-toed out, and the clerk walked over and touched the sleeping child. She awoke with a laugh, and cried out! "What a beautiful dream! Ma wasn't sick any more, and we had lots Ma wasn't sick any more, and we had lots Ma wasn't sick any more, and we had lots to eat and to wear, and my hand burns yet where the angel touched it." When she discovered that her nickel had been replaced by a bill, a dollar of which loaded her down with all she could carry, she innocently said: "Well, now, but ma won't hardly believe me that an angel came down with the money for us."

Any farmer who will send us his name in full, number of lot, concession, Town-ship and Post Office address, will receive free of cost a copy of a magnificent treatise on diseases of the Horse, Address CATHOLIC RECORD office, London

GROCERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

This is one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in Ontario. The business will be carried on in the same manner as formerly, and customers may rest assured that the quality of goods and prices will be such as to retain for the House that popularity which it attaland under the former ownership.

WILSON & MUNRO. TEACHER WANTED.

TEACHER-Wanted immediately for the I. R. C. Separate School, Ingersoll. Male preferred. Applicants to hold a 2nd, or at least 3rd class certificate, and be practical Catholics. Applicants to state lowest salary, and to be made personally if convenient, or by letter to the undersigned, Duties to commence Feb. 1st, 182. ROBT. KRATING, Secty, Separate School Board, Ingersoll.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON, - - ONTARIO.

THE ANNUAL GENFRAL MEETING of the members of this Company will be held at the Company's rooms, Victoria Buildings, Richmond street, city of London, on FRIDAY, the 27th of January, 1882, at 1 o'clock p.m., when the report of the past year will be submitted, and the election of Directors proceeded with.

JOHN SMITH, Sec. and Treas.

London, Jan. 12, 1882.

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FOR NEXT THIRTY DAYS, AT J. J. GIBBONS

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2,500 Motto Cups and Saucers from 25c. upwards. 3,000 Motto Mugs for Children from 10c. upwards. 1,500 Pairs Vases from 20c.

upwards. China Tea Sets. Dinner Sets. Toilet Sets.

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CRYSTAL HALL,



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Department of Public Works for Ontario, Toronto, 2nd Jan., 1882.

TENDERS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Bridge over the Fraser River, B. Columbia

Bridge over the Fraser River, B. Columbia.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received on or before the 10th day of FEBRUARY, 1882, for furnishing and erecting a Bridge of Steel or Iron over the Fraser River on Contract 61, C. P. R.

Specifications and particulars to gether with plan of site may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, at Ottawa, on or after the 10th of January inst.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms. An accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$300.00 must accompany the tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the work, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fuifilment of the contract, of which the sum sent in will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of five percent, on the bulk sum of the contract, of which the sum sent in will the tender will be considered a part.

(Signed.) P. BRAUN.

Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canalis,

Department of Railways and Cauals, Ottaws, January 5, 1882. TEACHER WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED, for Sep. S. S. No. 10, West Williams, a small easy Sec. joining the Parish Church, and P. O. Applicants state salary as cheap as possible. T. C. McINTYRE, Sec. Bornish P. O., Ont. RUPTURE Cure without an operation or the injury to see inflict by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S meth Office 251 Broadway, New York. His bo with Photographic likenesses of bad or before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents. jan 13



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