





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

VOL. 5.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1883.

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP

RT. REV. JOHN WALSH, D.D. BISHOP OF LONDON,

Promulgating the Decrees of the First Provincial Council of Toronto.

JOHN WALSH, by the Grace of God and the appointment of the Holy See, Bishop of London.

To the Clergy, Religious Communities and the Laity of the Diocese, health and benediction in the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,

We have the pleasure to inform you that the decrees of the first Provincial Council of Toronto have been returned from Rome, revised and corrected by the supreme au-thority of the Holy See. We have already solemnly promulgated them to our clergy assembled in spiritual retreat, and now again, we by these presents publish them for our Diocese, and ordain that they shall be reverentially and faithfully observed by all whom they concern within our Episcopal jurisdiction.

The First Provincial Council of Toronto forms an epoch in the ecclesiastical history of this Province ; it is as it were the term of an old state of things that has passed away, and the starting point, let us hope, of a bright and prosperous future for the Church in Ontario.

Until 1870 the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec comprised Eastern and Western Canada, but in that year, the Holy See, in its wisdom, and in its solicitude for the spiritual welfare of its children, erected the Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto, which comprises the civil limits of Ontario, with the exception of that part of it which lies within the bounds of the Diocese of Ottawa, and the Vicariate Apostolic of Pontiac.

If we indulge in a retrospect on this occasion, it is to bless and thank God for the marvelous increase he has mercifully vouchsafed to His Church in this Province. But a few years ago, and there were only a few scattered priests laboring in the Lord's vineyard in Ontario; Catholic families, poor and unfriended, were toiling in the wilderness, striving to cut out a homestead from the reluctant forest ; children grew up without religious instruction, and many of them were, in consequence, lost to the church. The little ones of Christ were famishing for the bread of life, and there were few or no consecrated hands to break it unto them. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, the great central act of Christian worship, for which the most glorious structure ever designed by human genius and built by human hands is too unworthy, could be offered up but at distant intervals, and then only in sorrow-stricken were in many instances deprived of the consolations of religion ; and, too frequently, alas, souls went to their dread account, unshrived, and unanointed, in the loneliness of the forest. But the picture which now presents itself is, thank God, very different. Ontario is at present an Ecclesiastical Province, having an Archbishop and four suffragan Bishops, nearly three hundred priests, and a Catholic population of about 330,000. Happier than the faithful of other countries. we possess a system of Catholic primary education established by law; we have a sufficient number of colleges and conventual academies for higher education, and also charitable institutions for the protection of orphans, and for the healing and comfort of the sick and suffering. Churches have arisen in our cities, towns and villages, and crosses gleam from their steeples through the length and breadth of the land. To the holy bishops and zealous and devoted priests who have passed to their reward, this happy state of things is, under God, mainly due. They bore the burden of the day and the heats; they sowed in tears coming with joyfulness, carry the sheaves." -Psalm exxvi. 66.) It is for us clergy to take up the great work which they began: possess the claim to be called. On us the responsibility of the present, and, in a sense, of the future depends. Canada is a free and happy country; no penal law has ever soiled the pages of her statute book; no state trammels hamper the action or clog the activity of the Holy Church. Here the bride of Christ may walk forth in all her loveliness like unto the spouse of the Canticles coming up from the desert, fragrant with perfumes of the sweetest odours ; here there is opened out to the energies and divine zeal of the Church, a field of labor, fair and free as that on which theeyes of the Patriarch rested when about to separate from Lot. Great are our opportunities ; great also are our responsibilities. Let us clergy quit ourselves as true ministers of God, animated with the spirit of our

holy vocation, and zealous for the divine glory and for the salvation of souls; imitating St. are here in Thy presence detained, it is true, in the exceedingness of our sins, yet whatever demands our care—the whole obmight gain Christ, and who became all Do Thou come unto us; do Thou be present things to all men, that he might win souls to God and heaven. We have a most mo- our hearts. Teach us what we must do; mentous commission to fulfil, and on the manner in which we shall discharge its work Thou the work we are to bring about. duties will depend the unutterable happiness, or the endless misery of thousands yet unborn. "The charity of Christ presseth us," and if we keep before our eyes join us efficaciously to Thy gift of grace, the divine pattern of self-sacrifice and of alone, that we may be one in Thee, and love for souls once shown us on the moun- may in nothing swerve from the truth; tain, we shall not fail to bring the blessings of heaven upon our labours, and to make our ministry fruitful in the salvation and sanctification of our people. The greatest and most unwearied labours in the work of the holy ministry unless blessed and fertilized by the grace of God will be barren of results, and like the fruitless fig tree, will but cumber the ground. "Paul may plant and Apollo water, but it is God who gives the increase, therefore neither he who planteth is anything, nor he that watereth, but God that giveth the increase." (1st Cor. iii. 6, 7). The greatest talents, the most brilliant gifts of genius, the most ceaseless activity if not matured and made fruitful by the two-fold love of God and of our neighbor, may, it is true, please and dazzle and win admiration, but they avail nothing in the sight of God, and are blighted by the curse of barrenness

as regards the salvation of souls. Hence, in order to the efficient discharge of the sublime duties of the sacerdotal office, in order to bring down upon our work the fertilizing dews of Divine grace we must lean upon God, without whom we can do nothing, either for our own personal sanctification or for the salvation of our neighbor. These are old truths but they cannot be too often repeated and dwelt upon. Like the Apostles on the Sea of Galilee, who in the absence of their Lord fished all night long and caught nothing (it was only when he was present that the miraculous draught of fishes took place), so we "fishers of men," unless united with God and animated by His holy spirit shall labour and toil in the Master's vineyard without any results fruitful in glory to God and in good to man. The love of God burning in the hearts of his ministers, and the "form of all justice shining forth " in their lives like the light of a transfiguration and clothing them in its heavenly beauty-these are the loadstones that draw souls from the rubbish of worldly and sinful pleasures and attachments, and attract them to holiness, and to God who is their centre, and the home and resting place of human hearts. We say, therefore, to you, dear Reverend Clergy, the smoky cabin, or in the humble log in the words of our beautiful Ordination chapel. Marriages were often unblest by Service, "The Lord chose seventy-two, the ministrations of the Church, and the and sent them two and two to preach that in word and act He might teach the ministers of his Church that they ought to be perfect founded, that is in the power of the two-fold love of God and of our neighbor. Therefore in your conduct hold fast to the integrity of a chaste and holy life. Understand what it is that you do. Imitate that which in your hand you hold, so that celebrating the mystery of the Lord's death you may come even to the mortifying of your own members from all vices and concupiscence. Let your teaching be the healing medicine of God's people; let the odor of your life delight the Church of Christ that by word and by example you may build up the house which is the fam-ily of God." It is in this spirit we should It is in this spirit we should live and labour and endeavor to build up the Church of God in this new land; and as an auspicious and powerful aid towards the fulfillment of our task, we hail the promulgation of the decrees of the First Provincial Council of Toronto. What then is a Provincial Council? In the language of canonists, a Provincial council is the congregation in Synod of the Bishops of some one Province of the Church, called together that we might reap in joy: "Sowing they by that is, by the Archbishop or Metropolitan of that Province, to which all those are likewise called, who by right or custom

specially gathered together in Thy name. with us : do Thou vouchsafe to descend into show us the way in which we should walk ; Do Thou suggest : do Thou accomplish our judgments, who alone with the Father and the Son, dost possess the glorious name; that being gathered together in Thy name, we may in all things hold fast to justice, tempered with piety, so that here our judg-ment may in nothing contend with Thee, and hereafter we may obtain the eternal reward for what we have well done."

Two things our Blessed Lord has promised to ecclesiastical synods, provided they be called together in His name, namely A judicial power of binding and loosing, and a divine assistance in their deliberations. Our Blessed Lord said to His apostles, and through them to their successors, the Bishops of the Catholic Church: "Amen, I say to you, whatsoever you shall bind on earth shall be bound also in heaven, and whatsoever you shall lose on earth shall be loosed also in heaven.-Matt. xviii. 18. Our Divine Redeemer also makes the following promise : "Again I say unto you, that if two of you shall consent upon earth concerning anything whatsoever they shall ask, it shall be done to them by my Father who is in heaven: for where two or three are gathered together in my name, there I am in the midst of them."-Matt. xvi. 19, 20. These words have according to Catholic tradition a special application to the Synods of the Church. Yet what mean the words gathered together in My name "? Catholic Bishops are gathered together in the name of Christ, when they assemble in Synod according to the order prescribed by Christ himself, namely : obedience to, and in communion with Christ's Supreme Vicar upon earth. It is to St. Peter and his successors that our Lord committed the charge of His entire flock : *i.e.*, Bishops, priests and laity, when he said, "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep."—John xxi. chap. The Pope is the rock-foundation on which the Church is built, proof against the lightning and the tempest. It is the right and prerogative of the Pope to confirm his brethren in the faith, and to sanction and give force to their legislative acts. Hence the Vatican Council decrees that to the Roman Pontiff belongs the full and supreme power of jurisdiction over the entire It is for this reason, and in accordance with canonical usage, the decrees of our First Provincial Synod have been sent to the Holy See for examination and confirmation. They have been returned stamped with the sanction of this supreme authority, and henceforward they have a binding power and force over the whole ecclesiastical Province of Ontario. UTILITY OF PROVINCIAL SYNODS. The fact that the Church enjoins the holding, at stated intervals, of Provincial Synods is a sufficient evidence of their great utility. In such solemn assemblies, holy Bishops and zealous and experienced priests, who are associated with them "as the chords of a lyre," meet together to examine into the state of religion in their respective dioceses, and in the whole Ecclesiastical Province; they consult together regarding the wants of the Church; the state of ecclesiastical discipline; the abuses that may exist; the relaxation in morals that may have taken place amongst the flocks committed to their pastoral care. They deliberate as to the best means of re-establishing or preserving ecclesiastical discipline; of removing abuses; stimulating the piety and zeal of the clergy; of promoting the growth and practice of Christian virtues amongst the laity, and they draw up such laws and regulations as in their judgment are best suited to forward and advance the aforesaid objects. Surely there can be no doubt as to the immense utility and importance of such Synods and the vast amount of good they are calculated to effect. "The whole order of the Synod," says St. Charles Borromeo, "exhibits the form of apostolic mission. For whilst with mutual charity we confer on our affairs and on what belongs to the Churches ; whilst we discuss the most chastened cultivation of the sacred offices ; whilst we investigate the discipline of both clergy and people ; whilst we inspect the execution of our own decrees and visitations; whilst we set it cternal rest and light perpetual, and by before our eyes whatever things are found holy prayers and solemn benedictions to to be defective in their institutions; whilst commit the mortal remains to the guardianwe are consulting how best we may restore ship of the consecrated grave. Thus, from

constitutions, whereby we may aptly repair way of our existence, with the dearest asject and end at which we aim is none other lives, the ministry of the Catholic priest is than that by these helps our minds may be illuminated, our charity enkindled, our And in order that he may be free to devote hearts inflamed with love of souls, and that his time and labour, and expend his life in the episcopal force and ardour in our own the performance of these sublime duties and souls may be more and more burning-that by the authority of our decrees a certain marry, and binds himself by vow not to enter new spirit may be stirred within us to reduce the turbulent to order; to drive away the pestilence of vices ; to heal each spiritual sickness, and to bring to the people beneath our care whatever remedies they need. Oh ! salutary labours of episcopal councils." Such is the scope and objects of Provincial Synods, and such the rich graces of fervour, piety and holiness of life, which they are intended and calculated to produce and mature amongst clergy and laity.

We avail ourselves of this occasion, dearest brethren, to call your special attention to certain duties and obligations which the laws of God and of His Church enjoin, and to the faithful discharge of which we exhort you with all possible earnestness.

THE DUTY OF SUPPORTING THE CLERGY. The faithful are bound to supply the temporal necessities of their pastors, by the law of nature as well as by the positive law of God, as contained both in the Old and New Testaments. This obligation will be evident when we consider the office and a special vocation from God for the sublime for men in the things that appertain to God, sins."-(Hebrews, v. 1.) The priest is the "He that heareth you hearethme,"—Luke x. c., 16 v. He is the official public teacher of Christ's saving truths; "Go teach all nations, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."-Matthew xxviii. c., 16, 20 v. He is the ambassador of Christ and the dispenser of His mysteries; he is the guardian of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist. In his annointed hands, as he stands at the altar and repeats the words of consecration, the Son of God becomes, as it were, incarnate, and offers Himself as a victim of propitiation to His eternal Father for the sins of men, and applies to immortal souls the saving merits of the bloody sacrifice of Calvary. The ministry of the Catholic priest is linked with the dearest associations of Catholic life. The priest baptizes the new born infant, and thus makes it a child of God, and an heir of heaven; he unfolds to the young mind the mysteries of the Kingdom of Heaven, and teaches it those Church, not merely in things that apper-tain to faith and morals, but also in what great truths that flame out like beacons of salvation on the darksome journey of life; be to this house.' And in the same house concerns the discipline and government of he causes the child to be enrolled, through remain eating and drinking, such things as confirmation, amongst the Christ, and thus equips him for warfare against the enemies of salvation. When the sinner comes heavy-laden with the burden of guilt and of sorrow, which is ever its companion, the priest of God receives him like the Father of the Prodigal, forgives his sins through the Sacrament of Penance, and through this wondrous mystery of reconciliation, restores him to the friendship of his heavenly Father, and to the peace and protection and privileges of his Father's house But the priest not only takes up this poor wounded traveller of life, whom he finds robbed and wounded by the wayside of sin and error; he cares tenderly for him : he pours the oil and wine of Christ's healing merits into his wounded soul; he feeds him with the bread of life-the body and blood of Christ-and thus enables him to reach the land of promise-the kingdom of God's eternal happiness. The priest comforts and relieves the poor; he consoles the afflicted and sorrow stricken ; he brings the peace of Christ into families torn by dissensions ; he reconciles neighbors that were estranged ; he admonishes and reproves the erring he encourages the wavering; and by word and example he points out to all his flock the road that leads to heaven and to happiness. And when sickness enters the nomestead, when medical aid is impotent to stay the ravages of disease, and to assuage the pains of illness, the priest, the physician of the soul, comes and ministers to the mind diseased, heals the infirmities of the soul, consoles and fortifies the dying Christian with the Sacraments of Christ, reconciles him to death as coming from the will of God, and thus by his Christian ministrations makes death a sacred and holy thing, and the gate that opens into a happy eternity. When the poor body, cold and lifeless, is borne to the church, amid the tears of friends and the sympathetic regrets of neighbors, the priest is there to offer up the holy sacri-"We are here, O Lord, Holy Spirit; we Holy Spirit we are intent on framing other sorrows, in the epochs that mark the paththem; whilst under the authority of the the cradle to the grave, in our joys and necessity.

sociations and the deepest interests of our most intimately connected and intertwined. divine ministrations, he is forbidden to into the married state, lest he should be trammelled by the cares and anxieties attending it, and be prevented from giving his whole time and care to the service of God and his people. He is furthermore forbidden to follow any worldly business, trade, or profession ; for "no man, says St. Paul, being a soldier of God. entangleth himself with secular business that he may please Him to whom he hath engaged himself, (2 Tim. ii., 4.)

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Now the priest is not an angel, but a man having human wants and necessities, and must be supported. His whole time is oc-cupied with his duties to God and his flock. It follows, therefore, from the very law of nature, that he is entitled to an honourable support from his flock, and that those who profit spiritually by his labours and ministrations are bound in justice to supply his temporal necessities.

Hence, we find this obligation stringently enforced by the direct authority of God in the old law. 1st. He took the priests duties of a pastor of souls. He is chosen by from amongst the rest of the people and set them apart by themselves. 2nd. They were state of the holy priesthood, and "is ordained to have no share in the division of the promised land. 3rd. God promised that He that he may offer up gifts and sacrifices for Himself would be their portion and inheritance in the midst of the children of Israel representative of Jesus Christ on earth. (Num. xviii., 20.) He therefore ordained various tributes to be given to them in His own name. These were tithes, or the tenth part of the yearly produce of corn and fruits, and also of oxen, sheep, &c. 4th. He ordained, moreover, that the first fruits of the substance of the people should be offered to Him for the use and maintenance of the priests and levites.

This obligation remains in full force in the new or Christian dispensation. Our Lord laid down the general principle that "the labourer is worthy of his hire," (Luke x., 7) and based the practical working of this principle upon the mutual good will, confidence and kindly relations which should exist between the priest and the people, directing the former to labour in the discharge of his duties from a motive of disinterested zeal, and the latter to minister to his temporal wants from a principle of religious generosity and gratitude. Hence, He said to his apostles, "Freely have you received, freely give." (Matthew x., 8). "Into soldiers of Jesus they have, for the labourer is worthy of his hire."-(Luke x.) St. Paul in his first epistle to the Corinthians, explains the same system, pointing out on the one side the obligation of the faithful to contribute to the support of their pastors, and on the other the zeal and disinterestedness with which the ministers of religion should labour for the glory of God and the salvation and sanctification of souls (see 1st to Corinthians ix., 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, verses down to the 19th verse inclusive.) Hence, the first Provincial Council of Toronto has decreed as follows :--- "Whereas it is of the last importance that the churches and the pastors of churches should be honourably maintained, according to the circumstances of the time, and whereas this obligation is undoubtedly incumbent on the faithful, the Fathers decree that in accordance with the mind of the third Provincial Council of Quebec, the faithful should be always ready according to their means, to build and repair their churches, and also to support their pastors, and that the faithful who enjoy the labours and spiritual gifts of their pastors, are bound in justice and conscience to pay their dues (Decretum xvii.) Inasmuch as the means and circumtances of missions, and of the faithful widely vary, it is morally impossible to lay down a uniform regulation suited to all. Our venerable predecessor in 1857, and again in 1861 ordained "that every family esiding within the limits of each mission should pay to its respective pastor the sum of four dollars per year." This regulation was, doubtless, the wisest and best that could have been made for the circumstances of that period. But the circumstances of the present time are widely different. Then the great majority of our people were new settlers, had not their farms cleared and paid for, and were very straitened as to means. Now our people have their farms paid for and well cultivated, and are prosperous and happy. Then the price of living was extremely low; now it is comparatively high. Under these altered circumstances a new regulation for the honourable support of the pastor becomes a

To the Archbishop belongs the right of convoking a Provincial Synod, of appointing a place in which it is to be held, and of presiding over its deliberations. Whilst the other members of the Synod enjoy the deliberate voice, the Bishops alone possess the decisive voice. The object and extent of synodal action are described by the Council of Trent as extending to "the regulation of morals and correction of abuses, the settling of controversies and such other purposes as are allowed by the Sacred Canons." When the Bishops meet to deliberate in synod, they begin their proceedings by invoking the light and aid of the Holy Ghost, and to this end recite the following beautiful prayer :

(CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT).

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

God Pity the Poor. UNA.

2

The wild-rushing wings of the tempest are sweeping The frost-fettered land like a spirit of wrath; His fierce, icy breath with keen arrows pierce ing The breasts of the wand'rers who stand in

ervant.

"Then you are not to be relied on

been intended as a place of conceal-

ment was exposed to view. Lights were

The day was now fast declining ; the

solved to depart at once, not considering necessary to make any further search

ommissioner himself. "Geoffry," he said, turning abruptly to

CHAPTER VII.

his path; The earth in a trance lies enshrouded in silbreath, if they do get him out," though Larry to himself, as he saw them removing the first brick. At that moment ence, The storm-king knocks loudly at window and door; The prayer of the pitiful fervently rises— God shelter the homeless and pity the poor!

God pity the poor who are wearily sitting By desolate hearth-stones, cold, cheerles

By desonate nearth-scones, cold, encorress, and bare, From which the last ember's pale flicker has faded.

faded, Like hope dying out in the midst of dis-pair. Who look on the wide world and see it a desert.

Where ripple no waters, no green branches wave, Who see in a future as dark as the present No rest but the death-bed, no home but the

God pity the poor when the eddying snow

drifts Are whirled by the wrath of the winter winds by, Like showers of leaves from the pallid star-That float in the depths of the blue lake on

rocured, the mysterious spot carefully xamined, and, to the great disappoint-nent of the searchers, nothing was high; For though they are draping the broad earth in beauty,

And veiling some flaw in each gossamer fold. That beauty is naught to the mother whose children last rays of the sun had faded from the western side of the old Manor. Discour-aged by their ill success, the pursuivants children Are eronching around her in hunger and cold.

God pity the poor, for the wealthy are often As hard as the winter, and cold as its

snow; While fortune makes sunshine and summer around them, They care not for others nor think of their

the cossist to make any further scaren in the room near the chapel. The commissioner and his party passed through the hall where Sir Reginald was till seated. The sharp features of Mr. Higgins wore an expression of baffled pite; and although he said little, he ap

wee; Or if from their plenty a triffe be given, So doubtingly, grudgingly, otten 'dis doled, That to the receiver their "charity" seemeth More painful than hunger, more bitter than coid. God pity the poor' for though all men are

brothers, Though all say "Our Father," not mine, when they pray The proud ones of earth turn aside from the lowly, As if they were fashioned of different clay; They see not in those who in meekness and maticage

Toil. poverty, pain, without murmur en-The im re, age of Him whose first couch was a

nanger; o chose for our sakes to be homeless and

God pity the poor! Give them courage and

Their trials, temptations and troubles to And pity the wealthy whose idol is Fortune, For gold cannot gladden the gloom of the

grave; And as this brief life, whether painful or

pleasant. To one that is endless but opens the door. The heart sighs while thinking on palace and hovel. God pity the wealthy as well as the poor!

TRUE TO TRUST.

THE STORY OF A PORTRAIT.

CHAPTER VI.

"Sir, in this house there is no such a one

"Sir, in this house there is no such a one as you describe; no enemy of the state has ever found shelter beneath my roof. But if it please you to search the place, do so; you are welcome." "I do not require your permission to do that to which I have a right, and which it is my duty to do," replied the commis sioner sharply. "Here, men," he cried, to those who accompanied him, "we must be gin. But this gentleman must be locked up, or he may begone ere we return from our search." ance were dark and dismal, and for some cason there was not the usual stir of busi-ness. An individual, well wrapt up in a ponderous cloak, was the only person to be seen ; he walked with hurried step, ap-pearing quite absorbed in thought. The road was one with which he was evidently well acquainted, for he mechanically curned up and down, from street to street, carredy ever mising his every from the our search.

scarcely ever raising his eyes from the ground until he entered the main thor-oughfare, and then he did look up, and downed for the dim disc force in the "Be satisfied on that point," replied Sir Reginald, who felt not a little indignant at the imputation of cowardice which the remark involved : "you will find me here stopped short: for the din of voi

at the imputation of cowardice which the remark involved ; "you will find me here when your search is ended." "Very well," replied the other reluc-tently ; "let us go to work." The party then spread themselves through the house; but the commissioner soon perceived that it would be almost impossible to find any one without some clue to their hiding place; for the Manor was a rambling building, with an endless number of passage, deep recesses, queer-shaped rooms, large granaries, and vaulted cellars. Vainly they felt along the tapes tried walls to discover if any person were concealed behind ; with no better results

"You are a Papist, as your master is, I "Too much mist at sea to-day for a boat o venture out? What think you, Caster-ian ?" said one of the men. Stephen an-wered by a kind of grunt, and gave a vig-"Faix, yer honor, I am," replied the rous push to the door, whose old hinges reaked and shivered as it flew open. The room into which the wreckers en-Here, men, take up these bricks, and let us see what rats are under them," ex-claimed Mr. Higgins impatiently. "I'll defend his reverence to my dying

The room into which the wreckers en-tered was small and miserable, and so dark that the numerous objects that filled it was scarcely distinguishable. Its sole occupant was an old man, whose long white beard and straggling locks gave him 'a somewhat wild appearance; his hooked nose and piercing black eyes be-tokened a Jewish origin, the expression of his face was far from agreeable there being harry to make the second secon his face was far from agreeable, there being a look of cunning aud deceit impressed upon it, which had increased with age. This individual was, when his visitor en-tered, seated in an old chair, his thin bony other than himself should have the honor of a discovery, agreed to this; and they all left the room to join the rest of the party, who had found a hollow place in the wall behind a large piece of tapestry, which they had partly torn down. Con-siderable time and trouble were expended in pieceing the wall, when what evidently hands grasping a leathern purse, of which he had been counting one by one the glittering contents, but the moment the door was pushed open, money and purse had disappeared in the Jew's pocket. "Good afternoon to you, Isaac," said Casterman. "The Dame Barnby's child dod more bird with the safet of the sa

Casterman. "The Dame Barnby's child and my own little girl brought you the bundle of clothes and other small things bundle of clothes and other small things from the last wreck, did they not ?" "Yes," replied the Jew; "and a worth-less lot they are. There," he added, dragging some old clothes from under his chair; "who do you think would buy that? Why, half the braid is torn off the cost and one of the shower is nearly torn

at, and one of the sleeves is nearly torn pieces. The fellow who wore it must we struggled violently, trying to get up to rocks near Tyandour, may be." "Perhaps so; but that's no matter What will you give for the whole lot?"

An animated discussion ensued between the wreeker and the Jew, and at length the articles were reluctantly paid for by

Casternan then produced with an air of triumph a beautiful diamond ring which he had brought in his pocket. "What do you think of that ?" he inspite ; and although he said little, he ap peared much mortified. "I have found nothing this time," were the only words he uttered ; and without waiting for an answer he left the house. Of the party of townspeople who, at the instigation of the ever-busy black-smith, had volunteered to accompany him, some laughed at his failure, others grum-bled at the uscless trouble they had given themselves ; one and all agreed that they would not again put such ready faith in mere reports ; and none were more con-vinced of the folly of doing so than the commissioner himself.

The old man took it eagerly in his hand, rubbed the precious stones, and nurrured half to himself: "Real diamonds set in gold,—eight of them I do declare! But," he added in a

them I do declare! But," he added in a louder tone, "what use is so costly an article to me, who in this poor town would purchase it? I can't give much for it, or I should loose by it." "Why do you speak thus?" replied Stephen angrily. "You know well that all such things as are too costly to find a purchaser here, you sell to your nephew, who comes from London town."

he unfortunate attendant who had rought him the tidings, "what heardest hon about the priest ?" "Master, 'twas as I told you; that two archaser here, you sell to your nepnew, who comes from London town." "True," replied Isaac, "but he cometh only once in the year, the journey being long and much beset with dangers; Fnow en said that a person whom they had en had travelled here with a man who "Then if you wish to remain in my service," retorted Mr. Higgins, "take heed that you never bring the like uncertain reports again to disquiet me." "Well," said Casterman, "you won't

The last days of October had been chilly ac first of November dawned cheerles the first of November dawned cheerles and foggy, and as the day were on, its as beet did not improve. At four o'clock hat afternoon the narrow streets of Pen-ance were dark and dismal, and for some ensembles measure the strength of the some

"Come, don't let us quarrel, and don't be off in such a hurry, Casterman. I was just going to propose a plan for you to gain a right good sum of money, there-fore you ought to be glad to give me this ring cheap. Of course you will likewise share with me half what you will gain by following my plan. Do you under-stand "."

"No," said Casterman. "Say what you mean at once, and don't keep me waiting

mpatiently. "Why, half the money that I shall make ou gain." "And why do you want my help? not

ally "Ah, I wax old, and can't do all I want

"Yes, yes ; go on, and be quick." "Listen," replied the Jew. "I heard say hat a Popish priest was in the town."

hastily retraced his steps homeward. That rocks with the billows rushing high against evening, Stephen Casterman intimated to his brother what the Jew had told him ; Mark concurred in old Isaac's opinion that the surest way of knowing Sir Reginald's movements was to become acquainted with his servants.

TO BE CONTINUED. CONNEMARA.

[From the Tuam News, November 24] Let not ambition mock their useful toil, Their homely joys and destiny obscure: Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile The short and simple annals of the poor. In a former issue of the fearless and

patriotic News I called public attention to some wrongs perpetrated on some of the poor people of this backward country—a people the most endaring, obliging, and, 1 may call them, the most primitive in Erin—a people who are cut away from all their Irish brethren of intelligence by that great range of mountains, the Twelve Pins,

as completely as one tribe of Caucasians is shut away from the other. Consequently they can be wronged by bad men with impunity. Perhaps some of your readers will say approximate the other the other will say amongst themselves that I am ciuel in tearing open old wounds in order to gloat my eyes in looking at them bleed-ing afresh. Indeed I have no such desire

t heart; but, gentle reader, when old wounds don't heal they require to be opened, and a fresh poultice may cure them forever. If I tear open these wounds it is in order to see could they be healed for ever. And now I will display a fresh

one which requires an immediate remedy. Sir, I mentioned in a former issue that Colonel Nolan had an island property in Colonel Nolan had an island property in this country; he also owns some islands in the Corrib; so that if he had the good fortune of living in the days of Sir Walter Scott 'tis quite probable he would call him the Lord of the Isles. The Island he owns here is a shallow, sandy soil, resting on a granite bottom, and so thickly is it inhab-ited that some of the tenants are sowing their putate all with some cross these 62

their potato and with same crops these 62 years: others are sowing it since time beyond memory. Consequently very few have any grains sowed. It would grow harley but it word did sould grow have any grains sowed. It would grow barley, but it never did or will grow oats. This island pays \pounds 505 rent. Nor would $\forall r$. Nolan give any reduction, though its valuation, according to Griffith, is only \pounds 256. On main land this gentleman owns two eraggy hills, covered with whins, hazel, blackthorn, briars, and some beau-tiful purple heather. One of those hills, which is two miles off, was rented by the people of this island smore the cardiest ages: people of this island since the earliest ages for it was there they reared their cattle was here not fully two months ago, so must needs keep this ring over ten

I must needs keep this ring over ten months." "Well," said Casterman, "you won't make me believe that the keep thereof costs anything." He put the ring in his pocket, and ad-vanced towards the door; Isaac called him back

marching each day on towards this hi each carrying a basket with some potato "Come. don't let us quarrel, and don't in it, some having sheaves of straw on top of the basket, while the cattle

which were accustomed to this practice could be seen perched on the brows of the beetling cliffs, looking wist-fully southwards towards the island—as wistfully as Jacob of old looking towards

wistfully as Jacob of old looking toward Egypt for the return of his sons with loo expected and much-needed corn. Or they would remind one—as they stood high

"I will," replied the Jew hesitatingly. I will; but you promise to give me

"Half what ?" demanded the wrecker

surely for the pleasure of sharing some money with me," said Casterman sarcasti-

so you must needs help me. You pro mise to let me have half ?"

cannon,⁴ and we let them down there where they remain for six hours. Then, where they remain for six notics. Then, said he, we cast anchor on some shallow breaker, say about two or three fathoms deep; we have long poles with a cross at one end, which we insert into the water; we twist it in the touch scattwood and and we twist it in the tough sea-weed and pull we twist it in the tough sea-weed and pull with all our strength, and we cast the weed into the boat while the waves are raging around us. In the evening we return home, having, perhaps, a dozen of lobsters and as much weed as would make a cwt. of kelp. All may be worth ten shillings. And, said this fearless son of toil while a smile lit up his dark weather.

hillings. And, said this fearless son of oil, while a smile lit up his dark weather-beaten visage, I need hardly tell you, sir, we be very tired, wet, and hungry when we return in the evening, and our virtu-ous wives and ragged little ones are happy to welcome us.

Now I will return to my former subject by informing you that Mr. Nolan has dismissed an old bailiff who has been in his employment these twenty or thirty years- dismissed him in his old age, withut assigning any cause for so doing, and out assigning any cause for so doing, and he has set a new man over his tenantry, though the tenants, to a man, "memorialed" him not to do so, for they say, be it true or false, I caunot say, that the new man is a sch—se—; and the first thing he did after appointing this man, was to deprive these poor islanders of the hill which has been in the possession of their memory. dominant spirit, and true to her purposes of perversion, she determined to conquer it. She knew that if the children still honored, and still loved the mother of God, if they still clued to invoke her name, if they still called on her, if they still kept her image

ancestors since time beyond memory. This is an act of injustice that will stain his fair name forever. The tenants have sent him a letter offering to clear off all debt due on this hill by themselves and co-partners, and I dare say he will pay no attention to them, for he wants the hill for his grand vizier, and the islanders must sell away their cattle and be beggars forever. I do not vonder at what he does when the peopl of Galway admire him so much and never juestion his acts, and he treats them with o much contempt that he never goes nnually before his constituents to give in account of his stewardship. There are other acts of this man which I shall now and again lay before the public, and if he s not able to prove that I am telling what s not true, it follows that I will show he an unjust tyrant. No more shall those are-footed, ill-clad, ill-fed islanders wend heir way towards their favorite hill, like rue believers wending their way towards lecca. No more shall the sweet lowing of their cows swell upon the morning reeze and be re-echoed from crag to crag. to more shall the peasant girl's sweet which songs be heard in the valleys as she sits milking Drimindhu, or the gorsoon sport on the Tavnagh, where stands the rude Booly. No more shall the bed-rid-len old islander quaff his cup of boiled milk, or the child partake of the family operation of the child partake of the family

One act of an ill-advised gentle man has put an end to it forever. Believe me, dear sir, Your faithful servant.

JAMES BERRY Carna Recess, Nov. 22, 1882.

WHATELY'S DAUGHTER:

HE RECORD OF AN AWFUL LIFE -THE WOMAN THAT SOUGHT TO INDUCE IRISH ORPHANS TO INSULT THE MOTHER OF GOD-WHAT SHE IS DOING IN EGYPT.

above, ruminating, their outlines, cu clearly against the blue firmanent-the From the Central Catholic Advocate.] A Midwife of Egypt .- One of the latest would remind one of the inhabitants of eme beleagured city looking from it items of general information is that Miss Whately,daughter of Archbishop Whately, the Protestant prelate placed over the Catholic people of Dublin, in Ireland, by Queen Victoria, at a salary of seventy-five amparts for succor and assistancesuccor alas! that in many instances never reached them. Then, when their owner would approach the foot of what I may well term the watch-tower of those animals, they would rush down lowing, and display thousand a year for life, is owner and directress of a school at Cairo, in Egypt, with pupils to the number of 300, males, as much joy and gladness as a sallying party issuing from the gates of a besieged city, hastening to welcome a convoy of and females, and of another at Damietta with pupils to the number of eighty.

friends laden with provisions for their re-lief. And it often brought home to my Great are the prises therefor lavished on Miss Whately. It is pointed out that in the true spirit of the Gospel she disposes of her fortune (acquired by her father for teaching a religion that the Irish people memory visions of that incident men-tioned in Roman history, how, when that at a Popish priest was in the town." the greatest general of antiquity, Hanni-"Is that all you have to tell me?" in-bal, was pinned in by his enemies in the do not want) in rearing and educating the "Is that all you have to tell me ?" in-terrupted the other. "I heard it long ago; it is no matter to me, and ought to be none to you, I am sure, who are but a Jew." "All Christians are the same to me; I and the same to the Christian doctrines before the hommedan, will she tell him that the best way to ensure the Son of Man is to throw mud at the image of His Mother? Will she raise a statue in Cairo and gather the rchins round it to deride it, to hiss at it, court inquiry, and we know her to be en-gaged in the school business ever since to jibe it and make it a mockery? If she es not, she forgets her doctrines in does not, she lorgets her doctrines in the shadow of the hills at Killiney. If she ceases to remember the festivals of the Mother of God to insult her image it is she gave up her hopes of a husban she gave up her nopes of a husband a quarter of a century ago. Her father (whose card parties were select) departed this existence within the last decade or so after a life of ease and wealth, full of we wise instance will guide them to seek shelter. Why don't you build houses for them, I said. Sir, they would answer, we have two good reasons for not doing so. The first is because we have no handnot because of the penitence of her life, for her sins against the memory of Mary live even in the minds scattered from Ireland over the world. How terrible must they be kept in the record of the Chancery of Mary's Son! years and full of money. Miss Whately in his latter years had been assisting him feeding or fodder for them, for it gives us in his business (for what else was it) by endeavoring to pervert fatherless or moth-erless Catholic children. She had found more than we can do to raise provisions for ourselves and little families six months THE INSANE BIGOT THOUGHT that the best doctrine that she could teach of the year in this barren, granite-covered country. Our second reason, said my old informant, is, we imagine God never intended that houses should be built for out in that Catholic country that her father's corps of assistants should show Ireland is the doctrine of an apostacy founded on insult. She had not the somebody to teach in order to justify the huge sums that were given to them for teaching, and as she had no graver or courage, vile as it would be, to dare to lumb animals; the great old patriarche pursue her abound be, to dare to encourage them by her teaching among men and women, but she took the most hables and men never did so and, said he, the lord of the more pleasant business on hand. reation, man himself has lost a great deal lished a coterie that contributed to her purof his hospitality, simplicity, and virtue pose of raising a school which would be nelpless and powerless of creatures, little since he began to build cities, towns, and a model for perversion. It was NOMINALLY AN ORPHAN ASYLUM, AND ENorphan children of tender years, upon

Before they understand or enter into them, and blooming smid the subterrane-cus caverns with the roar of ten thousand the wonderful Sacrifice of the Cross the Incarnate is known to them. They know Mary as the Mother of Bethlehem, Mary Mary as the Mother of Bethlehem, Mary as the Mother of the Temple, Mary as the protectress of the DivineChild, Mary as the Mother of Calvary, Mary as the Mother at the Resurrection. She is one human figure that to them represents all that is loveable, all that is solemn, all that is holy, all that is benevolent; and in the other human figure they recoming the other human figure they recognize the marvellous Son, the Son of Mary who loved her, and the Son of God who raised loved her, and the Son of God who raised her to the incomparable majesty of being His Mother. This grows on them with their first thought. The name of the Divine Mother is the earliest on their lips. Without it their faith would be dark and dreary and impossible, and the children in the Church love Mary with a love unsur-tional the Saint and the start the passed only by the Saints, because they know that she alone of all that was ever in the world lived only in God, lived only with God, and miracle of miracles, wonder of wonders, lived only because God willed of wonders, lived only because God willed her to live for His own glory. Miss Whately, in the unfortunate orphans betrayed to her guiles, found this pre-dominant spirit, and true to her purposes of variance of the determined of the second second

LIKE A PULSE-THROB IN THEIR CHILDISH

JAN. 5, 1883.

LIKE A PULSE-THROB IN THEIR CHILDISH HEARTS, Protestanti m would never have a home therein, for in riper years the thought of Mary would drive it out. She tried punishment with them. She tried depriva-tions on them. She tried fasting except on Friday. She tried putting them to the pain of imprisonment during play hours, but it was of no use. The Blessed Virgin Mary was still loved by the little children, the poor, unlettered little chilchildren, the poor, unlettered little children, dren, with their dead mother's praise of dren, with their dead motner's prayees of her, or their dead father's prayers to her, better than Miss Tabitha Whately. A novel design arose in the brain of Miss Whately and her assistants under the circumstances. She would try the effect of ridicule, of contempt, of derision on their love for the Blessed Virgin. She their love for the Blessed Virgin. She would get the children to make fun of the Mother of God! What an appalling, what a frightful act, for any one daring to term herself a Christian! By her orders, or by herself, she had a statue purchased on a feast day of the Blessed Virgin, and placed in the school grounds of the Vulture's Nest, and, vlaced around of the Vulture's Nest, and, placed around the statue and on it, tawdry and filthy ornaments. A WRETCHED HAT OR A WRETCHED CAP

A whetched hat on a whetched car was placed on the head of the image, a clay pipe was placed in the mouth, and the teachers and nurses brought the chil-dren out to parade around and laugh at the statue. Of course there was precedent for this, when the Roman soldiers and the lewish cilizens made a mockary of the Jewish citizens made a mockery of the Beloved Son of the Virgin Mary, but the Beloved Son of the Virgin Mary, but the outrage did not improve in the nineteenth century. After hours of this, as the evening fell, fireworks, crackers and wheels were set aflame, and the children enjoyed it; the whole irreverent scene closing, by directions of the teachers, in the fun of flinging filth and mud at the statue of the Mother of Christianity, and the acts of derision were complete! What heart is there that ever had one impulse of love for the Son of God, that would not recoil and thrill with horror at the worse than and thrill with horror at the wors Pagan insult to His loving Mother? Pagan, did we write? Pagan or Jew never msulted the Mother of God. There is no record of it. She alone of all that loved Him and lived with Him escaped insult. There is not a trace of a record of such a foul deed. oul deed. AND THIS IS THE WOMAN OF THE SCHOOL OF

CAIRO,

CAIRO, this guide, this philosopher, and friend of the Dublin "Vulture's Nest." Here is the teacher of Christianity to the little Ma-hommedan Egyptians. Is there such a figure in Christian history? The reviler of the Mother in Ireland is the preacher of the Son in Egypt. When she expands the Christian doctrings before the M

JAN. 5. 1883.

For The Pilot. In the Depths.

BY MINNIE GILMORE.

here are dim, dumb hours of longing— Ora longing that grows to pain, s the budding shade o'er the sunny glad Grows to a bloom of rain.

nd whether for earth or heaven, For the shore or the soundless sea — or the love of old, or the new love told. Or the love that yet may be.

hether for song or for silence— For a laugh of an echoed glee, a thought alone, on the chapel stor is all unknown to me!

1

comes in the break of morning, When the sun cools his golden fect the little stream, that folds like a drea 'he bed of the drowsy wheat.

d my soul sinks sobbing, sobbing, while my heart and my eyes grow hot the bitter pain of a yearning vain, or something that is not.

omes in the quiet gloaming; Then the heart of the world is still; If the soft, gray eye of the evening si ooks wistfully on the hill. ngsky

Al I grow so weary, weary the maddening, mystic pain, It I long to rest on the earth's still brea nd never wake again.

Tn the young moon mounts up palely in the tide of the smooth sky-sea, A as her heart grows, like a blooming r its circled fulgency.

Tre comes such a yearning, yearning, that the strings of my heart are stirred. A: a wail upfoats: like a rent harp's not dying Love's last word.

OPain, whence art thou, and wherefore! Ills the voice of the tender God-"N, thy answer waits, at the graveya gates, Ad sings 'neath the silent sod!"

THE MURDERED MORGAN. Cleveland Leader, December 15.

N. Thomas Benjamin Forbes, of th

a, thomas benjamin Forbes, of the citylds an interesting and hitherto us pushed chapter to the history of the abdition and possible murder of Ca tainWilliam Morgan, of Masonic note introduced the second seco

iety Mr. Forbes is an old gentleman near eighty years, of feeble health, livin alterately with a son on Detroit stre

neathe city limits, with a daughter Noralk, and on his small farm abo

eigh miles south-west of the city. I wasorn and grew up in the vicinity

oBatavia, Genesee county, New York thome of Morgan, and at the time

Mrgan's abduction was serving as a hire

mn for Colonel Mosely Stoddard, mast

MR. FORBES' STORY. (he following is Mr. Forbes' story

his nowledge of the abduction, as relate in stail to a representative of this jou

nallesterday: When Morgan was abducted I was worl ing for Colonel Mosely Stoddard, wi live on a large farm about four mil fron Batavia. Morgan I had known f seveal years. He was a short man wi red lair. One night he was taken out his hed by four masked men and carrie off. On the aftermoon before, that derive

off. On the afternoon before that day

off. On the afternoon before that day was it an apple paring bee, and didn get home to Stoddard's until after darl Jist as I was going into the house a car rigg drove up to the gate. I reckome itwas some one to see the Colonel, wh was a lawyer, and master of a Mason lodge there. I went down to the gate an iteration of the carriage and aske

astranger got out of the carriage and aske me if Colonel Stoddard was at hom I old him I supposed so for all I knew, a

I had just got horse myself. He said Tell him I wantto see him out here quick I went into the house and told the Colone

I went into the house and told the Colone nel, who got up and went down to th first gate. I thought I wouldn't go t bad, for the Colonel might want me for something. In about five minutes h

came in and said, 'Thomas harness up

TO THE CLOSE CARRIAGE

Batavia. Morga

of Masonic lodge at Batavia. dispeared in the fall of 1826.

nal esterday:

the blacks

oncealed behind ; with no better results they measured the rooms with long pole

Thomas Tregarthen, besides being well so that if any part were not accounted for, they might piece into that portion of the wall. At length the commissioner found his way to the chapel. A Catholic place of worship it had certainly been, but there was no signs of it being now used as such: was no signs of it being now used as such; and as those who had raised the beautiful and as those who had raised the beautiful little Gothic structure were long since gone to their repose, Mr. Higgins could censure no one for its existence. Leaving the spot, he mounted a small spiral staircase, which led to the room where Father Ralph Well," returned Stephen, "what is Thomas Tregarthen talking to you all about to day?"
 "He was just giving us his ideas on re-index of the state of the state of the state of the state index of the state of the sta lay concealed.

"Geoffry," said the commissioner to one igion. You know awhile ago the con table searched Sir Reginald's house for a of his men, "do you see those bricks near the fire-place? They look to me as if they had been newly put down." "Certainly, sir, they have that appear-ance. Is it your pleasure that we should Papist priest, whom folks said was there methought it was a grievous thing to mo

metholight it was a grievous thing to mo-lest so good a gentleman. However, the constable has offered a reward to any one who shall find the hiding-place of the said priest; so the carpenter has been on the best way.

ance. Is it your pleasure that we should remove them ?" "Might there not be a place for a man to get down into the wall of the chimney below, by lifting up this hearth ?" re marked another of the pursuivants, sev-eral of whom had collected round the rout

spot. "It is only the rats, yer honor," said a voice from behind; and the commissioner on looking round, saw a tall, vigorous man standing at the top of the stairs. "O, here is Larry O'Toole!" said one of the party, who recognized in the new comer an Irish servant who had been many years at the Manor. "I gave orders for all the serving-folks to be locked up; why have I not been obseved U? demanded M. Historica and the site in the site in the forge at the time; and the master stopping to see what the mat-ter was, there gathered the crowd you see, and Master Treagathen got very warm about religion; he is a marvelously good speaker. I could listen to him the live-long day." "Well," said Casterman, "as I have no time to lose in talking or in hearing spot. "It is only the rats, yer honor," said a

many years at the Manor.
"I gave orders for all the serving-folks to be locked up ; why have I not been obeyed l?" demanded Mr. Higgins in an angry tone. Before his attendants had time to answer, Larry responded :
"Sure it is out of the house I was until L came in, and then one of yer own men told me what ye were looking for. It's not much they will find, says I. But when I sawye searching where we took up the bricks to get at them rats, why, sure I did not like to see a gentheman like your honor troubling himself about so small a matter. It's no concern of mine, of course, so I'l just say no more about it, if yer honor does not wish."
The commissioner seemed puzzled ; he looked sternly at Larry, who was now leaning against the chimney with well-feigned indifference, although in truth, he felt anything but indifferent as to the research.

Thomas Tregarthen, besides being well

there is a reward offered to any one who bor them. A hundred pounds is the "O, Master Casterman," exclaimed the

price." "I can't be looking for priests and the like; where should I find them? they keep themselves hidden up, for good rea sons too; they have a bad chance for their life when they are caught." "Have no." which the Jow. "Thave not

"Hark ye," cried the Jew. "I have not dwelt all my life in this miserable old ouse, that is falling about mine ears like the building that one of my forefathers, Sampson, pulled down on the heads of the Philistines; nay, I was rich and pros

perous once, the partner of a wealthy mer chant; but the tide of fortune went against me. My partner was a Christian of one sort, and then he changed his re-"Well, what has he found?" interrupted asterman, who was growing impatient. "In truth, he found nothing, but he bought he had, and came to Master Tregion and became another sort of a Chris

igion and became another sort of a Chris ian, a Catholic, or Papist as they be more ommonly named; he worshipped in ecret and used much caution; but he iked and trusted me, and many things

in and note that below is a first of the truth. It was be a great of the same opinion, for he told the truth. How do you manage to told the truth. How do you manage to told the truth. How do you manage to told the truth. We live like a great portion of the natives of China, on the water, said has they tried to have a priest; and if you were to watch, you would find that all the Papists have at some time of the year a priest in their houses. Now, Sir Reginald is one of them; watch him, and you are sure to discover that he harbors priests." "Ah," said Isaac musingly, "that is true; do you know any of the serving-folks?" "Ah," said Isaac musingly, "that is true; do you know any of the serving-folks?" "Not, how should 1?" "Not, how should whom to practice with outrages upon their parent's faith. What a lover of abomination was this woman under the guise of charity. Baffled in Ireland, her dreams exploded long since, her hair white with years and defeat (unless she dyes it), she seeks a name among the Mahommedans and we unveil her true Mahommedans and we unveil her true character as an evangelist. We shall take care that she shall not be ignorant that twenty years after her exploits, or the evaluates of her helpmates, in the Vulexploits of her helpmates, in the Vul-ture's Nest are over, if the mails reach her he will learn that she is in the pillory of public opinion for them again. The dramatist says "that men's evil deeds live

lo you know any of the serving-folks?" "No; how should 1?" "Well, I will tell you what you must lo; make friends with the servants of the balieve me." "I will try." replied Casterman, who seemed puzzled as to how he was to attain the desired object. "Good-afternoon Isaac." I was hould it was an about the size of a quarter porter barrel. We leave a hole at one end, with a funnel going down into it, something like those ink bottles you have often seen in your childhood the desired object. "Good-afternoon Isaac." I was not how he was to attain the desired object. "Good-afternoon I saac." I was not how he was to attain the desired object. "Good-afternoon I was not how he was to attain the desired object. "Good-afternoon I was not how he was to attain the desired object. "Good-afternoon I was not how he was to attain the desired object. "Good-afternoon I was not how he was to attain the desired object. "Good-afternoon I was not how he was to attain the desired object. "Good-afternoon I was not how he was to attain the desired object. "Good-afternoon I was not how he was to attain the desired object. "Good-afternoon I was not how he was to attain the desired object. "Good-afternoon I was not how he was to attain the desired object. "Good-afternoon I was not how he was to attain the desired object. "Good-afternoon I was not how he was to attain the desired object. "Good-afternoon I was not how he was to attain the desired object. "Good-afternoon I was not how he was to attain the desired object. "Good-afternoon I was not how he was to attain the desired object. "Good-afternoon I was not here is an example, that was not he at the was an abountable into it, something like those ink bottles the the was not here is an example, that was

the desired object. "Good-afternoon Isaac." "You don't forget that you are to give me half the money ?" cried the Jew anx-iously. "Yes, when I have it. I promise," said the other with a sneer. So saying the wrecker took his depar-ture. Enveloped in his dark cloak, he better instincts than they could ever learn from Tabitha Whately's teaching, and she is not apt to make more converts amongst them than she made perverts among the Irish, and Tabitha can restore her genius to her native country, Eng-land, and try if it will light up the fens of Lincolnshire or the slums of St. Giles restore in London with better effect.

TO THE CLOSE CARRIAGE just as quick as yon can. The Colom-had a team of black horses suppose to be about the fastest in the county I harnessed them to the close carriag just as quick as I could and drow them around to the front of the horae in pa time. The Colourle act int them around to the front of the house in no time. The Colonel got int the carriage with one of the stranger and two other men got into the other carriage. Then they drove off toward Batavia at a rapid rate. "When I went into the house Mrs. Stod

dard, who was in bed, asked me if th Colonel had gone off. I told her he had Then she wanted to know where he ha gone, and I told her I didn't know. Wel didn't come back that night, and th next morning he didn't come back. Mrs Stoddard got very anxious about him, s I went into town to see if I could find ou anything about him, but I could not. neard then that Morgan had been carrie off, and there was a good bit of excitement We heard nothing of the Colonel fo about ten days, when somebody brough word that our carriage was at Lewiston.² Lewiston is on the Niagara river, a fey miles above Fort Niagara, where it i said that Morgan was for some time con fined. Lewiston is some fifty miles from Batavia

'Mrs. Stoddard told me to take out on of the other horses and go to Lewiston I did so. I found the Colonel's carriag at a livery stable there, and knew it a once. The man who kept the stable said he did not know who left it there Some men

Some men DROVE UP ONE NIGHT and called him up. He went out will a lantern, and said they wanted a chang of horses as quick as he could get them and as good a team as he had. He fixed them out with a new rig, and the Colonel' horses and carriage wave laft them. horses and carriage were left there. After wards somebody had come and taken away the horses. I could not get much out of the liveryman. He said he did not know anything about the affair, and he was very careful in what he said. I think he wai a Mason. I thought I had better leav. the carriage just as it was, so I drove back home and told Mrs. Stoddard all I was able to find out. "Four or five weeks after that one of

the little girls was standing at the window one day, when she cried out : 'Oh ! here comes our carriage ; now I shall see papa. But she didn't see him. The carriage and the black team were driven up to the fron ate, and a man jumped out and ran down the road towards Clarksville. Mrs. Stod-dard said : 'Run after that man and see if you can catch him,' I ran after that man and see i you can catch him,' I ran after him, bu he had a long start and got away from me around a bend in the road. There was a thick woods at one side of the road and think he got into that. I went on to

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For The Pilot. In the Depths.

BY MINNIE GILMORE.

here are dim. dumb hours of longing— Of a longing that grows to pain, s the budding shade over the sunny glade, Grows to a bloom of rain. nd whether for earth or heaven,

For the shore or the soundless sea'-or the love of old, or the new love told, Or the love that yet may be.

Thether for song or for silence— For a laugh of an echoed glee, a thought alone, on the chapel stone is all unknown to me!

comes in the break of morning, When the sun cools his golden feet the little stream, that folds like a dream 'he bed of the drowsy wheat.

d my soul sinks sobbing, sobbing, while my heart and my eyes grow hot, the bitter pain of a yearning vain, or something that is not.

tomes in the quiet gloaming; When the heart of the world is still; At the soft, gray eye of the evening sh ooks wistfully on the hill. sky.

I grow so weary, weary the maddening, mystic pain, It I long to rest on the earth's still breast nd never wake again.

Tn the young moon mounts up palely hthe tide of the smooth sky-sea, A as her heart grows, like a blooming ro its circled fuigency.

Tre comes such a yearning, yearning, hat the strings of my heart are stirred; A a wail upfloats. like a rent harp's notes dying Love's last word. OPain, whence art thou, and wherefore? Its the voice of the tender God-"N, thy answer waits, at the graveyard

gates, Ad sings 'neath the silent sod!"

THE MURDERED MORGAN.

Cleveland Leader, December 15.

N. Thomas Benjamin Forbes, of this A. Thomas Benjamin Forces, of this citydds an interesting and hitherto un-pushed chapter to the history of the abdition and possible murder of Cap-tainWilliam Morgan, of Masonic notor-iety Mr. Forbes is an old gentleman of near eighty years, of feeble health, living alterately with a son on Detroit street neathe city limits, with a daughter at Noralk, and on his small farm about eigh miles south-west of the city. He wassorn and grew up in the vicinity of oBatavia, Genese county, New York, thome of Morgan, and at the time of Mrgan's abduction was serving as a hired nm for Colonel Mosely Stoddard, master of Masonic lodge at Batavia. Morgan on Masonic lodge at Batavia. dispeared in the fall of 1826.

MR. FORDES' STORY. The following is Mr. Forbes' story of his nowledge of the abduction, as related in stall to a representative of this jour-

nal esterday: Wien Morgan was abducted I was working for Colonel Mosely Stoddard, who live on a large farm about four miles from Batavia. Morgan I had known for fron Datavia. Morgan I had known for seveal years. He was a short man with red air. One night he was taken out of his hd by four masked men and carried off. On the afternoon before that day was it an apple paring bee, and didn't git home to Stoddard's until after dark. Jist as I was going into the house a car-rige drove up to the gate. I reckoned itwas some one to see the Colonel, who was a lawyer, and master of a Masonic logg there. I went down to the gate and a stranger got out of the carriage and asked me if Colonel Stoddard was at home. I old him 1 supposed so for all I knew, as I had just got he re myself. He said, Tell him I wantto see him out here quick.' I went into the house and told the Colonel, nel, who got up and went down to the front gate. I thought I wouldn't go to bd, for the Colonel might want me for something. In about five minutes he came in and said, 'Thomas harness up

TO THE CLOSE CARRIAGE just as quick as von can. The Colonel hañ a team of black horses supposed to be about the fastest in the county. I harnessed them to the close carriage just as quick as I could and drove

Clarksville and hunted over the town for a man of his description, but could not find him. "Well, Colonel Stoddard didn't come

back home for two or three months, but one day he walked in, and went about his business. I never asked him where he business. I never asked him where he had been, and Mrs. Stoddard never asked him, as far as I know. I think she had an idea where the Colonel had been, and didn't care to say anything about his trip, and would never

TALK ABOUT MORGAN'S DISAPPEARANCE. "Next year, you know, they found a decayed body in Lake Ontario, and brought it to Batavia. I saw it. That is, I saw some bones, some clothing, and a little red hair sticking to the skull. Mrs. hitle red hair sticking to the skull. Mrs. Morgan thought it was the body of her husband. I never told this story to any one, not even to Mrs. Morgan. She cried bitterly whenever the subject was men-tioned to her, and I didn't like to add to her troubles. I have sometimes thought I would tell it if I was satisfied that every. body who had anything to do with the matter was dead, and I think they all

The reporter called Mr. Forbes' attention to an assertion that Morgan had been sent to Australia; that he conducted a newspaper at Melbourne until his death, and that his son is publishing it there now and that his son is publishing it there now.

The old gentleman said: "That is unreasonable. When he was taken away he had three children, all very taken away he had three children, all very small, two boys and a girl. They re-mained at Batavia, and never knew any-thing more about their father and his death than their mother did." Though Mr. Forbes is feeble bodily, he seems to have a very vivid recollection of the facts which he relates as above. He

has cherished them in his memory for over fifty years, thinking over them fre-quently, and tells a very connected story.

Dr. Johnson on Catholicism.

The opinion of the great English moral-ist, Johnson, a sound Tory, and ultra High Churchman, concerning the Catholic Church was a favorable one. The follow-ing passage occurs in his life, by Boswell, ol. I, page 154 : "That he (Dr. Johnson) in conformity

with the opinion of many of the most able, learned, and pious Christians in all ages, supported that there was a middle state after death, previous to the time at which departed souls are finally received to eterand felicity, appears, I think, unquestion-ably from his devotions. In his prayers and meditations is the following passage : 'And, O Lord, so far as it may be lawful in the Loremered to The following the following the second me, I commend to Thy fatherly good-

ess the soul of my departed wife; be-eeching Thee to grant her whatever is pest in her present state, and finally to receive her to eternal happiness."" Again, in another part of the same life, he following dialogue occurs. Verily the ood Doctor would astonish the High-

Church party of the present day : Boswell loquitur-I had hired a Bohe mian as my servant while I remained in London, and being much pleased with him, a sked Dr. Johnson whether his being a Roman Catholic should prevent my taking him with me to Scotland. Johnson-Why, no sir: if he has no

Presbyterian religion.

Boswell-You are joking. Johnson-No, sir : I really think so; nay, sir, of the two, I prefer the Popish. I proceeded : What do you think, sir, of purgatory as believed by the Roman Catholics?

Johnson-Why, sir, it is a very harmless doctrine. They are of opinion that the enerality of mankind are neither so ob-stinately wicked as to deserve everlasting punishment, nor so good as to mark held in the highest esteem by Francis I., who in November of the same very state of the same very sta stinately wicked as to deserve eventsting punishment, nor so good as to merit being admitted into the society of blessed spirits ; and that, therefore, God is graciously pleased to allow of a middle state, where they may be purified by certain degrees him the bishopric of Mirgoix, in Langue-him the bishopric of Mirgoix, in Langue-doc, to which he was coasecrated on the 5th of the following December. On his of suffering ; you see, sir, there is nothing unreasonable in this. Boswell-But, then, sir, their Masses for

Beston, or Bethune, so called from Bethune, a town of French Flanders, is a surname which originally belonged to an illustrious house in France, from which evenue to Dube in France, from which spring the Duke de Sully, the renowned minister and bosom friend of the Great Henry the Fourth. From France the Beatons passed over into England with William the Conqueror, and one of them

CARDINAL BEAFON.

was the trusty companion of King Rich ard Cœur de Lion on his way homeward from the Hely Land, when both were both wer made prisoners by the Duke of Austria. As early as 1165 we find the Beatons already settled in Scotland, the owners considerable possessions in the county of Angus under the chieftaincy of the laird of Westhall; and during a long and im-portant period of Scottish history, no family of their rank was more honored than theirs by matrimonial connections with the noble and more powerful families of the kingdom. Conspicuous amorg those who continued faithful to the heroic Bruce was Alexander Beaton, who Britee was Alexander Deaton, who was knighted for his extraordinary valor, and afterwards slain in the battle of Dupplin Moor in 1332. In the fifth year of the reign of Robert the Second, Robert Beaton, "familiaris regis," a younger son of Sir Alexander, married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Balfour; and on lis son succeeding to the estate, Beaton of Balfour because the family name. Of this celebrated house James Beaton, Arch-bishon of St. Andersen, kick, and the second bishop of St. Andrews; his neph-w, Car-dinal Beaton; and the Cardinal's nephew, James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow were most distinguished descendants. David Beaton, Cardinal, Primate, and

Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, vas the third son of John Beaton of Balfour Isabel, daughter of David Monyperny of Pitmilly. He was born at the mansion house of Balfour in 1494, and in October, 1511, became a student at the University of St. Andrews. Subsequently he was sent to Paris, where he studied theology, and the canon and civil laws for some years. In due time he was ordained priest, preferred to the rectory of Camp-

priese, preferred to the rectory of Camp-sie in Stirlingshire, and to the chancellor-ship of the church of Glasgow. His great abilities soon attracted the attention of the regent, the Dake of Albany, and the first tep in his rapid promotion to high dig-ities in Church and State was his apointment to the office of resident for cotland at the French court in 1519. In 523, his uncle, being translated from Glasgow to St. Andrews, and appointed rimate of Scotland, resignel in his favor he rich abbey of Arbroath, thus giving him a right to sit in parliament on his eturn to Scotland in 1525. In February 533, Beaton, who had become prothono tary public, was sent ambassador to France to obtain a renewal of the ancient league between the two countries, and to negotiate a marriage between King Jame the Fifth and Princess Magdalene. His deep penetration, skilful address, and patriotic zeal enabled him, while there, to gain an insight into the mischievous de signs of Henry VIII., and to transmit to his royal master such important intelli-gence as averted a serious quarrel with the English monarch. After having, January 1st, 1537, married James V. and Boswell—So, sir, you are no great Boswell—So, sir, you are no great enemy to the Roman Catholic religion ? Johnson—No more, sir, than to the Presbytarian radician ra marriage with Mary of Lorraine, best and wisest woman of the age." "the Re turning with that admirable princess, he solemnized the marriage in the Cathedral Church of St. Andrews. On the occasion of his latter visit to France he procured the papal bull dated February 12th, 1537,

complished King Jam s, overwhelmed at perceive that it is not with the Irish left and drudgery, and pain and physical fexlength with disgust, shame, and disappoin ment at the perfidy of his nobles wi persistently refuse to the border to musish follow him acr the border to punish the English force under the duke of Norfolk aiready in ful retreat, disbands his recreant army, re-turns to his capital, and having in his last will appointed his ever faithful a d wise counsellor, Cardinal Beaton, regent and governor of the realm, as well as guard of the infant queen, assisted by a council composed of the earls of Huntiy, Argyle, and Murray, dies of a broken heart, Dec. 13, 1542. The Cardinal, whom the English auto-

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

crat had long since hated and eagerly striven to disgrace, because he knew him striven to disgrace, because he knew him to be a tower of strength to Scotland's friends, no sooner produced the will of his late master, than the weak and vaciliating Earl of Arran, as unprincipled as he was ambitious, who had already repeat-edly betrayed his disloyalty to his coun-try and his subserviency to Henry, was had to elsim the led to claim the regency and to declare that the document was forged, although not a title of evidence was ever brought forth to substantiate so foul a libel, and although all admitted that, for fidelity, talents, patriotism and worth, the accustood in the estimation of James as the very first man in his kingdom, and was consequently the most likely to be ap-pointed by him to be the guardian and protector of his infant daughter. Rath than increase divisions, and occasion civil war, the Primate, with characteristic good sense, waived his right, and allowed th Earl to become Governor of the kingdom. The wise vigilance and disinterested state manship of the wronged Cardinal soo won for him Arran's confidence, and con tirued to be more than ever a match for the daplicity, bribes, and sophistry of Henry. In vain did the earls of Glen-Henry. cairn, Cassillis, Angus, and Marshall, the Lords Maxwell, Somerville and Oliphant, Sir George Douglas, the Master of Max well, and other Protestant barons, all pensioners of England, subscribe a bond binding them to exert all their strength and influence to deliver over to the tyrant the government of Scotland,

dinal Beaton as England's greatest enemy. TO BE CONTINUED.

BANQUET TO A. M. SULLIVAN.

To celebrate the happy return from America of the above distinguished Irish man, a dinner was given at the Westmin ster Palace Hotel on Saturday evening. Mr. Sullivan met with a very hearty re ception from his friends, and we a pleased to note a great improvement e health of that gentleman since he let The chair wa

these hearts of that genteman since he le these shores for the States. The chair wa occupied by Mr. Parnell, M. P. Mr. Parnell, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening, said: I think will not often fall to the lot of any ma to propose the health of a gentleman with such a career as that of A. M. Sullivan and upon such a remarkable occasion when he has returned from a visit to that great sister country (1 may say of ours) beyond the Atlantic, where he received such a remarkable welcome—he a constitutional Nationalist-from men of all political creeds and belief in that great Republic (cheers). The career of A. M. Sullivan takes us almost back to-it cersunivan takes us atmost back to-it cer-tainly reminds us of old days-when Davis, Duffey, and Dillon started and wrote for the *Nation* (cheers); and A. M. Sullivan, who received from their hands the glorious traditions of that paper, faithfully maintained them until he handed them over to his respected brother (applause). We owe to Mr. Sullivan a deep debt of gratitude for the way in which he has kept the mind of the people, above, beyond all other things and all other interests, however great, upon the goal to which we to day direct our people-the goal of national self-gov ernment for Ireland (loud applause). egretted the disappearance of Mr. A. M. Sullivan from his seat in Par-liament (applause), but he has found opportunities and occasions-I will not say to be not less useful, because his plendid forensic ability gave him opporunity of usefulness and service in his lace in the House of Commons which ew men can have, but he has, since hi retirement from Parliament, found opportunities for doing stalwart services for hi country (cheers). He has crossed the tormy Atlantic, and has carried the tale of our struggles and demands from State the American Union. State W welcome him back again amongst us, and trust that the day may come when A. M. Sullivan will take his place in an Irish House of Commons upon Irish soil, and may devote those splendid abilities which he possesses, and which he uses for the penefit of his country, in the cause of his native land, not in exile: but at home in reland once again (loud and prolonged Mr. Sullivan, on rising to respond, was eccived with enthusiastic cheering. He aid : Never until to night, since the grievous hour struck for me when, with ; ned heart, I had to turn from the field dened heart, I had to turn from the hear of conflict, to quit it and to say farewell to contrades dear, whom I deeply trusted and fondly loved—never until to night had I the chance of telling them all I feit in that hour-how much of personal attachment, how much comradeship, there was between them and me, and now much of the gratitude, that my life could not repay, to that man under whom it was my to serve, and as to whom it was my fondest ambition that to my grave h might call me friend (loud applause). will not waste a precious moment in speak ing upon what is strictly the subject of the toast, for it is the one which, of all others, is to me the least welcom myself; but I shall try to be more useful, and, perhaps, more interesting to you, if, passing from A. M. Sullivan, with a profession of my grateful feelings for your reception of my name, I say a few words

at home they now have to reckon (applause.) They have but removed, as it were, to the further end of the fulcrum the weight that they thought they had destroyed by displacing it, and the Irish who were thus driven forth have a much more powerful leverage on the public optimion of the world to-day than even the Lish here at home (applause). One all-dominant, all consuming anxiety, pervaded those Irish millions in America met me, I will not say on the shore-they did not wait for my feet to touch the soi they sailed down the bay of New York or board a special steamer.

board a special steamer. TO BID ME A KINDY WELCOME to the American shore (applause). Irish-men, representing different organizations, parties and sections, from the most ex-treme to the most moderate, were represented there, and their first question, sented there, and their first question, the one that for months has been deepest in the Irish heart here, was, "Is there dis-union among the men at home?" One passion has seized upon the Irish race in Amorica encode between the trish race in America-one thought pervades then They have reac, aright at length the chequered history of their native land, and they have profited by the lesson which it teaches. They have now arrived at this conclusion—this deep-seated determination—they will not have dividetermination—they will not have divi-sion (loud applause). We have, they say, the most adverse views as to how to accomplish the regeneration of Ireland, but no longer are we pulling at cross purposes, and it is our earnest desire to see the Irish people at home acting unitedly under the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell, which leadership we mean not in the sense of hero worship, not in the sense of the old Celtic clanship not in the sense of the old Celtic clanship of loving the man more than the principle—not so, but in the sense of recognizing that he has shown himself fit to be and that he is the captain of the Irish nation; in the sense they have made a test question at all their meetings that there shall be an unbroken rally of the Irish race from pole to pole, FROM THE RISING TO THE SETTING OF THE

sun under the guidance of Charles Stewart Parnell (loud cheers). The Americans, who are a law abiding people, because law represents for them the consent of the governed—a people who carry reverence for constituted authority to an extreme, because authority there is a sacred thing that symbolises acting for the people-(applause)-when law and authority did no appear before them in that guise they Boycotted tea chests in Boston harbou (laughter and cheers). These people, I say, now at the end of 100 years, so ful reverence for law, were greatly dis tranght at the news of the internal disorder which the cable telegraphs them, on the authority of that impartial London press which never tells anything but truth about Ireland (laughter), and they were grieved to think that the rational move ment should not be pushed forward, as Michael Davitt well said, unstained by crime. Now, I endeavoured to explain a fact that I may state here almost in a

sentence—viz, that it is one of the great difficulties of an Irish leader, or an Irish national public man, that this case is not at all comparable with the case of the leader of a section of a nation that is in unity such as the English people, You cannot apply to the combats of a national party who fight for national existence the rules of public conduct and the amenities of action that are rightly applicable a between citizen and citizen under the same union. Things that could not be tolerated, and should not be tolerated from a party in a nation with its own legislature, may become the duty of the national representatives dragged to a foreign assembly against their will and made to work in a machine FABRICATED UPON THE RUINS OF THEIR

COUNTRY'S LIBERTY (applause). Since I began public hfe I

have witnessed the saddening spectacle of Irishmen who, in the ardour of youth, were brave and true, exhibiting in old age sen-Ultread functions of being superstitious, and are

ertion (applause). The days are done when the life of an Irish national member

when the life of an Irish national member of Parliament was that of easy enjoyment in London. THE MEN AROUND ME KNOW that they had better be toiling on the hill-side in Ireland, as to physical endurance, than going through the duties of that as-sembly; and yet, never in the history of the Irish race for two hundred years have the Irish race for two hundred years have the movements of so many men been watched with such throbbing hearts and streaming eyes as are the movements of these men by the Irish millions in America. They see the conflict passing, as it were, before them. They know the dis-parity of numbers where 50 men fought

against 500. They see, as it were, the shock of the conflict; the smoke of battle hides the scene for a moment from their view, and with palpitating hearts they wait View, and with paipitating hearts they wait until it has cleared away, to see if the Irish flag is still flying in the air (cheers). Passing near the fort where M'Henry was confined during the war of 1812—the American poet who wrote one of the na-tional songs—I was strongly reminded by this attitude of the Irish race of the cir-cumstances under which that American anthem was composed in the prison call anthem was composed in the prison cell. He had been taken captive by the invading British expedition that sailed up to capture Washington, and as he and a number of patriot Americans lay in the works of that port in the hands of their British captors, and their jailers would tell them not as to how the battle went, they had one signal to tell them whether the flag of their country was still mtact, they gazed as the sun rose, through the basements every morning to see if the flag beyond was the English red or the American stripes and stars, and the prisoner gave utterance to his and their feelings n these lines :

Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming; Whose broad stripes and stars through the

perilous fight, O'er the ramparts we watched so gallantly

streaming, The rocket's red glare, The bombs bursting in air, Gave proof through the night That our flag was still there.

(loud applause). But so does that Starspangled banner still wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave, even so on that shore ten millions of our race now nightly pray, watching the morning with streaming eyes to know how the struggle is waging upon the Irish shore (loud applause). I am one of those who (loud applause). I am one of those who believe that in this world moral sympathy counts for a great deal; that Almighty God cannot be left out of the account, and onvinced am I that that evening prayer nd that morning anxiety, representing the desperate determination of ten mil-lions of Irish hearts, will yet have their way and conduce to the establishment and restoration of the national liberties of Ireland (loud and prolonged cheers).

THE SUPERSTITION OF DOUBT.

The man who denies the supernatual deliberately contradicts the universal sen-timent of mankind. Call it superstition, or what you will, it cannot be denied that that sentiment which leads us to look above and beyond the boundaries of material things is so ingrained in the very constitution of human nature that it is atterly impossible to eradicate it. Indeed o true is this, and it is a very curious fact. so true is this, and it is a very currous lac, that those who deny the supernatural are oftentimes the most superstitious. And this is perfectly natural, because in their minds the supernatural exists partly as a minds the superhattinal causes party as a vague, mysterious craving for some imag-inary good, and partly as an undefined fear of apprehended ill; while in the minds of those who believe in the supernatural and are properly instructed, it is an intelligent belief fraught with the greatest comfort

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house in no time. The Colonel got into the carriage with one of the strangers and two other men got into the other carriage. Then they drove off towards Batavia at a rapid rate. "When I went into the house Mrs. Stod-

dard, who was in bed, asked me if the Colonel had gone off. I told her he had. Then she wanted to know where he had gone, and I told her I didn't know. Well, he didn't come back that didn't come back that night, and the next morning he didn't come back. Mrs. Stoddard got very anxious about him, so I went into town to see if I could find out anything about him, but I could not. neard then that Morgan had been carried off, and there was a good bit of excitement. We heard nothing of the Colonel for about ten days, when somebody brought word that our carriage was at Lewiston." Lewiston is on the Niagara river, a few miles above Fort Niagara, where it is said that Morgan was for some time confined. Lewiston is some fifty miles from Batavia

"Mrs. Stoddard told me to take out one of the other horses and go to Lewiston. I did so. I found the Colonel's carriage at a livery stable there, and knew it once. The man who kept the stable said he did not know who left it there. Some men

DROVE UP ONE NIGHT and called him up. He went out with a lantern, and said they wanted a change of horses as quick as he could get them, and as good a team as he had. He fixed them out with a new rig, and the Colonel's horses and carriage were left there. Afterwards somebody had come and taken away the horses. I could not get much out of the liveryman. He said he did not know anything about the affair, and he was very careful in what he said. I think he was a Mason. I thought I had better leave the carriage just as it was, so I drove back home and told Mrs. Stoddard all I was able to find out. "Four or five weeks after that one of

the little girls was standing at the window one day, when she cried out : 'Oh ! here comes our carriage ; now I shall see papa.' But she didn't see him. The carriage and the black team were driven up to the front gate, and a man jumped out and ran down the road towards Clarksville. Mrs. Stode road towards Clarksville. Mrs. Stod. dard said : 'Run after that man and see if you can catch him,' I ran after him, but he had a long start and got away from me around a bend in the road. There was a thick woods at one side of the road and I think he got into that. I went on to bowels and skin.

the dead ? Johnson-Why, sir, if it be once established that there are souls in purgatory, it is as proper to pray for them as for our brethren of mankind who are yet in this

Boswell-The idolatry of the Mass ? Johnson-Sir, there is no idolatry in the Mass ; they believe God to be there, and they adore Him. Boswell-The worship of saints ? Johnson-Sir, they do not worship saints; they invoke them ; they only ask their neares.

their prayers. Boswell-Confession ?

Johnson-Why, I don't know but that is good thing; the Scripture says: "Con-ess your faults one to another"; and the priests confess as well as the laity.

Engaging Manners.—There are a thou-

sand pretty engaging little ways which every person may put on, without run-ning the risk of being deemed either affected or foppish. The sweet smile, the quiet cordial bow, the earnest movement in addressing a friend, more especially a attanger, whom one may recommend to stranger, whom one may recommend to our regards, the inquiring glance, the graceful attention which is so captivat-ing when united with self-possession so captivatthese will insure us the good regards, of even a churl. Above all, there is a certain softness of manner that should be cultivated, and which in either man or woman, adds a charm that almost entirely compensates for lack of beauty. The voice can be modulated so to intonate that it will speak directly to the heart, and politeness may be made essential to our nature. Neither is time thrown away in attending to such things, insignificant as they seem to those who engage in weightier matters.

"Golden Medical Discovery" (words re gistered as a trade-mark) cures all humors from the pimple or eruption to great virulent eating ulcers.

A Fact.

If you suffer from Chronic Disease, and have little faith in advertised remedies and have sought vainly for a cure, consult your Druggist, or address T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, for proof positive regarding the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters, the

return home, he was made coadjutor to his now aged uncle in the see of St. Anhis now aged uncle in the see of St. An-drews, and on the 28th of December, 1538, in consideration of his mare zeal, talents, and influence, he was raked by Pope Paul III. to the dignity of cardinal under the III. to the dignity of cerdinal under the title of St. Stephen on the Calian Hill. The King of France, is order to prove the word clearly his exceptional goodwill still more clearly his exceptional go and respect, renewed the cardinal's letters of naturalization on June 20th, 1539, al. lowing his heirs, though born in Scotland. to inherit his estate in that country. In the autumn of the same year, on the death of Archbishop James Beaton, the Cardinal succeeded to the primatial s

and was soon after appointed least a la-tere in Scotland by the Sovereigu Pontiff. He showed his due sense of the additional responsibility he had now undertaken, by praying the Pope to relieve him to some extent, by the appointment of a coadja-tor in the person of William Gibson, dean of Restalrig, who accordingly received consecration as titular bishop of Libaria. The frequent councils of the Scottish clergy convened and presided over by the ardinal till the eve of his death, and his

wise admonitions recommending them to be zealous in instructing the people, and by their purity and holiness of life to set by their paring and somess of the to see a bright example to all men, conclusively prove that his barning patriotism was never allowed to make him neglect the paramount interests of religion. The Cardinal Primate was deservedly

King James' most trusted adviser. His genius, incorruptible patriotism, and thorough devotion to the glorious Church of his forefathers were all needed to thwart the nefarious intrigues of Henry VIII., whose tortuous policy aimed at nothing short of the utter destruction of Scotland's altars and Scotland's throne. To accomplish his designs this lecherous wife-killer spared neither money nor men; while among the nobles of the cov-

eted country, many were to be found whose venality made them the ready hirelings of the worst enemy of their native

higo of the solution of their native land. The Scottish court is soon infested with Eogland's spies; turbiflent barons promote discord, and every miscreant willing to sell his king, his country, and his God find, a barons his God, finds a lucrative market in don. The earls of Angus, Bothwell, Crawford and Argyle, Sir George Douglas, and others strenuously labor to destroy their countries indexed their countries independence for English gold. Hydra headed treason at home, and repeated invasions from abroad are the order of the day. The brave and ac-

THAT IRELAND BEYOND THE SEA.

from which I have just returned (applause). The Irish in that greater Ireland, numbering ten or twelve millions, if you take the second or third generations into account, are now a power in the world that must be taken into account into that must be taken into account by anyone who has to deal with the Irish question (applause). Within the past few years the statesmen of this country, rising to a little more of wisdom and sagacthan used to prevail, have begun to

ility and falsehood; and the one terror that age has for me is that it may cause me to fall into the habitual vice of the evening of life, of considering that the young men who rise up after us are always overween ingly wrong, and never can be wise have differed with either act or word, often I thought too passionate, often A thought too provocative, of my young com-peers. I have hastened on the instant to try myself before the tribunal ughts,lestImight not discover that it wa who was falling away from the standard of strength, and not they who were going beyond it. But, gentlemen, what of those millions across the way? You can not know, you cannot measure the inten-sity of their devotion. Would to heaver to-night that the statesmen of England could see with their own eyes that element of power for good or for mischief the lies in the unchangeable devotion and clinging fidelity of that Irish race. You will pardon me if 1 mention an incident which occurred during one of my journeys in the West. As the train stopped at a little wayside station a man came to me and said, "Sir,

I HAVE DRIVEN NINETY MILES TO SEE YOU AND SHAKE HANDS with you," and the tears came to his eyes

"and to tell you to tell the men at home that we are all praying for their success and victory." (applause). The gaze of those millions are now daily upon you every movement. Something was s woment ago, and I desire to speak with solemnity on this subject, of what might befall if any man by defection or apathy could wreck this organization. I tell you that never again in your generation wil any Irish movement, constitutional, armed or unarmed, so largely enlist the activ sympathy and support of the millions of the Irish race in America; and realizing, as I have done, that it is not likely that the Irish millions in America would again give themselves to this extent in purse in pocket, in heart, and deed to the move-ments at home-seeing how many of them have come to nought, realizing

the fact that if their hopes in this move ment and this leadership be wrecked, your generation will see effort from them no more—I have felt that the man had better never been born who, by any act or word, should take from the confidence of the Irish people in the movement now lead-ing to national independence (cheers). Every day some sneers are raised at the parliamentary party as parliamentarians, as if in our day accepting a seat in that assembly brought with it aught but toil

apt to plume themselves on their freedom from its baleful influence. It cannot be denied that superstitions notions and practices do exist even in Catholic nations, in spite of the efforts of the Church to pradicate them. And this shows how deep and all-pervading the sentiment of the supernatural in the human mind is. But supernatural in the human mind is. But it is a great mistake to suppose that Cath-olics are more superstitious than Protestants. On the contrary, the very reverse is the truth. If this be doubted, let any one take the

trouble to gather the statistics of the fre-quenters of sooth-sayers, fortune tellers, spiritualists and second-sight professors of every kind, and he will be surprised to discover what an overwhelming predom-inance are non-Catholiz. It is reasonable that it should be so, because non-Catho-lics have, really, no reliable basis of faith lies have, realiy, no reliable basis of faith outside themselves, and hence, while the sentiment of the supernatural remains strong in them, they lack intelligent faith; whereas the Catholic Church takes pains to the supernatural form form form to teach her children, even from childhood, as to what superstition consists in, and warns them to be on their guard and warns them to be on their guard against it. The Catechism, which every Catholic child is required to learn, in its instruction on the Commandments, asks, "What is forbidden by the first Command-ment?" Ans. "All false religions; all dealings with the devil; and inquiring from the open on some things by after things to come, or secret thi

fortune-tellers or superstitious practices. Q. "What else ?" A. "All chairs, spells and heathenish observations of omens, dreams and such like fooleries."

Children who are thus early and thor-Children who are thus early and thor-oughly instructed and grounded in their Catechism, cannot easily be seduced by the numerous horde of unscrupulous div-inators who take advantage of the senti-ment of the supernatural to trade upon the ignorant credulity of their unsuspect-ing durang — Cathalie Review. ing dupes .- Catholic Review.

The "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. 'ierce cures " female weakness" and kindred affections. By druggists.

Rheumatism. This painful disease that so often cripples for life, arises from poi-son circulating in the blood, and often from an excess of acid. Inflummation is from an excess of acid. Inflummation is developed in the muscles, ligaments and joints, by colds, damp clothing &c., Lini-ments are servicable to relieve, among many, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is preferable. To eradicate the rheumatic poison from the system, nothing can surpass Burdock Blood Bitters.

The Catholic Mecorb Pablished every Friday morning at 486 Rich-mond Street.

THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. Annual subscription..... \$2 00 Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

4

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. COFFEY, -- As you have become and publisher of the CATHOLIC DEAR MR. COPFEY,--As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to it subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its One and principles; that it will remain, what ithas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced manto the promotion of Catholic interests. 1 am condicant that under your experienced man-agement the RECORP will improve in useful-ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly dommend it to the patronage and encourage usent of the clergy and laity of the diocess. Relives me.

Yonrs very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record." LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.

Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882. DEAR SIR:-I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev. Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to Most Rev. Dr. Waish. 1 am a subscript of the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Its judicious selections from the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday readings, and help the young to acquire a taste for pure literature.

And near the sound is a sound of the sound o

MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1883.

ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY.

latter there was no honor at his disposal In these days, when Cæsarism in its very worst form threatens the peace of bury. In 1157, less than three years after nations and the happiness of peoples, it is his accession to the throne, he raised well to recall the struggles maintained Thomas to the dignity of Lord Chancellor ag ainst it in former times and bring into and committed to him the education of his son. In the midst of the honors and digview the noble lives spent in combatting nities heaped upon him by his sovereign regal autocracy in defence of right. Eng-Thomas a Becket led a life characterized lish history gives us numerous instances by humility, modesty and charity. He of earnestness, self-sacrifice and superwas mortified, recollected and virtuous human courage on the part of churchmen amid surroundings of the most dangerous and laity in resisting arbitrary encroachcharacter, and to such a degree as to win ments on the liberties of the Church and universal esteem. When calumny and persecution, excited by envy and jealousy, the rights of conscience. But it presents sought to disturb him, he overcame it by for serious reflection, for admiration and for a meekness, silence and patience that de emulation none that in all times has exlighted his friends and confounded and cited the same interest as that of Thomas abashed his enemies. a'Becket. On Friday last the church cele-The chancellor every day grew in favor brated the feast of this zealous prelate, with the people. By his influence and adwho laid down his very life for principles vice, wise and judicious schemes of legislation were carried into effect, steps were essential to the well-being of peoples and to the liberty of the church, but then, as taken to encourage trade and industry. now, violated and disregarded by princes the powers of the barons were restricted. and statesmen. This remarkable man was good judges appointed, the currency reraised up by Almighty God at a peculiarly formed, new charters granted to the mecritical period in the history of the church. tropolis and other cities, and every atten-The Norman princes who had succeeded tion given to the encouragement of the to the throne made illustrious and the shipping interests of the kingdom. government of the people made happy by In 1160 Theobald, Archbishop of Canthe virtuous rule and truly kingly life of terbury, died, and Henry immediately re-Edward the Confessor-were men of a far solved to raise his favorite minister to the different character. With some good primatial See. When the king made his qualities they combined cruelty, rapacity, purpose known to him, Thomas made this obstinacy and avarice, that suffered no remarkable reply, "Should God permit me correction, bore no reproach and hearkened to be Archbishop of Canterbury, I should to no reasoning but that of selfishne soon lose your Majesty's favor, and the Under Edward the Confessor the Church great affection with which you honor me was indeed free, but with the Conquest came would be changed into hatred. For your a great change. The Norman princes majesty will be pleased to suffer me to not only claimed supremacy in ter you, that several things you do in but exercised it in so far as they could. and that was to a great extent in spiritu als also. They claimed not only the of me what I could not agree to; and enright of investiture of bishops, that is the vious persons would not fail to make following day a document known in hisputting of them into office by the bestow- this pass for a crime, in order to make tory as the "Constitutions of Clarendon" ing on them of the ring and crozier, emme lose your favor." But the king blems of episcopal authority and spiritual would listen to no remonstrance from the jurisdiction, but actually kept sees and Chancellor, and used the high influence of benefices vacant, sometimes for years, that his royal position to promote his election their revenues might accrue to the royal by the Chapter of Canterbury. But exchequer. By the feudal system all Thomas would not accept the proffered the lands in the kingdom belonged to the honor till all his objections had been set crown, and all who held them bound to aside and his election confirmed by the render homage and service for them. The Cardinal of Pisa, then legate of the Holy lands pertaining to the episcopal sees were See in England. He was consecrated on like all others subject to this law, and thus, the 3rd of June, 1172, by Henry de Blois, though their spiritual authority came from the Sovereign Pontiff, the temporalities, were derived from the king. On "Dearest brother," said the consecrating their election to any vacant see, it was, prelate, "I give you your choice; no doubt therefore, customary that they should receive investiture at the king's hands of the of an earthly or a heavenly king." temporalities connected with the see, and "By God's help," replied Thomas, "I in return do him homage and swear fealty to him as their feudal lord. With this the Norman princes were not, however, the grace of Heaven." The pallium no binding force upon any one who had satisfied. Their purpose was to secure to the crown itself the appointment of Becket at once entered on the duties of ed. He laid the whole blame of his failure bishops, and to have it understood that on primacy. It was expected that his episco- on the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had the crown they depended for all the pal court would be one of great splendor now to save his life by flight. He spent power, whether spiritual or temporal, that and unrivalled magnificence. But the seven years in exile in the Cistercian they exercised. This claim, often put for- chancellor had decided on leading a life monastery of Pontigny, in France. ward by them, was as often refused ac truly ecclesiastical in character and accor- These years he passed in study, prayer and eeptance by the leading prelates of the dingly dismissed his retinue and gave away mortification. But the vengeance of the English church, who were supported his plate. His life became one of verit- king pursued him even in his retirement. in this action by the Holy See. In the able mortification, and its sanctity He confiscated his estates, and persecuted reign of Henry I. St. Anselm, then Arch- inspired all with love and veneration all who had befriended him. He even Bishop of London promulgating the tion and religion has gone on with unbishop of Canterbury, was driven into ex- for the prelate. In Alban Butler threatened the Supreme Pontiff, but the ile for repudiating the claims of the king we read that "next his skin he always latter was not to be dismayed and was to spiritual supremacy. So complete, wore a hair shirt; over this he put on prepared to take, if Henry persisted in however, was the mastery acquired by the the habit of a Benedictine Monk from his evil ways, the most extreme measures sovereign in the government of the church, the time he was made Archbishop, and against him. The king of France, acting sovereign in the government of the church, the time he was made Archdishop, and against him. The King of France, acting of many questions of vital import to has been consequently a rapprochement that Anselm stood almost alone amongst on this the habit of a canon, of very as mediator between Henry and the exiled all Catholies in Canada, and particularly between several of the great powers and

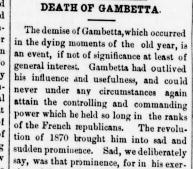
THE CATHOLIC RECORD

loud in support of the exiled prelate, rose at two o'clock in the morning, and decided that the latter should return to whom the king recalled after a period of four years. Anselm took possession of his see only upon the king's abandoning the church benefices, and renouncing all right to the investing of bishops with ring and crozier, but the faithless monarch continued, notwithstanding his plighted word and honor, to act as he had done in ontravention of the rights of the church and to the detriment of religion. His successors pursued a similar policy and their persistence in following it led to the with the most profound respect. . . . tragic event commemorated by the church After his morning meditation he visited on Friday last-the martyrdom of Thomas Becket-and to truly disastrous conseuences in after times. Thomas a Becket or heard one if out of respect and humilwas the son of a prominent citizen of London, and at an early age was brought under the notice of King Henry II. by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury and first minister of the kingdom. The mondoubled all the ordinary alms o his arch was pleased with him from first acquaintance, and soon conceived for him a friendship of the closest character. Becket was blessed with every external grace ate and mortified. After dinner he conof person and every intellectual acquire versed a little with some pious and ent that could endear him to king and learned clergyman on pious subjects or on people. By all who came in contact with their functions. He was most rigorous in him he was loved and esteemed. In him the examination of persons who were Archbishop Theobald placed every confipresented to Holy Orders and seldom redence, and as a special mark of favor made lied upon any others in it. Such was the im Archdeacon of Canterbury. He gave order he had established in his home, that him charge of affairs of the very highest no one in it durst ever receive any presimportance, in all of which Becket dis ent. He regarded all the poor as his chilplayed unequalled tact and ability. Sevdren, and his revenues seemed more eral times during this period of his life he properly theirs than his own. He reprewas commissioned by the Archbishop to visit Rome on matters of the weightiest great ones, and recovered out of the hands moment, in the transaction of which he of several powerful men, lands of his gave every satisfaction. It is not then to church which had been usurped by them." be wondered at, that Theobald, knowing, Such a man was the primate of Canteras he did, the prudence, firmness and dis bury. He was the light and glory of the interestedness of his Archdeacon, should have warmly recommended him to the its bulwark of defence against the aggresfavor of Henry II. In the eves of the sion of the king. Three principal causes are assigned for his rupture with his sovereign; (1) his

resignation of the Chancellorship, soon after his appointment to the primatial see of Canterbury; (2) his opposition to and condemnation of the flagrant abuse by which the king usurped the revenues f vacant sees and benefices, and kept them vacant in many cases for a long time that he might enjoy their revenues, and intrepid. His was a zeal far from avarice, (3) the firm stand taken by the primate against the adjudication of clerics by lay ribunals. Courtiers who disliked the favor and influence enjoyed by Becket in disgrace his piety bore him up and his the king's eyes were not slow to take advantage of the disputes arising from these various sources to foment discord between them. Henry resolved to awe him and in his heroic death proved the sincerand his fellow-prelates into submission, and summoned a meeting of the bishops at Westminster, where they were commanded to take oath to obey the "ancient laws and customs of the kingdom." Becket consented if a reservation were made in favor of the rights of the church-a reservation admitted in the oath of fealty itself. To this the king violently objected , and every effort was made to withdraw the arch bishop from his opposition to the royal purpose. Overcome by entreaty, he at length consented, in another assembly of bishops held at Clarendon on the 29th of tion of 1870 brought him into sad and January, 1164, to withdraw the saving clause he had proposed. Everything now pointed to an amicable arrangement of the troubles, but the duplicity of the king prevented it. No sooner had Becket and the other bishops promised to observe the "customs" of the kingdom which the king was pleased to interpret into meaning his own unjust claims and pretensions, than pr judice of the inviolable rights of the that crafty prince ordered these customs to Church make me fear you would require be reduced to writing. This course was assented to by the bishop, and on the produced for their seals and signatures. test with depleted treasury, diminished The provisions of this remarkable paper aimed at the total destruction of the liberty the history of that time is dispassionately and independence of the church. In the king was vested the right of disposing of benefices, of enjoying their revenues when than that of Louis Napolean. The vacant, and inferentially of keeping them vacant as long as he thought fit. No clergyman could leave the country deepened by the savagery of the communwithout the royal permission, and appeals from the primate were ordered to be made, Bishop of Winchester, who addressed him not as before, to the Holy See, but to the in terms truly significant and remarkable: Crown. In a word, it was proposed to reduce the Church to the same state of dependence on the state to which it was but you must now lose the favor either brought at the time of the reformation. The primate resolutely refused to place hand or seal to this document which was have made my choice ; never for the love soon after condemned by the Sovereign or favor of an earthly king will I forego Pontiff as unlawful, null and void, and of soon after reached him from Rome, and signed it. Thus was Henry completely foilfoot. BISHOP WALSH'S PASTORAL. We direct attention to the Pastoral

after matins, washed the feet of thirteen | England. Henry made specious promises poor persons, to each of whom he distri- which Becket knew he would never fulbuted money. It was most edifying to fil. He accordingly returned to his own see him wi profound humility melting country, with the conviction that his blood in tears at their feet, and begging the | was to be shed in defence of those rights assistance of their prayers. The Arch- he had advocated. Writing to the king, bishop returned to take a little rest after he said, "With your majesty's leave, I matins and washing the feet of the first return to my church, perhaps to die there company of poor persons, but rose again and to hinder, at least by my death, its very early to pray and to read the holy entire destruction. Your majesty is able scriptures, which he did assiduously, and yet to make me feel the effects of your clemency and religion. But whether I live or die, I will always preserve inviothose who were sick among his monks lably that charity which I bear you in the and clergy: at nine o'clock he said mass, Lord ; and whatever may happen to me, I pray God to heap all his graces and good ity he did not celebrate himself. He often gifts on your majesty and on your childwept at the divine mysteries. At ten ren" To the King of France his last a third daily alms was distributed in all words were, "I am going to seek to one hundred persons; and the saint my death in England." On landing in England he was greeted by his faithful predecessor. He dined at three o'clock people with the loudest acclamations of and took care that some pious book was joy. But the end had come. His enemies. read at table and was always very temper- a soon as he had returned, applied themselves eagerly to the work of his destruction. They approached the king with representationsimpugning the loyalty of Becket. They accused him of forming a party against his sovereign. The latter, who had conceived a dread and hatred of the primate, burst into rage, and asked if "No one in his service would rid him of that 20th of June. The result proved a decisturbulent priest." There were men in his service who entertained feelings of the deepest aversion for the Archbishop. Four knights of wicked lives, and still more hended with freedom the vices of the wicked dispositions, set out for Canterbury, and, under circumstances of appalling cruelty, accomplished the murder of this holy and zealous prelate. He died a victim to tyranny and injustice. But his blood sealed for the time the fate of the English church, and soon had to become king's unlawful pretensions. By his courage and his heroism he saved the Church in England from disorders which afterwards in a less fortunate time befell

The record of his life is an old, old, story. But old stories that set forth such noble qualities cannot be too often recounted. St. Thomas of Canterbury made every sacrifice to which duty called him. He made his sacrifices without hesitation. His was a zeal, prudent, disinterested and pride, vanity, resentment or passion. For him fatigues, contempt, torments and doubt had no dread. In affliction and in magnanimity, under every form of distress, won him universal admiration. He transpired in 1882, be many important was indeed in life a true servant of Christ, administrative changes. But whether these ity of his convictions.



cise of the supreme functions which he than assumed he displayed a total lack of 1882.

Another year has winged its way into the shadowy past. An eventful year in every respect was that to which we have just bidden "good-bye." In our own favored country it proved one of continued peace and general prosperity. The first event of national interest to us in 1882 was, of course, the opening of the

ession of the Dominion Parliament in February. It had become generally known that the government proposed to appeal to the people immediately after

session, and greater interest was, therefore, taken in the debates and closer attention given to the attitude assumed by the two great political parties on the various questions submitted for deliberation. One of the most important and best sustained debates of the session was that on the Irish resolutions submitted by Mr. Costigan. The Ontario boundary question and the representation bill alar gave rise to exhaustive debates. The lovernment majority remained unbroken throughout the session, which ended in May. The election campaign then began and, if brief, was exceedingly active. The nomination of candidates took place in all the Provinces but Manitoba and British Columbia on the 13th and polling on the ve victory for Sir John Macdonald's adninistration. He will meet the new Parliament, the fifth since Confederation,

with a majority from every Province except Manitoba and Prince Edward Island. The Liberals have yet control of Ontario. and at the last general elections succeeded in placing their party in power in Nova Scotia. In Prince Edward Island parties are very evenly divided. In Quebec the retirement of Mr. Chapleau from the Premiership, necessitated by his acceptance of

office to Ottawa, rendered necessary the formation of a new Provincial administraion. The task was entrusted to Mr. Mousseau. In a few days he will meet the Legislature of the Province with his new Cabinet, which has not apparently the united support of the Conservative party. In Manitoba elections for a new legislature will be held at the close of the present month, and the contest promises to be exceedingly lively. On the Pacific coast a change of administration may, in consequence of the last local elections, be at any moment expected. In fact, it is not improbable that in most of the Provinces there will, in consequence of events which changes come or not, or whether, if they do come they will prove as extensive as i now anticipated or not, it is certain that the people of Canada will accept them and act on them in that spirit of patriotism the product of advanced political thought, which enables them to work out so successfully the problem of national existence on this continent. There was during the past year remarkable activity in the railway progress of the Dominion. The Canadian Pacific road

acquired control of that portion of the Quebec government line between Ottawa and Montreal, and has now the rails laid west of Winnipeg, a distance of about five hundred miles. The Thunder Bay branch of the Pacific line is also in operation, bet as yet remains in the hands of the conthat foresight essential to the ruler of a tractors. The Grand Trunk railway comnation, especially at a period so critical as pany made during the year just ended was that in the history of France. Who strides in advance really gigantic. It not but one devoid of foresight or regardless only acquired control of the Great West

JAN. 5, 18+3.

crushed by the solution of the Roman question, the pivotal question in the world's politics. The year just commence

will bring us, in our estimation, very nea its solution. The course of events lead ing to that much hoped for result will h watched with absorbing interest by Catholics, but by none more closely that our readers, to all of whom we wish a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

DISTANT FRIENDS

We have received two letters that he given us pleasure, and which will. loubt, b e a source of satisfaction to readers. The first is from the Father Lacombe, the veteran Indian sionary of the North West, and econd from Father Carolan, of Bonavia. Newfoundland. Father Lacombe wr from Fort Macleod. It is as follows: Fort MacLeod, N. W. T., Dec. 4th, 12. My dear Sir,-I am very fond of he "CATHOLIC RECORD," and I received "CATHOLIC RECORD," and I receive sometimes once in a while by the mus of a friend in Ottawa. A poor Inan missionary, I wish I would be able to subscribe to your fine journal, bi I have no money to pay the subscript. In the meantime I am just beginning to make my people the for white the make my people, the few lics here, subscribe to it. T To-day I me

you \$2.00, the subscription of on with the following address. "John Quirk, Esq., Fort MacLeod, igh River, N. W. T." Soon, I hope will send you some more money. I wisyou all kinds of success.

I remain, yours tru, A. LACOMBE, O.I. I. We thank Father Lacombe fc his good words and will long rememb his

kindness. Father Carolan's letter is equal enouraging:

Bonavista, N. F., Dec. 9th, B2. Thomas Coffey, Esq.,-Dear Sir-En-closed please find \$4, the amount (two years' subscription to your admable, astructive paper, the CATHOLIC RIORD. Wishing you the large share of pro age and full measure of success whh ou the large share of pronclear an exponent of Christian Dorine and so able a champion of Catholic tith deserves, I remain, yours sincerely, P. CAROLN.

SUGGESTIVE STATISTICS.

It is learned from reliable sources hat from 1875 to 1880 the increase of poulation in Germany was estimated at 55,000 per annum. At that rate Genany would within the next fifty years duble its population. In December 189 the population was 45,250,000, while ir 1890 t will, according to the present rte of increase, reach 60,000,000 and in 195, 80. 000,000. At its present rate of incrase it will take France 433 years to double. The German birth rate is 3.91 per hundred; the French 2.47. In Germany the ret excess of births and deaths was, 1881, 52!,-970. The rapid and constant increase of population in Germany, necessitating an ncrease of labor supply-with its many poor and thickly populated provincetends to reduce wages and profits, while oringing about no decrease in the cost of living. This, of course, leads to emigration, which of necessity entails an immense and really incalculable pecuniary loss on Germany. Dr. Fredrick Kapp, for many years a resident in the United States, and well known as a writer on emigration, estimates the capital in money and valuables taken in Germany by each emigrant at \$108. During 1881 there landed in the United States, 248,323 German emigrants, bringing with them, according Kapp's estimate, \$25,000,000 in money and property. Germany has, it is said, during the last 60 but principally during the last 30 years, lost by emigration nearly twice the amount of the enormous war indemnity paid by France to Germany in 1871. It is not, therefore, surprising that Bismarck should be anxious to secure a foot. hold somewhere for German colonists. Should he, however, succeed in doing so, it is not likely that he can now divert any considerable amount of German emi-

JAN. 5, 1883.

THE EPIPHANY.

The last of the Christmas holidays come. The Epiphany, or Twelfth day at hand, and after its celebration we m for a time and with regret leave the ro city of Bethlehem.

Bethlehem ! of noblest cities, None can once with thee compare; Thou alone the Lord of Heaven Didst for us Incarnate bear. To its portals a star guided the wise m

of old. They came from afar, throu strange lands and hostile people, to fi their Redeemer and offer him gifts. The gifts were of incense, gold and myrr which the hymn of the church proclaim Offerings of mystic meaning; Incense doth the God disclose; Gold a Royal Child proclaimeth; Myrrh a future tomb foreshows.

The feast of the Epiphany is one of th most solemn and significant in the who

ecciesiastical calendar. As its nan implies, this festival is commemorative the manifestation of Christ to manking There are that day three principal man festations of the Redeemer commemor ated : His manifestations to the Mag or wise men who by divine inspiration came from afar shortly after hi birth to offer him adoration j specially and chiefly commemorated. Bu the Church on the feast of the Epiphany also recalls to the minds of her children the manifestation of our Lord at Hi baptism when the Holy Ghost descended on Him in the visible form of a dove, and the words were heard from heaven: This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. There is another manifestation of Christ brought to mind on this festiva!, viz: that of His divine power shown on the occasion of the wedding at Cana, by which he manifested His glory and His disciples believed in Him.

It cannot, therefore, be surprising that a festival so significant should be regarded with so much veneration by the faithful children of the Church. From its observance in the proper spirit much of good can be derived. That spirit should be one of gratitude to God for the manifestations of His divine Son, and of determination on our part to make known, as far as in our power we can, His holy Name and Glory.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is with pleasure we give place to the information taken from the Acadian Recorder that the Redemptorist fathers have recently given a mission in St. John's Newfoundland. Their work, says our contemporary, has been productive of much good. A correspondent, writing in one of the papers, says: "The back of the liquor traffic is broken, not in consequence of the fine fall, but owing to the eloquent and powerful denunciations launched against fashionable sins in general by the much beloved Redemptorist Fathers during their recent course of sermons. Not only have those who are immediately connected with the Catholic Church benefitted by them, but many others, particularly those who have had the misfortune to be classed amongst the frequenters of the rum shops. Much good has been done, as the following remarks will show: The mother of a large family observed the other day, in the writer's hearing : 'I never, since I was married, near twenty-eight years ago, saw my husband's full week's pay until the missionaries arrived;' and another mother has been heard to say; 'Thank God! my boy is reformed: for since he first earned a shilling, I never had comfort till now. He is at home early, and has given up rum.' It must not be understood that all the blessings to which I refer are enjoyed by the poorer classes. No, not at all! Those who are benefitting most from the labors of the Redemptorist Fathers are the mothers, wives and children of men who have been constrained to give up the use of brandy, wine, etc., and forsake the fashionable drinking resorts so common in this city."

decrees of the first Provincial Council pear in our next. It is a document treating the bishops in asserting the rights of the light stuff. By the rule of life which he archbishop, was enabled to bring about a those in Ontario. We commend it to the the Holy See. Europe cannot have Holy See. The people, however, were laid down for his private conduct he meeting between them, at which it was careful perusal of our readers.

of the plain dictates of duty would, ern in Ontario but also of the North after the disaster culminating with Sedan, Shore in Quebec and of the Canada have continued the war with Prussia. Atlantic connecting the cities of Ottawa Gambetta, however, did so with no other and Montreal. It is now, without doubt, one of the most powerful railway corporresult than to heap folly on folly and ruin upon ruin. France came out of the conations in the world.

During the year the Church maintained territory and prestige overthrown. When its course of solid progress throughout the Dominion. A new diocese, that of written, the name of Leon Gambetta will Peterborough, was founded in the province of Ontario, and a Vicariate Apostolicoccupy a place more unenviable that of Pontiac-erected out of parts of latter led France into humiliation, Quebec and Ontario. In several dioceses the former into overwhelming disaster, new missions were founded, and on the whole there was during the year a gratifying increase in Catholic vitality throughist insurrection. Since the war the career out Canada. But the Church in this of Gambetta offers nothing particularly untry has been sorely afflicted by the

worthy of notice. He was for a time death of two prelates, eminent for zeal, leader of a faction, and sought by every piety and administrative success---Dr. machination to obtain the Presidency of Hannan of Halifax, and Dr. Crinnon of the republic. In this design he failed, Hamilton. The priesthood of Ontario and even lost the leadership of the party also lost one of its most valued and rehe had for years ruled with an absolutism vered members in the late Father Stafford unknown in the worst days of the impeof Lindsay. In the United States the rial regime. We regret his death and its principal event of the year was the fall circumstances. Gambetta was an able election, which resulted in the complete man and might in time have seen the defeat of the republican party. In Great error of his ways and sought reconcilia-Britain the Irish question, of course, oction with that Church in which he was cupied the largest share of public attenborn, but whose teachings he rejected and whose liberties he trampled under tion. The Arrears of Rent Bill was passed as an instalment of justice to the

Irish tenantry, but some more radical cure must be devised to satisfy the just wants of that country and restore it to peace, contentment and prosperity. On the conabated rigor. Many of the sovereigns of

of Toronte, a portion of which we pub- Europe now see the effect of their folly lish this week. The conclusion will ap- in having so long thrown in their influence with the promoters of anarchy. There ible or are running a risk of losing their

POSTPONEMENT.

We are authorized to announce that in deference to the opinions and wishes of many friends and of numerous ticket holders, and owing to the fact that a large proportion of the tickets were sent to distant places which could not have been conveniently heard from at the time first appointed for the drawing, it is deemed necessary to postpone the drawing of prizes in connection with the Bazaar in aid of St. Peter's Cathedral in this city, till the second week of May next. The sacred interests for which the Bazaar was initiated and for which so many sacrifices have been made, absolutely require this postponement.

gration from the United States.

The drawing will decidedly and without fail take place on the Sth, 9th and 10th of May next, in the City Hall, London, and be presided over by a committee of prominent citizens, composed in equal num bers of Catholics and Protestants.

THOSE who believe in the private interpretation of Scripture as a means to sal-vation, must believe that they are infallence with the promoters of anarchy. There has been consequently a *rapprochement* between several of the great powers and the Holy See. Europe cannot have until the spirit of disorder is infallible.

We acknowledge the receipt from Fr. Pustet of a copy of the "Echo," a monthly journal devoted to Catholic church music. The number before us gives evidence of careful preparation, and proves the "Echo" to be a worthy organ of the respectable and influential association for which it speaks-the American St. Cecilia Society. It should have a wide circulation in Canada. We have also received from the same firm the second No. of "The Pastor," a monthly journal for priests. It is one of the most useful publications we have ever seen, and will be of incalculable assistance to every Catholic clergyman in America.

One of the greatest attractions for strangers who visit Washington is a colored Catholic church, one of the most costly in Catholic church, one of the most costly in the city, and resting upon a solid financial basis. The choir, all the singers being colored, is regarded by the best judges as equal to that of any other in any city or in the singers being a solution of the second single solutions. the country and enjoys a high reputation for its artistic and admirable manner of rendering the most elaborate Masses. It is the custom of visitors from all parts of the Union when in Washington to go to this church on Sunday evening to hear the singing of vespers, which is said to be unsinging of vespers, which is said to be that surpassed anywhere. The church is a great pet of the Archbishop of Baltimore, who ing takes a deep interest in the development and religious advancement of the colored at h race.—Cambria Freeman.

JAN. 5, 1883.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE EPIPHANY.

The last of the Christmas holidays has come. The Epiphany, or Twelfth day, is at hand, and after its celebration we must for a time and with regret leave the royal city of Bethlehem.

Bethlehem ! of noblest cities, None can once with thee compare; Thou alone the Lord of Heaven Didst for us Incarnate bear.

To its portals a star guided the wise men of old. They came from afar, through strange lands and hostile people, to find their Redeemer and offer him gifts. Their gifts were of incense, gold and myrrh, which the hymn of the church proclaims

Offerings of mystic meaning ; Incense doth the God disclose ; Gold a Royal Child proclaimeth; Myrrh a future tomb foreshows.

The feast of the Epiphany is one of the

most solemn and significant in the whole ecciesiastical calendar. As its name implies, this festival is commemorative of the manifestation of Christ to mankind. There are that day three principal manifestations of the Redeemer commemorated : His manifestations to the Magi or wise men who by divine inspiration came from afar shortly after his birth to offer him adoration is specially and chiefly commemorated. But the Church on the feast of the Epiphany also recalls to the minds of her children the manifestation of our Lord at His baptism when the Holy Ghost descended on Him in the visible form of a dove, and the words were heard from heaven: This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. There is another manifestation of Christ brought to mind on this festiva!, viz: that of His divine power shown on the occasion of the wedding at Cana, by which he manifested His glory and His disciples believed in Him.

It cannot, therefore, be surprising that a festival so significant should be regarded with so much veneration by the faithful children of the Church. From its observance in the proper spirit much of good can be derived. That spirit should be one of gratitude to God for the manifestations of His divine Son, and of determination on our part to make known, as far as in our power we can, His holy Name and Glory.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is with pleasure we give place to the information taken from the Acadian Recorder that the Redemptorist fathers have recently given a mission in St. John's. Newfoundland. Their work, says our contemporary, has been productive of much good. A correspondent, writing in one of the papers, says: "The back of the liquor traffic is broken, not in consequence of the fine fall, but owing to the eloquent and powerful denunciations launched against fashionable sins in general by the much beloved Redemptorist Fathers during their recent course of sermons. Not only have those who are immediately connected with the Catholic Church benefitted by them, but many others, particularly those who have had the misfortune to be classed amongst the frequenters of the rum shops. Much good has been done, as the following remarks will show: The mother of a large family observed the other day, in the writer's hearing : 'I never, since I was married, near twenty-eight years ago, saw husband's full week's pay until the missionaries arrived;' and another mother has been heard to say; 'Thank God! my boy is reformed: for since he first earned a shilling, I never had comfort till now. He is at home early, and has given up rum.' It must not be understood that all the blessings to which I refer are enjoyed by the poorer classes. No, not at all! Those who are benefitting most from the labors of the Redemptorist Fathers are the criptio mothers, wives and children of men who have been constrained to give up the use of brandy, wine, etc., and forsake the fashionable drinking resorts so common in this city."

THE BAZAAR. The Bazaar in aid of the building fund of St. Peter's Cathedral opened on Tues-day the 27th ult. in the City Hall here, day the 27th ult. in the City Hall here, and closed on the 5th of January. It was liberally patronized by the citizens of Lon-don and by other friends of the undertak. ing for the promotion of which it was ini-tiated. A large amount was realized. The precise figures will be given in a fu-ture issue. For the reasons elsewhere stated it has been decided to postpone the drawing of prizes till the 8th, 9th, and 10th of May next, when it will without fail of May next, when it will without fail ake place.

There were three principal tables at the Bazar for the display of the various prizes and also an exceedingly well provided re-freshment table. In charge of the latter were the follow-

In charge of the latter were the follow-ing, among others: Miss Breen, the Misses Dibbs, Mrs. Masuret, Mrs. Regan, Mrs. Beaton, Mrs. McCue, the Misses Lewis, Miss McCausland, Mrs. O'Callaghan, Miss Mary Leitch, Miss Tillman, Miss Flannery, Miss Sarah Meehan, Miss Donnelly, Miss Lily Starr, Miss Quinn, Miss Polly Birmingham, and several others. others. In charge of the Bishop's table we noticed

Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Thomas Coffey, the Misses Wright, Mrs. and the Misses Long, Mrs. Mayor Meredith, Miss Hoban, Miss Dalton, Miss Ryan, Miss Dewan, and many

At St. Peter's parish table we noticed Mrs. Hargraves, the Misses Harper, Mrs. Vining, Miss Gibbons, Mrs. O'Loane, Mrs. Allen McLean, Miss Draught, Mrs. Lebel, Miss Cæsar, Miss Hennessy, Miss Beatrice McCann, Miss Lena O'Meara, Miss Minnie McCarth At St. Mary's table, which, like the others,

was elegantly decorated and laden with prizes, there assisted Mrs. Martin Durkin, Mrs. Powell, the Misses Phillips, Miss L. E. Durkin, Miss Minnie Powers, Miss Egan,

Dirkin, Miss Minnie Powers, Miss Egan, of Hamilton and others. Amongst the visitors to the hall were His Lordship Bishop Walsh, Rev. Fathers Tiernan, Cornyn and Coffey, Messrs. J. J. Blake, P. Mulkern, D. Regan, Thos. Coffey, J. P. O'Byrne, H. Beaton, M. Masuret, and many others. Masuret, and many others. On the Bishop's table were a beautiful

ottoman, presented by Bennett Bros., of London; a cushion, chenille on plush, presented by Miss Bessie Wright; pillow presented by Miss Bessie Wright; pillow shams, by Miss Dalton; an ottoman in rich and exquisite work, by Miss Maggie Ryan, Ottawa; a small fancy table, by Miss Mary Coffey, London; a cushion of Indian bead work on plush, of beautiful design, by Miss Kate Ryan, of Ottawa; a silver pitcher with coblets, by Mrs Frank design, by Aliss Kate Hyan, of Ottawa ; a silver pitcher with goblets, by Mrs. Frank Smith, Toronto ; a large fancy chair, very neatly worked, by the Ursuline Nuns, of Chatham ; doll's house, by the Sacred Heart Academy, London ; a large doll, by Miss Hart : an ottoman and fire screep in Miss Hart; an ottoman and fire screen in blue satin, by the ladies of the Sacred

Heart Academy, Albany, and a coverlet with pillow shams, presented by the ladies of the Windsor Convent, a most commendable piece of work; A beautiful wax doll, by Miss Norris' school; a fancy table, sisters of St. Joseph; school; a fancy table, sisters of St. Joseph; a pair of darned net pillow shams, by Miss Hoban; a silk quilt, ladies of the Sacred Heart, London; a fancy table, Miss Mary Long; silver spoon holder, Mr. Trebiloock; card receiver, W. J. Reid & Co.; sofa pillow, Miss Gould; knitted quilt, Mrs. R. McKenzie. On the Parish table there were a china tea set, presented by Mr. W. Beidt as of

On the Parish table there were a china tea set, presented by Mr. W. Reid; a sofa cushion by Miss Tiliman; a tidy, very neatly worked, by Miss Bessie Duhamel, of Washington, D.C.; wax cross, Mrs. Har-per; a footstool, Miss Lena Cæsar; a draped table, Mrs. Lebel; a cushion, by Miss Denught; an eil nainting feam Mr Miss Drought; an oil painting from Mt. Hope; a tablet with Hand painted flowers, by Mrs. O'Loane; bridal doll, by Mrs. Col. Lewis; reclining stool, by Mrs. Fitzgibbon, London; set of furs, Mrs. Vining, London;

Mrs. Col. Walker. rs. Col. Walker. On St. Mary's table our attention was drawn to a sofa cushion presented by Miss Couroy, a hair cloth ottoman by Mrs. Durkin; a child's suit by Mrs. McKenna; by Miss O'Grady: a sofa cushion by Mrs. Roche; a bridai doll by Miss Bergin; child's silk dress, Mrs. Jameson; statue by the Sacred Heart Convent, London; a china set, Mrs. Powers; coal stove, Mr. John Powers; china set, St. Anne's Se ciety rocking chair, with fancy back, the Misse Phillips; an arm chair, also upholstered with fancy work, Mrs. Michael Durkin; melodeon, Decker Bros., Toronto. This is but a partial enumeration of the different articles that attracted attention must have its way, and the heavy heart find relief in tears. Yet in all separations, at the various tables. The collection of

CATHOLIC PRESS. Boston Pilot. MR. PARNELL has lodged a petition in the Land Court for the sale of his pro-perty in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, and a conditional order for the sale of Mr. Parnell's property was entered on November 29. The extent of the pro-November 29. The extent of the pro-perty was given at 5,000 acres and the total encumbrances as £13,000. Mr. Parnell's reason for selling his land is to give his tenants a chance of buying under the new Land Act purchase chauses. The property being mortgaged, Mr. Parnell had to apply for leave to sell, else the mortgagee could object.

THE long-continued dispute between Mr. Mackonochie and the legal head of the legal Church of England has come to a very unedifying end. Mr. Mackonochie he legal church of England has come to a very unedifying end. Mr. Mackonochie has been fighting and defying his chief for over sixteen years, or, rather, the law courts by means of which the legal chief mortgagee could object.

moral wrecks of their souls

London Universe

Boston Pilot.

late snubbing.

justice for her."

it was in the form of the minister's "resig

nation." Among the charges made against

He has a large family, and it is admitted that he was a faithful worker and that his

He read a

influence was always good. He read a letter to the people before he left the

pulpit on Christmas Eve, which ended

Catholic Review. A CORRESPONDENT writing from Rome -a convert-and sending a handsome offering home in thanksgiving for the gift of faith, writes thus in a private letter which will bring back pleasant memories to all who have lived in the Eternal City:

"We were so fortunate this year, on St. Cecilia's day, as to be able to hear Mass in the Catacombs, as to be able to hear Mass in the Catacombs, a thing we have never been able to accomplish before. The 22d was a lovely day this year, real Roman sunshine, and the drive out was extremely beautiful. When we reached the Catadistrict from which he came, and where he will find quite as much Ritualism as he he will find quite as much ritualism as he carried on in his own quarters. But this is not all. He has exchanged with a man who will carry on all the traditions of the church he has left. A very undignified manœuvre this. If Protestan's are satiscombs on entering we turned in the wrong direction, a fortunate thing as it fied, it need not matter very much to Catholics, except the disgrace that it brings upon our character as a Christian nation. What must strangers think of us?

wrong direction, a fortunate thing as it proved, as we found ourselves in 'he Chapel of the Popes, where a priest had just come to the altar to say Mass. E. and I were the only assistants, all other people having gone to the Crypt of St. Cecilia, where a Mass with very sweet music was going on. Our Mass was delightfally quiet; the young priest who said the Mass was evidently filled with the spirit of the place, and as we knelt on the centuries of worshippers, the "Commun-ion of Saints" seemed to become more real than ever before. I said a special prayer for absent friends, as I do at the confessional of St. Peter, every time I go there."

Baltimore Mirror.

ONCE every year men in business exam-ine into the state of their affairs, reckon up their profits and losses, ascertain the amount of their wares left unsold, and "balance up their books" in order to see just how much they are worth and to plan their future course of action. This is called "taking stock," and is never neglected by first class merchants, for the rea son that they consider it almost essentia to their success. What is found to be so advantageous in material interests is also peneficial in spiritual concerns, and it is advisable that every Christian should dur-ing this week "take stock" in the affairs of the soul, and study out the correct answers to these questions : 1. How have I spent the last twelve months ? 2. What graces and blessings have I received from God, and what use have I made of them ? 3. What virtues have I acquired ? 4. What

3. What virtues have I acquired ? 5. How much sins have I committed ? 5. How much more fit or unfit for Heaven am I now than I was last New Year's ? 6. What than 1 who ught I to make in order to up resolutions ought I to make in order to up better from this out? After "taking stock" in this way, it would be well if every one would "balance up the books" by making a general confession, and by thanking God for His mercies, begging His worden for transgressions and making pardon for transgressions and making promises to serve Him faithfuily during

he New Year. In this life the best of friends must part. Sometimes their separation is for an hour, or a week, or a year ; sometime families scattered, loved ones lost to sight, and changes of all kinds made, for "we have not here a permanent abode," as St. Paul told the Hebrews, and all things in this world are transient. Hence, leave-takings are frequent, must be expected, cruet stand, Mrs. Dromgole; music rack and will surely occur. When acquaintan-

white robes, and palms in their hands: And they cried with a loud voice, saying: Salvation to our God who sitteth upon the throne, and to the Lamb. And all the

angels stood round about the throne, and

the ancients, and the four living creatures:

and they fell down before the throne upon

and power, and

with these touching words:-"For all with these touching words:--"For all your kindness God knows I am grateful. How your acton will effect my future I know not. I go out not know-ing whither I go, to work or to suffering, but I do not go away from His creations to the touch the tour tay. "Good-bye." Few of them know what a word that is. It is a contraction for God be with you, just as Adieu means-I place you in God's keeping. For however His care who has taught me to pray, "Give us this day our daily bread," God help you. God help me, for I see not short a time dear ones are to be away from each other, the parting always has about one step before me. Farewell. it more or less of sadness. Life is so uncertain, that we hate to trust our darlings out of our sight even for a few morings out of our signt even for a rew mo-ments. But when we know that the sev-ering is for long, and especially when we look upon the face; of the dying or the

re-assembled friends shall never again bid one another "Good bye." from her pen do not appear in newspapers of England, the United States or Austra-She has written several poems and Catholic Columbian.

Catholic Columbian. WITH the beginning of the new year let Catholic parents rise to a sense of their duty and provide good wholesome Catho-lic reading for their children, and banish the dirty, sensational trash that is making moral wrecks of their souls

her co-rengionists and fellow country-men, and equally from both; for she has been no less a Catholic than an Irish-woman, and she h.s rendered services equally brilliant (or, perhaps, I should say illustrious) to her native land and her adopted faith; to the harp and the cross. For almost alone among the women of For, almost alone among the women of her race, she has been as conspicuous among the defenders of her race as of her faith. But her literary labours have not of this eminently legal Church exercises his functions. Mr. Mackonochie has at of this eminently legal church exercises his functions. Mr. Mackonochie has at last, at the dying request of the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, agreed to fight no more, and resigned the living of St. Alban's, Holborn- on condition, however, that he would get as good a living else-where. The result is. Mr. Mackonochie been the only and hardly the chief of he claims to the gratitude of the Irish. She has aroused the sympathies of the benevo ent in every land for the victims of famine and oppression. throughout re land; and for many years the convent and where. The result is, Mr. Mackonochie has left Holborn and has gone back to the he poor around the Convent of Kenmare the poor around the Convent of Kenmare have been largely supported by her in-fluence and pen. Altogether the Nun of Kenmare is a most notable woman. She comes from an old Protestant family, who for some 500 or 600 years

have produced people of note in every generation. As long ago as in Queen Elizabeth's time there was a Lord Chancellor Cusack. It was an Anglo-Irish family, and many of its members held high administrative positions under the Gov-ernment of the "pale." Miss Cusack was educated as a Protest-

ant in the Church of England, and for Boston Priot. COMMENTING on Professor Joynes' dis-missal from Eton College, England, on account of his publishing the story of his travels in Ireland, the Toronto Globe says: five years of her youth she was a member of one of the Protestant sisterhoods. A great sorrow that overtook her at this time quickened her religious tendencies, and she resolved (much to the regret of her -"If it be true that the college authoritie friends) to devote her life to religious serhave dismissed Mr. Joynes for this cause, it is a disgraceful evidence of the desire vices. Shortly afterwards she joined the It is a disgraceful evidence of the desire amongst the English ruling class to pre-vent the truth in regard to Ireland from becoming known." How will England like this from such a leading colonial jour-Catholic Church and became a nun of the Order of Poor Clares. This Order was established in Italy in 1212. It was introduced into Ireland in 1625. It is an austere Order in Italy; the devotions of nal ? Canada does not seem to heed he the nuns there are five or six hours long very day, but in Ireland, as there was no WE learn by cable reports that Mr other Order established, the rigours of the original rules were suspended or abrogated Parnell's impressive speech at Cork has "been received with marked respect by the English press." We shall await the conn order that the Sisterhood might devote their time to works of charity. The Consequence. The world is used to England's "marked respect," expressed in words, while at the same time she is coolly provent of Kenmare was founded in 1861, and Miss Cusack entered it that year. When, on my return to Ireland, I re while at the same time she is coony pro-ceeding with the opposite in practice. But it means a good deal when a man so self restrained and judicious as Parnell

ceived a cordial invitation to visit the Convent of Kenmare, I did not hesitate to accept it. I had wanted to describe life in a convent, and Kenmare is the most famous convent in Ireland.

The convent in Ireland. The convent adjoins the church—a splendid building for so small a town, and a monument to the energy of the old Archdeacon O'Higgins. The convent is built in the Elizabethan style, and stands in a larve and heavilful with the stands fervently hope there may be, and in the next session the Government refuse legis. lation to the Irish people, then I say it will be a declaration to the Irish nation that what has been often said is true, that in a large and beautiful garden. It is a you have to bring Ireland to a state bor-dering on revolution in order to obtain and particular and performed with Insh flowers. The THE Baptist brethren of Poughkeepsie, surrounding scenery is as grand as the scene inside of the walls is lovely, for it is N. Y., gave their minister, Rev. Roland Grant, a Christmas present in the shape of his dismissal from their church, although the most beautiful parish of the most beautiful county of the south of Ireland. At the convent door I was met by the reverend mother (as the abbess or lady him were these:-Once while riding in a street car he sharply rebuked two men uperior is styled) and by "the Nun of The "Reverend Mother" enmare." Kennare." The "Reverend Mother" formed a striking contrast to her famous "Sister Francis," for the Superior is a woman of ample and noble figure—a ruddy.cheeked, blue-eyed blonde, the very who were smoking cigars; that he wore a who were smoking cigars; that he wore a flannel shirt at a watering place; that he put his food in his mouth with his knife instead of his fork; that he was seen sit-ting on a sofa with his wife, both eating from the same banana! The poor minister was utterly taken aback by the dismissal. He has a harm family and it is admitted embodiment of robust and vivacious health, with such a cheery and hearty Welcome in her voice and manner that her "Welcome to Ireland !" sounded rather like the utterance of a nation's hospitality than an individual salutation. And beside than an individual salutation. And beside her stood a little woman, with delicate and refined features-a pale and sweet facewith signs of weariness that physical suffering leaves behind it, but with single trace of sadness, yet a face that would have looked sad but for the merry

bia. She has written several poems and set them to music. She is the author of a novel. From every quarter of the globe comes a "lap full of letters," every day, Now, a woman who has written so much and so well is entitled to the gratitude of her so well is entitled to the gratitude of the solution of the satisfied."
She themselves up, and are of no use to any one, but a little thought would show how absurd this is. Why, ther whole time is occupied in being of use to every one; and, surely, if they like that kind of a life—as it is for the public good every one should be satisfied."
Wow. Sister Francia." I intermeted

one should be satisfied." "Now, Sister Francis," I interrupted, "ever-ince I read in Shakespeare the advice that Hamlet gave to Opheha-Go, get thee to the nunnery !'-I have just been dying, so to speak, to know the daily routine of a nun's life. Will you tell me ?"

I inferred from the nun's laugh that I was not using the established formula of speech, but I frankly admitted I was a ovice, and the good nun went on: "Oh, yes," she said, "the nuns rise at five

in the morning. Each nun who is able to do so takes it in turn to call all the rest. Indeed, she has to get up before five, as it takes nearly half an hour to call all the Sisters and open the doors. Every nun is in the church at six o'clock, and then we in the church at six o'clock, and then we have prayers for an hour, which helps us to do God's work through the day, and gives us good thoughts of heaven and holy things. At half-past seven we have Mass; at half-past eight we have break fast, and, as we live as much as possible like the poor people, we live quite plain—we use only bread and tea for break fast. At dimon we have ment, event on fast days use only oread and tea for breakfast. At dinner we have meat, except on fast days, which, you know, are pretty frequent. If the Sisters choose, they take some bread and cocoa in the middle of the day, and I assure you they need it after so many hours' teaching. The Sisters all teach in the schools. They go to them at nine the schools. They go to them at nine o'clock, and are on duty until three. Some of the Sisters are only half an hour out of school out of this time. We dine at 3.30. We do nearly all our workmake our beds and wash our plates and dishes. At 4.30 we all meet together to dishes. At 4.30 we an ineet together to enjoy ourselves for an hour, and talk over the events of the day. This is what we call recreation, and I can assure you that the second second second second second second second the second seco we call recreation, and I can assure you that we enjoy ourselves. If those who think a convent a gloomy place and a nun's life an unhappy one, could come to a convent recreation for a few days they would soon be undeceived. We go to would soon be undeceived. We go to church again at 5.30. At seven o'clock we have tea. After that we again meet together for recreation. At eight o'clock we go to the church again to think of our good God, and to pray to Him for every one—and you may be sure, Mr. Redpath," added the good nun, "that we do not forget our good American friends, Protes-tants as well as Catholics. We go to our rooms (or cells as we call them) at 9.30 and most of the nuns are asleep at ten o'clock."

I don't remember what question it was asked, but my notes show that the nun

I asked, but my notes show that the nun said in response: "No; a nun's life is not monotonous. People who know nothing about it are very apt to think it is, and that we must get very tired of doing the same thing every day. Why, your school ma'ams have to go on year after year teaching the same things, and yeur professors, even in your highest colleges, do the same thing, and your great inventor and master-mind, Mr. Edison, even he must do the same And your great inventor and master-mino, Mr. Edison, even he must do the same kind of thing day after day. No, sir, our life is not monotonous. It has its own joys and its own sorrows-its own pleasure and and its own sorrows—its own pleasure and its own anxieties—its desires and pro-spects—all affording sufficient variety, and then our interest in our work is, indeed, very great. I can assure you we often wish the day was thirty-six hours long instead of twenty-four. You can hardly realize the amount of business to be done, besides the actual teaching. These is the besides the actual teaching. There is the plauning and arranging for the future of so many children. Then the poor people all come round to us for advice, and often for temporal help, which for temporal help, which we cannot always give; although, thanks to my generous American friends, we have been able to do a good deal this year. You must remem-ber that in the rural districts of Ireland

We acknowledge the receipt from Fr. Pustet of a copy of the "Echo," a monthly journal devoted to Catholic church music. The number before us gives evidence of careful preparation, and proves the "Echo" to be a worthy organ of the respectable and influential association for which it speaks-the American St. Cecilia Society. It should have a wide circulation in Canada. We have also received from the same firm the second No. of "The Pastor," a monthly journal for priests. It is one of the most useful publications we have ever seen, and will be of incalculable assistance to every Catholic clergyman in America.

One of the greatest attractions for strangers who visit Washington is a colored Catholic church, one of the most costly in the city, and resting upon a solid financial basis. The choir, all the singers being colored, is regarded by the best judges as equal to that of any other in any city or in the country and enjoys a high reputation for its artistic and admirable manner of rendering the most elaborate Masses. It is the custom of visitors from all parts of the Union when in Washington to go to the Union when in wasnington to go to this church on Sunday evening to hear the singing of vespers, which is said to be un-surpassed anywhere. The church is a great pet of the Archbishop of Baltimore, who takes a deep interest in the development and religious advancement of the colored race.—Cambria Freeman.

fancy goods of every character and desis one of surpassing variety and beauty. The wheel of fortune, in charge of Messrs. Label, B. C. McCann and J. Vin-

ing, realized a large sum. Its success was entirely due to the ceaseless exertions of these gentlemen.

For the success attending the Bazaar taken as a whole too much credit cannot be given the Rev. Fathers Tiernan and away from a dreary world to the bright stars in the firmament above. Then we recall with solace this pas-sage from the wonderful Apocalypse of the great St. John, where, concerning his vision of the glory of God he wrote: After this I saw creat world include be given the Key. Fatners Tiernan and Cornyn, who gave material assistance and good counsel throughout its continuance that proved invaluable. The people of London are placed under lasting obligaions to these gentlemen for their tireless After this I saw a great multitude which endeavors in furtherance of the Bazaar. no man could number, of all na-tions, and tribes, and peoples, and tongues: standing before the uhr ne, with

TWO CONVERTS.

Lady Sykes, wife of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., of Sledmere, Yorkshire, was, with her youthful son, received into the Cathoic Church last week at the Oratory, South he Church list week at the Oratory, South Kensington. The World states that the Duke of Norfolk acted as sponsor at her ladyship's baptism; sponsors, however, are not required at conditional baptism, but

their faces, and adored God, saying: Amen. Benediction and glory, and wisdom, and only at Confirmation. A statement that Sir Tatton Sykes also had been received thanksgiving, honor, and power, and strength to our God for ever and ever. Amen. And one of the ancients answered, into the Church was contradicted by the into the Church was contradicted by the Morning Post, at "the request of those who were entitled to speak with knowl-edge." But the next day the Post pub-lished a telegram from Sir Tatton Sykes himself, requesting it to state that the contradiction was unauthorised by him. The great position which Sir Tatton Sykes holds in Yorkshire, accounts, to some ex-tent, for the interest in his private con-cerns which the newsnoners have been disand said to me: These that are clothed and said to me: These that are clothed in white robes, who are they? and whence came they? And I said to him: My lord, thou knowest, And he said to me: These are they who are come out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and have made them white in the blood of the Lamb; therefore they are before the throne of God, and they serve him tent, for the interest in his private con-cerns which the newspapers have been dis-playing, and the name which, in his father s time, was a household word in the mouths of all English sportsmen, has dur-ing the tenure of the present baronet, been associated with many an act of muni-ficent charity. He has, we believe hull day and night in his temple: and he, that day and night in his temple: and he, that sitteth on the throne, shall dwell over them: They shall no more hunger nor thirst, neither shall the sun fail on them, nor ficent charity. He has, we believe, built at his own expense as many as fiftee 1 Pro-testant churches.—London Tablet.

LIFE IN AN IRISH CONVENT. A Talk With the Nun of Kenmare. dead for the last time-ah ! then, grief

BY JAMES REDPATH.

Two years ago, I wrote in Dublin an one comfort remains-the hope of meet-ing again. This takes away the keen edge account of my first interview with the Nun of Kenmare. It was sent to the New York Tribune and widely repub-lished in America, Ireland and Australia. of our woe. When we feel sure that we shall see our beloved again to morrow, we do not mind so much that we must now say farewell. So the expectation of I received so many applications for it that, as it is out of print, I have thought it best say intervent. So the expectation of reunion in Heaven consoles us when we bury our dead out of our sight, and turn our weeping eyes away from a dreary world to the bright to republish i

The most famous Irish lady of our day, and the most famous Irish nun since the time of St. Bridget, is Sister Mary Francis Clare of the Convent of Kenmare in the Coanty Kerry. In religion, she is called Sister Francis; in literature, she still re-tains her family name of Gusack; but in the hearts and the homes of the Irish race, in every clime and country, she is known only and honoured and beloved as "the Nun of Kenmare." No woman in Irish history was ever so widely known during her own lifetime; and no Irish nun, during her own lifetime, ever before wielded an influence so beneficent and wide spread. Her books, both devotional and historical, have a larger circulation than the books of any other Catholic author now living. The nun has written fifty or sixty

books. They are devotional, biographical and historical books; and they enjoy a high reputation as well among scholars as among the people. Catholic critics and students from the Pope down have spoken in terms of great admiration of

these books, and eminent Protestant writers have been equally laudatory. Her chief historical books are a history of Ireland, a history of Cork, a history of Kerry -large octavo volumes; and her princi-pal biographical books are lives of O'Con-neil, Father Mathew, St. Patrick, St. Bridget and St. Columba—each, also, eladea. borate studies. Her devotional books are very numerous, and form an exclusively, or rather distinctively, Catholic library. More than half a million of copies of neither shall the sun fall on them, nor any heat: For the Lamb, which is in the midst of the throne, shall lead them to the fountains of the waters of life, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." Then there shall be no more parting, and convents, and you know that girls are very sharp, and you may be quite sure

would have looked sad but for the merry beaming of her bright and keen brown eyes. They were clad in the habit of their Order—a deep black serge dress, with a white coif on their head and breast, and the long black veil. There is a heavy black cord around their waist, and a ros-ary hanging from it. The welcome of the nun was as cordial as the welcome of the reverend mother, and I visited the convent often enough to know that it was as sincere as it was generous. There are twenty-two nuns in the Con-

vent of Kenmare. I became well ac-quainted with most of them, and I was greatly disappointed with them. For a greatly disappointed with them, For a brighter, more intelligent, or a better educated, or a happier group of women I never met anywhere before. They I never met anywhere before. They answer to none of the descriptions that I lumbered up my mind with in my early youth; and as I had only seen nuns, since then, on dress parade, so to speak — in pub-lic and on duty — I had never once ques-tioned the veracity of these pre-Kenmareite

records. For these Kenmare nuns were so uncivil to my teachers as to refuse to have been crossed in love, or to be homely, or to be "ascetic and narrow-minded," or even stupid, but good-for they are witty and merry, and several of them are hand-some women, and not one of them is ugly. But I am keeping the reverend mother and the Nun of Kenmare standing all this while! The Nun of Kenmare I had a dozen interviews with. I then obtained from her this account of the life in an Irish convent, and I shall give it in her own words. She said she was perfectly willing to answer any question I should ask, and would take no offence at the most sceptical questions. "Well, then, Sister Francis, what in

duces young girls to crush out every instinct of womanhood-to adjure the prospect of love and of motherhood-and shut themselves up within the walls of a convent?" The good nun's eye twinkled with hu-

mour as I asked this rather brusque ques tion. She laughed and said : I know that the Protestant notion

that we nuns entered convents because we were crossed in love, or have had some great trial. But, indeed, it is a wrong Why, a convent would be a fearful hose who frequent the Sacraments .place to live in, continued the nun, if Paterson Times all the inmates were unhappy, disappointed, soured women. A great many nuns are girls who have been educated in

Two Catholics Doing a Gook Work.

Lady G. Douglas and her baker husband they would not want to enter a convent if they saw, when they were growing up there, that the nuns had been unhappy, of London.—New York Sun.

poor have no one to look up to but the priests and nuns. I suppose that in all this world there is not such an utterly destitute race." "You don't have school on Sunday?"

"You don't have school on Sunday?" "No," said the nun, "on Sundays and on holidays we have more time, and then (musing) we look forward to our long holiday in heaven—where there will be no disaster and no famine years, and—God forward to say, and—God he disaster and no famine years, and—God forgive me! I was going to say, and no landlords!—butlet us hope that they do not know all the evil of which they are the cause, not always by what they do, but by what they do not do, for those de-pendent on them."-Redpath's Illustrated

The Family and the Church.

Weekly, N. Y.

The Catholic Church, and she alone, has by her divine charter the right and the power to place a barrier to the foul tide power to place a barrier to the foul tide of immorality which has made and is making sad havoc with the family—the corner stone of society. She alone as the dispenser of the Sacraments, the Mysteries of God, possesses the means of enforcing her enlightened views, of imparting wis counsel and offering helpful advice. Those who have derived their notion of the Confessional from the scurrilous calum-nies of Maria Monk and the senseless these of Maria Monk and the senseless diatribes of "ex-priests" in the pay of the American Bible societies, may be a little startled by this proposition. Let them cousult any Catholic husband or wife and they will find that the web of falsehood in which they have been example is such in which they have been caught is such that they would blush at their own sim-plicity. They will find that all the virtues, which, even to the least cultured under which, even to the least cultured under-standings, shine clearly forth as the very basis of contentment in family life, are inculcated in the Confessional. In it cool patience is sprinkled on the heat and flame of distemper, chafes are healed, rankling barbs are plucked out, and magnanimity, self-sacrifice and love brighten afresh at self sacrifice and love brighten afresh at the latticed crate of the sacred tribual. We defy the bitterest enemy of the Church to point out a single unhappy family among

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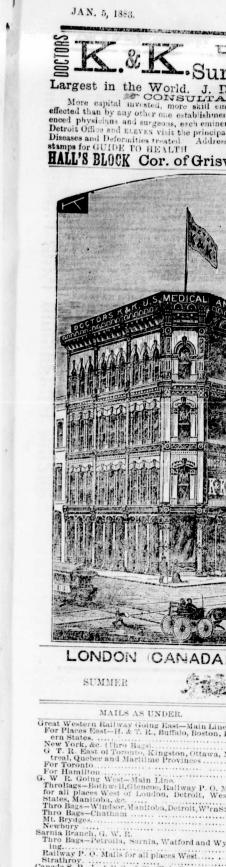
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While Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Luck Misa Craig. W., G. & H. and Southern Ex. of W. G. & B. Between Harrisburg and Fergus. B. L. H. West of Stratford G. T. R. West of Stratford B. L. H. between Paris S. and Stratford B. T. Between Paris S. and Buffalo.

"And souls are always more to him than songs;" songs are of his sainted life a part. nature 'tis to sing, and cheer vast

throngs weary souls with high, angelic art, ad them thro' the dim and silent vale it lies 'tween stern and dreadful Cal-And Thabor's shining top, where sorrow's wail

To Father Ryan.

6

omes a grand and heavenly harmony.

Becomes a grand and nearconry messari He valked the dim and awford vale of tears, Foot-weary and soul-worn, and yet he had Nor thought, nor wish to shorten those long years Thro' which he had to walk the narrow way; Save soul-sighs for the rest that is to come To those in gloom of night and sun of day Ne'er fail'ring on the way that leads them home.

And glimpses of bright Thabor has he

And gimples of forgot her woeful moan, And then his soul forgot her woeful moan. And song he sang 'yond ken of mortal thought to himself and God alone. And then his Caivary became bright Thabor. And Thabor changed to wrathful Caivary; And then he sighed for rest from ceaseless labor. For rest in deep, Christ-bound eternity. For rest in deep, Christ-bound eternity.

And all his songs are love of wounded souls, And balm they are to all, sometimes a and Lung complaints.

And baim they are to all, sometimes a chime With but one saddened strain, and then deep tolls Of awful depth and slow and solemn time, An organ's solemn and last Dies Irre, Deep-rolling in the temple of the mind-A summons for the worn and the long. bed-bugs. 15c.

weary, The awful funeral march of all mankind. JOHN A. MCHUGH,

Parnell and his Tenants.

"Mr. Parnell's impassiveness and indif-"Mr. Parnell's impassiveness and indi-ference," writes Mr. Healy, "was well shown when last week the landlord press got up a harrowing tale of his having evicted four tenants who owed four years' rent. I warned him this would be cabled to America, and would there form the mat-ter of further red-ochre editorials. But ter of further red-ochre editorials. But he would not permit any steps to be taken to counteract the mischief, disposing of the matter with a shrug of the shoulders. The facts of the case are these: A local solicitor named Ebbs, who is secretary of the Orange emergency committee and of a Landlord Property Defence Association, holds a large farm from the Parnell family at a very low rent and with lease forever. This the middleman sub-let to three ten-ants charging them two or three times the rent Parnell charged him. One of the sub-tenants became unable to pay Ebbs the excessive rent and he evicted him, but all the time he refused to pay Mr. Parnell anything whatever. In the interest of the three sub-tenants Parnell then proceeds to eject the middleman, but as a legal require-

flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c. eject the middlem an, but as a legal require-ment the notices have to be served on the Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discov-ery is a valuable medicine to all who are ment the nonces have to be served on the under tenants also. They, of course, will not be put out, and even if that was the intention they could save themselves by paying Parnell the much lower rent than they give the middleman. Ebbs, however, is a cute lawyer, and will never allow his relative interest in the lease to lanse and troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion won-derfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspep-tic well knows, of unpleasant fulness after each meal." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists Dundas street is a cittle lawyer, and win hever allow his valuable interest in the lease to lapse, and as he has six months to redeem, he will, by that time, doubtless pay his head rent, and thereby again get the legal right to screw the upfortunate sub-tenants, for whom his eviction would be the most fortunate event that could happen." Druggists, Dundas street.

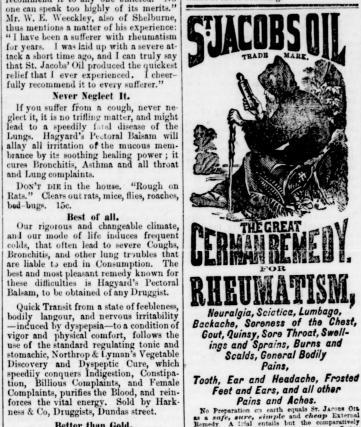
Few people have any idea of the care with which tobacco has to be attended after it is grown. It will imbibe odors of almost any kind if placed near the source of them. A pig stye, for instance, near the place where the planter stores his crops will impart a disagreeable flavor, which no care afterwards will divest it of. Among the many, precautions taken to A child can never perish, who remains the arms of a Father who is almighty. -St Francis de Sales.

It is hard, indeed, to forget those events of our lives that we would wish not to remember. The wish keeps the thoughts of them constantly before us, and thus the Among the many precautions taken to obtain a faultless leaf for the "Myrtle very effort to forget only makes them more vivid and intense. Navy" brand, is to ascertain carefully the

THOSE who resort to foppish airs to in-troduce themselves to public notice act the part of senseless children, and whilst pleasing themselves, disgust others. They succeed in attracting notice, but it is neither honorable nor complimentary. Bry are of those human milling and the sections of Virginia where the "Myrtle Navy" is grown. FLIES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, chipmanks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c. FLIES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, chipmanks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

BEWARE of those human vultures who glut their ferocious appetites on the flesh of their unoffending neighbors. They only assume a friendship that they may the more effectively only into the maximum set. Pope & Bitleau, druggists, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes : We have never sold any medicine that gives such satisfaction to

***" Durability is better than show." Durability of health is worth more than the wealth of a Vanderbilt. Kidney-Wort is man's co-laborer in maintaining health. With healthy liver, bowels and kidneys, men and women will always be in good health. It the bowels are torpid, if piles torment, if the back is full of pain, get a package of Kidney-Wort and be cured without more suffering. Laid on the Shelf. Mr. Thos. Claydon, Shelburne, Ont., writes : "I have been suffering with a lame writes: "I have been suffering with a lame back for the past thirty years, and tried everything I heard of without success. Not long ago I was persuaded to use St. Jacobs' Oil. I purchased a bottle, and, strange to say, before I had used it at all, I was perfectly cured. I can confidently recommend it to any one afflicted. No one can speak too highly of its merits." Mr. W. E. Weeckley, also of Shelburne, thus mentions a matter of his experience: "I have been a sufferer with rheumatism for years. I was kild up with a severe at-



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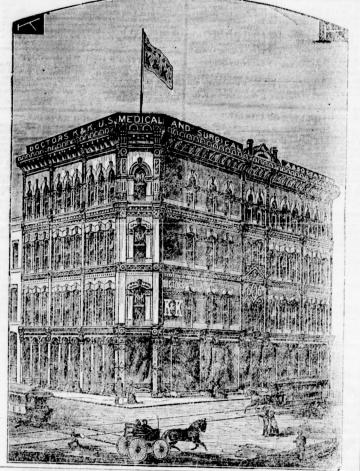
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MANNAAAAAAAAA AAAA

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

8

Ireland. Limerick, Dec. 26.—Riots occurred on Denmark street last night between soldiers and civilians. The latter attacked the and civilians. The latter attacked the military and a free fight ensued, the sol-diers using their belts. The soldiers were badly handled owing to the numerical superiority of their assailants. The police exercises the solution of the so

eventually quelled the disorder. Dublin, Dec. 25.—The Government has ordered the prosecution of Harrington, Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the Irish National League, for his speech delivered at the Mullingar meeting last Monday night, when Harrington said the today of the Secretary Se more prosperous farmers must be told that if they did not throw themselves into the new movement, they would have the whole force of the laborers' agitation directed against them. Prosecutions are pending against the proprietors of various Provincial journals, for articles published

inciting to crime. An average of one hundred persons are searched nightly in Dublin under the Cur-few clause of the Repression Act. London, Dec. 28.-Davitt to night ad-

dressed a meeting at Limehouse, London on the social and political position of Ire-land. A resolution was carried, declaring self-government, with resumption of land for the people, was the only means of restoring peace and contentment in Ire-land.

London, Dec. 27.-Earl Spencer using every means to put in force the worst features of the Coercion Bill. So far he has only succeeded in murder cases where special jurors have been in favor of the Government. The Curfew clause has not proved very obnoxious because of the difficulty of carrying it through. Where searches have been made under its provision neither weapons nor treasonable documents have been discovered. The clause has created great irritation amon good citizens, and unfavorable feeling on among gainst the Government is being excited. against the Government is being excited. It is inferred that the Government intend to suppress the National League. The Irish leaders are acting cautiously, and every word is carefully weighed, and much care taken not to provoke hostile feeling on the part of the Executive. United Ireland was issued Thursday for the first time since its source.

the first time since its seizure. It has a cartoon depicting the Lord-Lieutenant and the Crown Officers drinking long life to the inquisition. O'Brien, edito ien, editor of United Ireland, will

contest the seat in Parliament for Mallow, vacated by Johnson. Shgo, Dec. 28-McDermott, a well-

Shgo, Dec. 28 -- McDermott, a well-known Nationalist and an ex-suspect, has been remanded for a week on a charge of using seditious language at a meeting of the National League. The prisoner durthe National League. The prisoner dur-ing a speech at the meeting said the gal-lows were reeking with the blood of innocent people condemned by drunken juries and partisan judges.

Cork, Dec. 30 .- The corporation of Cork has voted £300 toward the proposed ndustrial exhibition. Poff and Barrett, under sentence of

death for the murder of farmer Browne, have been removed to Tralee. Dublin, Dec. 30.-Several newspaper

reporters have been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for refusing to leave a prohibited meeting. Edmond Leany, member of Parliament, will de-Leany, member of Parliament, will de-fend Biggar in the approaching prosecuhave netted over \$700. Dublin, Dec. 31.—The resources of Catholic priests in West Ireland are said to

be exhausted. There are hundreds of evicted families without shelter and starving. The unfortunate people gather around the houses of priests, begging pit-eously for potatoes or a pound of meal. London, Dec. 31.—Reports of the resig-nation of Spencer as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland are denied.

Ireland are denied. It is considered probable that O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, will be elected to Pachement from Multiple and enlivered the proceedings with sev-

him to the field hospital, where his wound was attended to. The spectacle of a Pro-testant clergyman hastening over the bat-tle-field with a Catholic priest on his shoulders attracted no little attention among those who witnessed the incident. —Donohoe's Magazine. BOOKS The Black Art. "amor..... and Pastimes of various Nation

a South Africa

vers' Own Letter Writer

Assistant Sec.—Geo. Gruber. Financial Sec.—J. O'Dwyer. Treasurer—John Denahy, Marshall—Stephen O'Meara,

Guard-M. Curry.

1st Vice do-J. H. Price. 2nd do "-D. Barrett.

FROM WOODSLEE. The closing examinations of the Wood-slee Catholic school took place on the 23rd

from the Mormons. and Carese and Kiss longhman's Pictures (Fables) slee Catholic school took place on the 23rd ult. The examination was conducted by Miss Sullivan, the efficient teacher of the school, assisted by teachers from neighbor-ing sections. After prizes had been dis-tributed to the successful children, the Rev. Father Cummins addressed those arm Fireside Cook Book eisure Hour Work for Ladies ilt Pepper and Mustard. Rev. Father Cummins addressed those present in a few well chosen observations on the subject of education. He exhort-ed the children to the duties of diligence, industry, and subordination, and pointed out to parents the necessity of their co-operating with the teachers in securing a regular attendance of children. addes' Crocaet Manuai Lades' Work Box Book of Pantomunes, etc., etc Phano Without a Master... Violum Without a Master... Melodeon Without a Master... tammering and its Cure. Lashfulmes Cured.

FROM CHATHAM.

A conversatione and Christmas tree was held in St. Joseph's School House, Chat-ham, on the 22nd ult., under the patron-age of the Board of Separate School Trustees. The programme, consisting of readings, music, addresses and the distri-bution of prizes, was very interesting and enjoyable, and was much appreciated by a large audience. This is the first enter-tainment of the kind which has been held in connection with the school and the

in connection with the school, and the children and parents were highly delighted at its success. The school is under the able manage-ment of Mr. T. O'Hagan B. A., assisted by

three other teachers, and is in a flourishing condition.

WEDDING BELLS.

A correspondent from Port Huron, Mich, informs us that the CatholicChurch in that town was on Thursday, Nov. 30th, the scene of a truly Christian marriage. The happy couple was Mr. Michael O'Brien of Fort Gratiot, and Miss Maggie Gleeson, daughter of Mr. J. Gleeson, for-merly merchant of Lucan, Ont., but now of Port Huron. The High Mass on the occasien was celebrated by Rev. N. J. Quinn of St. Patrick's Church, Binghamp-ton, N. Y., cousin of the bride, and the nuptial knot tied by Rev. Father Van-Lawe. After Mass the party repaired to the home of the bride's parents, where a pleasant time was spent. They have since the marriage taken up residence at Fort Gratiot. Their Canadian friends wish them long life and happiness. Mich., informs us that the CatholicChurch

FROM GALT.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Recording Secretary-P. L. M. Egan. Assistant Sec.-Jno. Butler. Financial Sec.-P. B. Reath. A Christmas tree in aid of the Catholic Church, Galt, was held in the Town Hall Treasurer-John Lahey. Marshall-M. Hayes. on 26th, 27th, and 28th December, which proved to be in every respect a very en-joyable and successful affair, and one which has never been surpassed in Galt except by the Catholic Bazaar held there over a Guard-S. Corbett. Trustees-J. H. Price, W. Redmond and Wm. Jeffers.

Wm. Jeffers. A. R. Wardell, Esq., was re-elected by acclamation Mayor of Dundas, and Thomas O'Neail, Esq., was re-elected by acclamation Mayor of Paris. Both those gentlemen are members of our Grand Council by the Catholic bazaar held there over a year ago. This reflects great credit on our energetic pastor, Kev. M. J. Maguire, as well as the ladies of the congregation who so willingly devoted their time and energies to make it a success, which they Jouncil. undoubtedly done, as the proceed To those C. M. B. A. officers who so

netted over \$700. A beautiful natural tree was placed in the centre of the hall, around which were arranged three tables respectively pre-sided over by Mrs. Walton, Miss Radigan kindly sent me such beautiful Christmas and New Year's Cards, I beg to return my sincere thanks. and Miss Kelleher, and tastefully decora-A Gang of Malefactors.

ted, and supplied with the various articles to be found at such places. During the evening Miss Coffee of Guelph sang some choice pieces which were highly appreciated and added much to the optimize micrometry.

Some little time since the authorities in a certain department of France were asked to sanction the foundation of a "freethinking and anti-religious associa-tion." Permission was witheld, and an angry deputation of nine advanced citizens Parliament from Mallow. Dublin, Dec. 31.—O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, who will be arraigned to-ings was a contest for a cake, presented was equal to the occasion; he calmly lis-was equ

aper, 15 Euvelopes, Penholder, Water Pen, and a handsome pice for 25 cents; 1 dozen by Expres J. LEE & CO., Montreal, P. Q. and \$5.50, and we will send you, post extra large size Gold-Plated Watches merican firms at \$10 each. J. LEE & CO., Montreal, P. Q. slip and \$6.50, and we will send you a liver Watch, guaranteed. Very suitable as yoy or girl, and well worth double the money J. LEE & CO., Montreal, P. Q. ip and \$7.50, and we will send you one o uuminated Watches, by which you can se th darkness as well as broad daylight and setters. J. LEE & CO., Montreal, P. Q. eturn this slip and \$4.75 in cash, and we will sen , post-paid, one of our Nickel Stem Winding and Ste ting Watches. J. LEE & CO., Montreal, P. Q. Return this slip and \$12.75, and we will send you or to our Ladies' Solid 9-Carat Hunting Case Gold Watche maranteed. J. LEE & CO, Montreal, P. Q. 5 Books ombined in one volume slip and \$9.50 in cash, and we will set HUNTING CASE DETACHED WATCH J. LEE & CO., Montreal, P. Q.

nd \$20 in cash, and we will mail yo Carat Full Size Hunting Case Pater J. LEE & CO., Montreal, P. Q. Return this slip and \$1.75, and we will mail vo ost-paid, one of our beautiful 7-SHOT NICKEL PLATE KEVOLVERS. J. LES & CO., Montreal, P. Q. cevolvers.

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bitches overs' Own Letter Writer. af of Punctus tion. Beauticing the Hat. St Die ionare ig a Book of 400 Secrets. Laifs Treatise on the Horse. American Horse Owner's Guide. Ling, Trapping and Pishing Made Easy withou Made Easy Wenn, C to the successful luming and trapping of all animals. It gives the right season for trap to make, est and bait all kinds of traps; traps , weasels, skunks, hawks, owis, gophers, bird musk-rais, forces, rabbins, racoons, Ac; hor nd use bird lime. It gives the Karlish secret g alive all kinds of birds; it tells how to kno and leadurer; to tak with or without the wool or has in and stuff birds; basis and hocks for fishing; ho sh systematically without nets, lines, spears, snarco so " or bail, (a screat secret); how to choose and clear ; how to breed minks for their skins, (hundreds rs cas be made by any boy or young mut who know to breed minks); etc. Nent porthaid for 20c; thr Oc; 6 for S0c; JAN. Elk & CO., Montreal. P.Q.

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15,000 15,000 2.40 2.000 2,00 1,200 leans. G. Spear, 16 and 18 Boylston Mar-ket, Boston, Mass o. H. Scott, W. & G. R. R. Co., Washington, D. C. 1.200 1,20 DRAWING OF AUGUST 8, 1882. DRAWING OF AUGUST 5, 182 J. A. Burks; Leolia, Natchitoches Par-ish (Robeline Station), La D. W. Sweeney, Dodd City, Tex., col-lected through Fannin County Bank, Bonham, Tex John Reed, 114 West Washington st., Bloomington, Ills G G Reeve, Lyons, Wis W Holloway, 7 South 3d st. Lafay-ette, Ind. 15.00 ette, Ind Daniel Breyl, 181 South Clark st., Chi-cago, Ills 1.200 1.200 DRAWING OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1882. R R Deacon, collected through Bates County National Bank, Butler, Mo 15,000 D P Blair, President East Miss. Ma-trimonial Association, Columbus, trimoniai Account Miss P N Johnson, Houston, Tex. Peter O Johnson, 111 Seneca st. Lea-10,00 Peter O Johnson, 111 Seneca st. Lea-venworth, Kan Michael A Finnegan, 1 Elder place, Boston, Mass 5.000 5,00 DRAWING OF OCTOBER 10, 1882. John C. Reuss, Ascension Parish, La Gwynn Harris, 609 F st., S. W., Wash- W. L. Lewis, Co-operative Ice Co., W. L. Lewis, Co-operative Ice Co., Washington, D. C.
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39 Maright it for Then
39 Maright it for Then
30 Maright Making it Hot for Then
30 Maright Marian
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31 Maright Marian
32 As adventure.
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34 As adventure.
35 The Husband and the Price.
36 Near Adventure.
37 Lion and State Adventure.
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39 Maright Marian Adventure.
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lars, meda's, etc., of all kinds, kept con-stantly in stock at the Catholic Record Bookstore, corner of Richmond street and 1.250 Dufferin avenue. 1.250

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This should be in every home. A large stolle Engraving, size is 2.5, printed on besattid thread plate paper. In the centre we we an open book in which to regular the manes and births of ceal mamber of the family. On the leit hand a beautiful seroil tor the mility. On the eleit hand a beautiful seroil tor the mility. On the deaths. Surmouning it all in har the method is a set we work, photographs of father and mother, and all recent the picture are similar space we have the surfix the picture are similar space in temperad with hegatiful divers and leaves, the while finished off in first-chass style. We feel sure this will supply a wast ione fell. Sample by mail, 250: 3 for 500: 1 dozen for \$1.50. J. Like & CO., Mentreal, P. Q. THE MAGIC NAIL. THE MAGIC NALL. A very good trick. A common iron nail is shown, and without a moment's hesitation the performer forces it through his fuzzer. The tinger is shown with the nail pro-truding from both sides. The illusion is so perfect that the speciators will be satisfied the wound is a genuine one, and that the nail really goes through the fugger. Thenexi instant the nail is withdraw, for 25c. 1 doz., 81.25c. wound of any kind. Price 42c. Nontreal, P.Q.

THE FAMILY RECORD

CONTTER'S GEM MICROSCOPE. No Student, Merchant, Mechanic, Agriculturiat, Pro-ssional man or school child should be without it, ouths of study of Natural History from books will at give the practical knowledge that a few minutes' use the Microscope affords. By mail, post-paid, 30c; 3 r 75c; 1 dozen \$2.50. J. LEE & CO., Montreal, P. Q.

JAN. 5, 1883.

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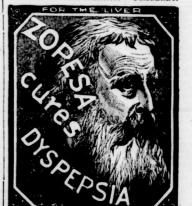
BAROMETER & THERMOMETER. nly reliable Combined Barometer and Thermomet stence. It forealls the changes in the weather wi failing accuracy and is likewise a complete an ite Thermometer. The advantage to farmers every failing accuracy and time where a computer any oscillation of the interval of the interval of the summer in oscillation of the interval of the interval of the summer areas in the second of the interval of the strange their lans for work accordingly. In the having and harvesting another will stave its cost a hardred times over, sample, y Mail, \$1.25; sample, by express, \$1.00; 1 dozen, by apross, \$3.00; 3 dozen, by express, \$202.50. (Jass, LEE & CO. Montreal, P.Q.

A Sailor's Luck.

A short time since we announced that the circular of the November drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., stated that two-fifths of the second capital prize of \$25,000, amounting to \$10,000, has been drawn in Newburyport. This morning we received a letter saying: "The Louisiana State Lottery Company report that two-fifths of the second capital—that is \$10,000 —was sold to Charles Mowatt, of the schooner ' Lucy May,' Newburyport." schooner 'Lucy May,' Newburyport." Newburypot, Mass, Herald, Dec. 2nd.

To have fragrant Breath and Teeth lik Foolish and careless you'd be, very,

If you didn't at once a trial bestow On that excellent dentifrice—' TEABERRY." *



Biliou ess, Indigestion, Consti tion-all forms of Dyspepsia yield at once to a few doses of Zopesa, the new compound from Brazil. A 10 cent sample proves it.

TEACHER WANTED.



VOL 5.

[Continued from last week.] PASTORAL LETTER

OF HIS LORDSHIP RT. REV. JOHN WALSH, BISHOP OF LONDON,

Promulgating the Decrees of the First Pro Council of Toronto.

JOHN WALSH, by the Grace of God a appointment of the Holy See, Bis London.

To the Clergy, Relig ous Communities Laity of the Diocese, health and diction in the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,

Hence, we by these presents forma by our episcopal authority abrogat declare abrogated the law enacted predecessor, directing that only four shall be paid by each family for the s of its pastor; and we ordain th families pertaining to every mission according and in proportion to their be obliged to pay towards the support pastor such sums as in the aggregate be adjudged by us to be adequate to h per maintenance.

For this purpose we direct each par consult with the heads of families mission, as to the amount requisite : honourable support, and the sum each head of family should pay in p tion to his means, in order to make required amount ; and we furthermore that the aggregate sum agreed upon f support of the pastor, as well as the ance each head of family stipulates to shall be reported to us for our sanctio approval. Without this our sanction approval the agreement between the

tor and people shall not have the fo ecclesiastical law. MIXED MARRIAGES.

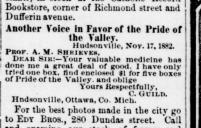
We deem it an imperative duty to our voice in warning and in protest as the evil of Mixed Marriages, which a two much frequency in this diocese. marriages are most dangerous to the and salvation of the faithful contra them; they imperil the salvation of children born of them, and, as a rule, destroy the peace and happiness of the ties contracting them, and embitter lives with dissensions and wranglings. is the teaching of the word of God. as also the sad lesson of experience. Th vation of the Catholic is endangered b ing in the intimate relation of man with a husband or wife professing a religion. When Almighty God introd His people to the holy land, He comma them never to marry with the people o country who were of a false religion. they should be seduced by them and their souls, " Neither shalt thou marriages with them, says Almighty thou shalt not give thy daughter to his nor take his daughter to thy son ; for

will turn away thy son from following

that he may serve strange gods, and

wrath of the Lord shall be kindled, and

quickly destroy thee."-(Deut. vii., 2.)



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a specialty. SPECIAL NOTICE.-J. McKenzie has re-

R. S. MURRAY & Co. are prepared to 2.000

merrow on the charge of seditious libel, has summoned 236 witnesses, including Jenkinson, Director of the Criminal Investigation Department; the Chief Super-intendent of Detectives, Crown Directors, and nearly all the special jurors in the Lough Mask murder case. Earl Spencer attended service in Christ

Church chapel to day. He was hissed by a successful termination a boy, who was arrested.

Canadian

Merriton, Dec. 26.-Christmas afternoon a youth named O'Donnell and a young OFFICERS ELECTED FOR BRANCH NO. 1, WIND-

girl named Bessie Bye were skating on the SOR, ONT., FOR 1883;-Spiritual Director-Very Rev. Dean canal, and coming to a weak spot the ice broke through. O'Donnell was rescued, but the girl sank and was drowned. Mary, agner. President—Simon Gignac. but the girl sank and was drowned. Mary, a young sister of Bessie, was standing on the bank, and upon seeing the occur-rence, rushed to help her sister, but the ice broke and she alsofell. A brave boy named 1st Vice do .- Charles Fox 2nd do .- Maurice Hickey. Recording Secretary-J. M. Meloche -elected. Clifford jumped in grasped her and attempted to keep her up, but they both sank and the boy to save himself was forced to relinquish her, and she too was drowned. One of the bodies was recovered Christmas night, the other Tuesday morn-ing. The girls was denoted for Assistant Sec.-Walter Dennison. Treasurer-J. H. Connelly re-elected. Financial Secretary-W. J. McKee. Marshall-Daniel Cronan re-elected. Guard-Michael Harrington re-elected. Guard-Michael Harrington re-elected. Trustees for 2 yrs.-J. B. Mayville, P. Flynn, and F. Cleary. Windsor Branch is still the banner as well as the vataran Brench in Grande. ing. The girls were daughters of Jos. Bye, a paper mill operator. They were aged a paper mill operator. They respectively 15 and 10 years. well as the veteran Branch in Canada. It

A. Sutherland, of Kingston, who had not been heard of for the last five years, has come home. His parents thought him lead and were greatly ensuring at his retains its average membership, and con-tains a number of the principal business men of the town. dead, and were greatly surprised at his appearance. He came from Japan. Blenheim, Dec. 27.—Judson Clark, 12 years old, son of Wm. Clark, 4th concession of Harwich, shot himself to-day while oFFICERS OF BRANCH NO. 12, BERLIN ONT. President—Adolph Kern. 1st Vice President—Richard O'Donohoe.

out hunting. As he was drawing his gun over a log it discharged, wounding him over a log it discharged, wounding him near the heart. He expired almost im mediately, breathing only a few minutes. An unfortunate affair of suffocation oc

pron.i.

elected.

Treasurer-Joseph Bury. Guard-Frank Bauer.

Marshall—George Huck. Trustees—George Lang.

-John Ginter

-Joseph Mattell.

-Adam Seyler.

John T. Weber.

1st Vice do-Wm. Burke.

2nd Vice do-George Scale.

Treasurer—P. Mathews re-elected. Marshall—P. Egan. Guard—E. Kelly.

curred at Palmyra on the arrival of Mrs Cole and Miss Crowder at the residence of Mr. John Mills. The devoted mother, on getting out of the buggy, found the little baby had been so fondly looked after, by using unnecessary wraps, in removing the shawl, &c., the parent was horrified to find the little one had been fatally sufforated.

At the battle of Tel-el-Kebir three army At the battle of Tel-el-Kebir three army chaplains—Catholic, Anglican, and Pres-byterian—were with the advancing British troops. The Catholic chaplain, Father Bellord, was one of the first wounded, being struck by a bullet in the leg. The Church of kngland chaplain perceiving the mishap of his comrade immediately hoisted Father Bellord on his shoulders and carried

by Mr. Pollard, baker, Galt. There was also much interest taken tened to a torrent of phrases on outraged liberty, reason, and justice, and then, open-ing a record of convictions, recalled to the in the drawing of prizes, the results of which gave general satisfaction. The satisfactory result of the Christmas memories of eight members of the deputa-tion that they were old offenders, and had, tree must be highly gratifying to Father Maguire, through whose energy and exer-tion it was brought about and carried to altogether, spent forty-five years in prison. The would be society waited for no fur-ther explanations, but dissolved itself on the spot .- New York Sun.

FORTUNE'S FAVORITES.

Who They Are, Where They Live, and to What Extent She Blesses Them. The Wonderful Record of the Past.

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand Dollars, paid by the Louislana State Lottery Company during the year end-ing November, 1882, together with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, omitting those who have requested Receipts for the amount are on file at the ffices of the Company.

DRAWING OF DECEMBER 13, 1881.

DRAWING OF DECEMBER 13, 1 A. Z. Ackerman. Millord, Del...... Miss Mary J. Biggin, Prospect and Frederick sts., Washington, D. C., W. Powell, Washington, D. C., W. Powell, Washington, D. C., Fremen's Ins. Co., New Orleans, Lo. 20,00

Wm. Page, 2022 Carson sc. - Fittsburgh, Pa. W. H. Portlock, collected through W. Florence, Ala. —, collected through George H. Theard, 25l Royal st. New Orleans Lo Porotter, Edgard P. O., St. John the Baptist Parish, La. 2nd " -John F. Weber. Recording Secretary-Louis von Neu-Assistant Sec.—Frank von Neubronn. Financial " —John A. Fuchs.

DRAWING OF JANUARY 10, 1882. DRAWING OF JANUARY 10, 188 J. M. Davis, Morning Sun, Shelby County, Tenn. Sebastian Lehmann, 786 Larimer st., Denver, Col. True A. Heath. 126 North Main st., Concord, N. H. Paid State National Bank of New Or-leans, for account of Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn. L. Saunders, 321 Broadway, N. Y...

FICERS OF BRANCH NO 18, NIAGARA DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 14, 1882. FALLS, ONT. Spiritual Director-Rev. D. O'Malley. President-James Quillinan re-elected. Doyle, 369 Kent ave., Brooklyn, Recording Secretary-James Abbott. Assistant Sec.-James McAndrew. Financial Sec.-Roland McMahon re-

For R. C. Separate School, No. 1 McGilli-vray, and 9 Biddulph, Male or Female, hold-ing second or third class certificate. Address stating salary William KELLY, Adare P. O., Ont. Baseline, McLiam KELLY, Adare Dec. 12th, 1882. 219-3w 1.250

China matting, English oil cloth, cut to fit rooms: American and Canadian oil cloth. French, English and German lace curtains always on hand. Largest stock of house furnishings in America. Carpets made and laid at very small charges, cut, matched and tacked free, 124 Dundas street, and 125 Carling street.

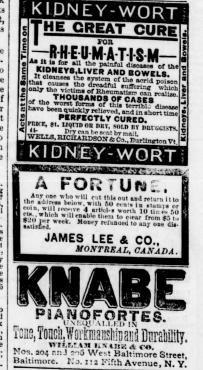
THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS .- The grey hairs of age being brought with sor-row to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair becomes thick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

Are you disturbed at night and broken o. your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting techt i If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will allow the non little sufferer immediately-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 yon at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give ress to the mother, and relief and health to th-child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACKA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Re-liever, 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 Achesot all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. PAY YOUR Water Rates

ALSO-

A Female Teacher Wanted, holding a second or third class certificate, for the year ISS, for the Roman Catholic Separ-ate School, No. 5 Raleigh. State salary and experience in teaching. Tenders will be taken until the 25th of Dec. ISS2. Address to L. WADDICK. Chatham, Oct.



BEFORE

THE 15th INSTANT,

I. DANKS.

CURE FITS!

SECRETARY.

And save 20 per cent. discount.

warnings and commands of God are fo times and for his people in every age clime, and the dangers of mixed marr which He pointed out to His chosen pe and which He condemned, are as now and fraught with as many evils as were then. Such marriages are most dangerou the salvation of the children born of t inasmuch as they are directly calculat beget in them a fatal indifferentism to profession and practice of the true without which it is impossible to please The unhappy children see the father pro ing one religion, the mother another ; hear the father sneer at and condem false and pernicious the faith which mother professes and reverences as true necessary for salvation. Such a sta things is directly calculated to make believe that one religion is as good of bad as another, to make them cold indifferent to all forms of religion, and

them into a practical unbelief fatal to immortal souls. When the Jews retu from their captivity, Nehemias saw sor them who had married strange womenis, women professing false religions, an complained that their children spoke ne the language of father nor of mother half the one and half the other, for w reason Nehemias "Chidedthem and lai curse upon them," showing them the evil they did, and the danger they ran, concluded : "Shall we also be disobed to do all this great evil, to transg against our God and marry strange wom -(2 Esdras xiii., 27.)

How often, alas, do we find that children of parents who are of diffe religions, speak neither the languag one nor the other in religious matt For these and other weighty reasons Holy Church of God has always abho and forbidden such marriages, and i times and for grave and exceptional ca

When I say cure 1 do not mean merely to stop them for time and then have them roturn again, I mean a radical cur have made the disease of FITS, FULEPSY or PALLIN EICENESS a lifelong study. Iwarrant my remedy to cur because altern have failed is no reason f Underclothing, Etc. N. WILSON & CO.