

Catholic Record.

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

VOL 3.

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ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY, 1881.
FEBRUARY, 1881.
Sunday, 20-Sexagesima. 2 Cl. Semi-Double.
Monday, 21-St. Marcellus, Pope and Martyr (16 Jan.) Double.
Tuesday, 22-Commemoration of the Passion of D. N. J. C. Double Micjor.
Wednesday, 22-Vigil, (ot St. Matthew) St. Peter Damiaous, Confessor and Doctor. Double.
Thursday, 24-St. Matthew. Apostle. 2 Cl. Double.
Friday, 25-St. Felix III., Pope and Confessor. Double.
Saturday, 26-St. Margarita Corton. Semi-Double.

My Neighbor's Confession.

AFTER SHE HAD BEEN FORTUNATE.

Yes, this is what my neighbor said, that

Yes, this is what my neighbor said, that night,
In the still shadow of her stately house
(Fortune came to her when her head was white),
What time dark leaves were weird in withering boughs,
And each late rose sighed with its latest breath,
"This sweet world is too sweet to end in death."

But this is what my neighbor said to me— "I grieved my youth away for that or this.

shawl, And one flash by me in a diamond's light; And one would show me yards of precious

And one look coldly from her painted face.

this. I had upon my hand the ring you see, With pretty babies in my arms to kiss, And one man said I had the sweetest eyes, Ee was quite sure, this side of paradise.

Then on

able Quarterly. Its are more and more perusal. leect from the hi ghest adost scope is given ic community nurve pers for the coming is that they upholic tual and theological

AN

READY.

IEW.

Rev. S. Filtzsimons. Bernard J. O'Reilly. olics to the Political John Gilmary Shea. puntries.

John Grund M. F. Suttwan John MacCarthy ug J. Thebaud, S. Rev. John Ming, S. A. de

Y. PROPRIETORS, Philadelphia

white paper, and is e in advance.

DEAF ial Ear Drums

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ance Co. ADA.

ERAL MEETING ompany will be held hmond street, in the exeday, left February, ock p. m., when a re-ousiness will be sub-cted in the place of o are eligible for re-MACDONALD.

DODS. MBER

ager and Secretary

mse where a TAL

G ON.

vill be con-

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1881

counsel, and offering helptul advice in concrete cases through the Sacra-ment of Penance. Those who have derived their notion of the confesline of White and of Michelet, the senseless diatribes Colored Shir's! Any- of Gavazzi, or the eminently vulgar

one requiring any of flings of some sensational preachers, the Catholic Universe of Liberalism, the above should give will be a little startled by this propo-sition. But let those whose knowvery truly remarks that "it is a common inaccuracy to suppose that ledge of the tribunal of penance has been fashioned in the school of big-Liberalism necessarily means misotry and ignorance consult any intel ligent Catholic, husband or wife, and state, religion and the schools, &c. they will find that the web of false-The real import of this modern vice hood in which they have been caught is disregard of the authoritative is such that they should blush at their own simplicity for having be-come entangled in it and held "faster than gnats in cobwebs." They will find that all those virtues which, judgment of the Church. In matters defined the error is, of course, very marked, as are also its consequences. In matters not strictly defined and yet settled to a certainty by the highest tribunals of the Church, Libeven to the commonest understand-ing, shine clearly forth as the basis of contentment in married life, are oralism assumes a milder shapegenerally manifesting disregard of Catholic schools, &c. But as the eshere inculcated; that here on the heat and flame of distemper cool patience is sprinkled; that chafes are healed sential view is the disregard of the authorities of the Church, it may

easily happen that the liberal may have correct notions on the schools, &c., and yet be a liberal; he may dis-

tiously be liberal in casting away the public school at New Rochelle, N. Y., at the earnest solicitation of away his virtue."

method of pronouncing Latin. I was travelling in Italy. My wife, hapthat moment not recollecting its significance, I said : 'I don't know: but there is a priest, and I will go and ask him.' So, not knowing Italian then, I first constructed a Latin senthe ways of public schools and "Sab-bath" schools can easily remember the unholy ases to which the Sacred Book has been put. Boys and girls often "know their Bible" too well, and then went to him and said it. "Eh! Che dite? he asked. So I re-peated it again. 'Ah,' said he, 'I understand. Here, take this man to soll uses so effectually in perverting soll uses so effectually in perverting

sh,-virtue, as represented by the in a thousand ways-in the rank of a warrant under this Act shall be treated ish,—virtue, as represented by the Via Dolorosa, is not funny, but this is not the virtue of Mr. Talmage or cf Protestantism.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.
The Rev. Dr. Maher, speaking in The Rev. Dr. Maher, s

lies who are so often involved in the ruin .- Brooklyn Review.

"AND now Davitt is disposed of," says the thoughtless editor of a daily taken notions as to religion and contemporary. You are wrong, lighthead : it is not so easy to "dispose" of a strong man nowadays Mr. Davitt is a thousand times more formidable to England as he is today, elad in convict's garb and compelled to associate with criminals, than he was last week at the head of a mighty organization .- Pilot.

VERY LATEST FROM IRELAND.

To insure prompt action between the naval and military powers at ports in the event of Fenian disturbances, officers have event of Fenian disturbances, others have been ordered to take such actions as they think fit without referring to headqu rters. It is reported that all Catholic Bishops in Ireland will be convoked by their Arch bishops to consider the new Land Bill. At Mullingar, on Wednesday, Dr. Nulty, Catholic Bishop of Meath, denounced the Coercion Act as attractions.

Nalley, charged at Claremorris on Friday with threatening and abusing the police, with threatening the a member of the Commons, who expresses the opinion that Parnell's procedure is justifiable, and in no way attributable to

reased dividend to trans-Atlantic stam-ship companies. Such an exodus of dis-affected Irish manhood has not been seen since the suspension of the Hadeas Corpus in 1866. Dublin is full of English detec-

time being, and of the ground stated for his arrest in the warrant under which he is detained, shall be laid before each House of Parliament within the first seven days fever wanth during which he is a prolonged sleep. of every month during which Parliament is

sitting. (4) "Prescribed district" means any part (4) "Prescribed district" means any part of Ireland in that behalf specified by an order of the Lord-Lieutenant for the time being in force, and the Lord-Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Coun-cil in Ireland, may from time to time make, and, when made, revoke and alter any such order. any such order. II. (1) Any warant or order of the

11. (1) Any warant or order of the Lord-Lieutenant under this Act \mathbf{m} - \mathbf{y} be consigned under his hand of the hand of the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, and a copy of every warrant under this Act shall, within seven days after the execution thereof, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Crown for the county of the city of Dublin, and be filed by him in his

ing the forms of warrants for the purposes of this Act, and any forms so prescribed shall when used be valid in law.

(4) The expression "Lord-Lieutenant" means the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or

the chief Governor or Governors of Ire-land for the time being. III. This Act shall continue in force until

30th day of September, 1882, and no longer.

LOCAL NEWS.

CANADIAN NEWS.

NO. 123

Portsmouth, Feb. 14. -Four convicts

A young man at Ottawa, garbed in his masquerade costume, visited his father's store, purchased a number of articles, and badgered his parent into letting him have them on trust, without his identity being discovered.

any order under this Act, shall be conclusive evidence of the contents of such order and of the date thereof, and of the same having
been duly made.
call be solved and the same having

. CATHOLIC NOTES.

The Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. Croke, is engaged in taking the preparatory steps to institute a process for the canonization of DermodO'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel, who was cruelly put to death in Dublin in the year 1583.

Messrs. Bennett Bros., of this city, made the pews for the new Catholic Church in Paris, and Mr. R. Lewis the stained glass windows. As a man from the country was walking along our streets yesterday with a large pair of spurs attached to the heels of his boots he was accosted by one of our street Arabs with : " Say, mister, how long does yer have to live atore they comes out that

scoffers than the reading of "The Age of Reason." Anybody who knows the ways of public schools and "Sab-

and rankling barbs plucked out; and that magnanimity, self-sacrifice and love brighten afresh at the latticed crate of the confessional.-Catholic "The Bible has been taken out of

"This was the home of Tom Paine and, if he were living, he would no doubt be with the Romanists in their attack on the Bible." But then our crowded cottage was so small. And spacious grounds would blossom full in sight; Then one would fret me with an India

Herald.

If Tom Paine could have foreseen how Protestantism by indiscrimi-natingly spreading the Bible would have strengthened the growth of the infidelity that he taught, he would have welcomed the Protestant sects as allies. It is safe to say that the reading of the Bible by undirected and uninstructed people, young and old, has made more unbelievers and

man's Journal.

I did not know that I had everything Till-I remembered It. Ah me I ah me ! I who had ears to hear the wild-bird sing And eyes to see the violets. It must be A bitter fate that jewels the grey hair: Which once was golden and had flowers to

In the old house, in my old room, for years, The haunted cradle of my little ones gone Would hardly let me look at it for tears. O my lost nurslings! I stay on and on, Only to miss you from the empty light Of my lone fire—with my own grave in sight.

In the old house, too, in its own old place, Handsome and young, and looking toward the gate Through which it flushed to meet me, is a

face For which, an me! I pevermore shall

wait, For which, ah me! I wait torever, I Who, for the hope of it, can surely die

cover by his own reasoning, as even Protestants have disavowed, the evil of non-religious schools. "There

Coercion Act as atrocious. A serious encounter occurred at the fair in Kilkeely on Wednesday. The people stoned the police. An encounter also occurred at Bally haunis, the police charged the crowd at the point of the bay-one

onet. Nalley, charged at Claremorris on Friday

pening to see a priest pass by, asked me the meaning of the tonsure. At that moment not recollecting its sig. A Dublin correspondent writes that one result of the Coercion Bill will be an in-

execution thereof, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Crown for the county of the city of Dublin, and be filed by him in his public office in that city. (2) The Lord-Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, may from time to time make, and, when made, revoke and alter, any order prescrib-ing the forms of warrants for the purposes of this Act, and any forms so prescribed

The great boat race between Hanlan and Laycock in London, England, has resulted in an easy victory for the former. The magnificent cup now becomes Han-lan's private property.

scaped from the solitary cells of the King-ston Penitentiary last evening. Their names are Maurice Biake, Jos. Donoghue, Abram Rapson and Edward Wright.

g the pres-

LL & CO. HOUSE.

PALACE. GOODS HOUSE.

e Palace House, con-s to attract the great luctions this week. plain Hosiery. s of Gloves !- Kids

f fancy and woollen of fringes, tassels

ng in the millinery ashmeres, Custom of dress goods, vel-rimmings. in clothing, over nnels-grey, scarlet t sacrifice, all this

usual. Take notice e House this month. rked close. Carpets, rice. AS. EATON & CO.

31 NOTICE! BONS balance of the STOCK D FANCY

DODS ices, in order to ge stock of GOODS ess than cost price

LICITED.

Who, for the hope of it, can survey die. Young men write 'gracious letters here to That ought to fill this mother-heart oi mine. The youth in this one crowds all Italy ! This glimmers with the far Pacific's shine The first poor little hand that warmed my Wrote this—the date is old; you know the rest.

Oh! if I only could have back my boys, With their lost gloves and books for me to Their scattered playthings and their pleasant I sit here in the splendor, growing blind, With hollow hands that backward reach and ache For the sweet trouble which the children make." MPS. S. M. B. PIATT. PILOT

CATHOLIC PRESS.

"ALTAR above country" has always been the cry of Catholic Ireland, and on her banners of green, entwined with the shamrock of faith, has been inscribed from time immemorial: "Semper et ubique fidelis"always and everywhere faithful,---Catholic Columbian.

THE New York correspondent of L'Univers, noticing the celebration of Christmas in the United States. as dramatic as his own series of lec refers to its Catholic aspect. Mentures on the dark side of New York life. Mr. Talmage in Shaspearean tioning the fact that in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Brooklyn, characters would draw-as there were on that morning, 1,000 stone" or "Launcelot Gobbo," "adapted" to fit a play founded on his adventures in New York dives." communions, he states that this was proportionately repeated in the one undred and twenty churches of New He would probably make a hit and put his "New Spectacular" scheme on a cash basis. "There is more fun York and Brooklyn, a fact which suggests a tribute to the hearty religious sentiment of Catholic Ameriin virtue than in vice," he says. Talcans. We may add to this statement, mage posing for virtue is very funny, that large as was the number of comand his idea of virtue as propounded municants in St. John's, considering in his discourses is so amusing that the size of the church, it was even the public, holding a tradition that insignificant when compared, not virtue is a grave and decorous thing, proportionately, but numerically, with that of St. Francis Xavier's, and that religion is something more than gymnastic performances accom-New York, where there were on Christmas, over 5,000 communions! panied by a cornet, has gotten the idea that Talmage is vicious because he is so funny. There is really not so much fun in virtue as Mr. Tal--Catholic Review.

arone, can stem the four field of him-morality which is carrying this country to social ruin. She alone possesses the means of enforcing her enlightened views, of imparting wise

ethodism and that sect of which | it since." the Baptist Weekly is so worthy a representative. No; if Tom Paine ST. PATRICK's work goes steadily were alive, he would be against the on in lands that he never heard of,

"Romanists," and heart and soul with and perhaps never dreamed of, when his allies of the sects .- N. Y. Freestudying under St. Martin of Tours.

MR. TALMAGE, not satisfied with of "St. Patrick's College," Jaffna, Ceylon, in itself a very suggestive combination of names. In addition his own little show, wants to manage a theatre on a new plan. He to the usual curriculum preparatory thinks that a "Reform Amusement to the "local Cambridge examina-tions," we see that Greek and Sans-Company" might be formed, which would bring out short, strictly moral crit are taught. There is also a dramas, and develop genius in pious class of Tamil, in which the following

mits others besides Catholics, possi-bly even Cingalese pagans. It insists on Catholics going through a complete and progressive course of religious instructions, but non-Catholic students are not permitted to be present at these lectures, except at the request of their parents.--Catho-

abroad for being "genteel." We keep up appearances too often at the expense of honesty; and, though we may not be rich, yet we must seem to be "respectable," though only in the meanest sense,-in mere vulgar show. We have not the courage to go patiently onward in the condition of life in which it has pleased God to call us; but must need live in some fashionable state, to which we ridiculously please to call ourselves, and all to gratify the vanity of that un-substantial, genteel world, of which we form a part. There is a constant struggle and pressure for front seats,

in the social amphitheatre; in the midst of which all noble, self-denying resolve is trodden down, and THE Catholic Church and she mage thinks there is, if we may be-alone, can stem the foul tide of im-morality which is carrying this drives the words of the author of all this architectures are inevitably alone, can stem the foul tide of im-morality which is carrying this drives a devout writer whose words of the author of all this architecture, come from

the circumstances under which the arrest is sought. Several Irish members opposed Forster's proposal to limit the time of the retorspec-tive clause as not going far enough. O'Donnell was called to order several informed him that if he continued to speak irrevelantly the new rule would be en-forced against him. O'Donnell resumed his seat and protested against being "gagged."

Gray moved in amendment that the re-but trospective action shall not extend beyond Feb. 1st. The amendment was negative

to the 1st of October last. Harcourt said that the members of Parliament will not be allowed to visit Davit contrary to regulations. One friend will be allowed to visit him to satisfy his friends in regard to his health, but no communications will be allowed on political affairs.

In the House of Commons last night the In the House of Commonslast hight the retrospective clause of the Coercion Bill was carried by a large majority. It is rumored that Parnell is being haunted in Paris by English detectives.

GLADSTONE'S GIFT TO IRELAND.

FULL TEXT OF THE COERCION BILL. London, Feb. 9.-The following is the

London, Feb. 9.—The following is the exact text of the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill : I. (1) Any person who is declared by warrant of the Lord-Lieutenant to be rea-sonably suspected of having either before or after the passing of this Act been guilty as principal or ac reasony of high treason or after the passing of this Act been guilty as principal or accessory of high treason, treason-felony, or treasonable practices, wherever committed, or of any crime pun-ishable by law committed in a prescribed district, being an act of violence or in-timidation, and tending to interfere with or disturb the maintenance of law and or disturb the maintenance of law and order, may be arrested in any part of Ire-land and legally detained during the con-tinuance of this Act in such prison in Ire-land as may from time to time be directed by the Lord-Lieutenant, without bail or mainprize, and shall not be discharged or tried by any court without the direction of the Lord-Lieutenant; and every such warrant, shall be conclusive evidence of warrant, shall be conclusive evidence of all matters therein contained, and of the

hope he will prove to be the long-lost one, but we have some misgivings in the mat-

On Tuesday evening Mr. A. W. Dawson,

Feb. 1st. The amendment was negative by 216 to 63. London, Feb. 11.—The House further considered the Coercion Bill to-day. Forster said that the object of the Bill was not punishment for, but the pervention of, outrages and incitement thereto. He was willing to limit the retrospective action to the 1st of October last. Harcourt said that the members of Parliament will not be allowed to visit

ng. Ing. One night during one of the late cold snaps two of Mr. Balkwill's (hotel keeper) servant girls, on retiring for the night, took with them to their bed-rooms a large pan full of live coals, which they placed near the bedside. Fumes soon arose from the charcoal, filling the tightly closed and compare tight close room. One of the and comparetively close room. One of the glrls became insensible, and as the other was going into a similar condition, she was going into a similar condition, she fortunately rolled out of the bed into the pan of coals. In this condition one of her hands became so severely burned as to rouse her sufficiently to enable her to stagger to the door, when relief was quickly obtained. A doctor was now summoned, and by the proper restora-tives the other girl was resuscitated. Had there been a delay of a few minutes the girl would have been a corpse. On Thursday a number of employees of

On Thursday a number of employees of Hunt's Mill were sent down the river to Hunt's Mill were sent down the river to hunt for a large piece of timber which had floated off with the "rush of waters." When near Wilson's flats the missing article was seen, and "Frank," the most daring one of the party, ventured out on the ice to put a rope around it. When several feet from the shore the ice broke and Frank went down discussering comand Frank went down, disappearing completely from sight. He remained so long beneath that his comrades believed he was drowned, when away down the stream a head was observed bobbing between huge cakes of ice, and the man was rescued. He was taken home and cared for, and it is not expected any serious results will follow the involuntary bath.

there is great excitement among Catholic circles in that city, where Pere Felix, the celebrated Jesuit preacher, is expected to reside for some months. Even Protest-ants are looking forward with daily in-creasing interest to the prospect of the Conferences which he is expected to hold in the Danish canital. in the Danish capitol.

Catholic governors of colonies are always Catholic governors of colonies are always able to do good service to their relation if they set about it in the right way. To the influence of Governor Pope Hennessey, at Hong Kong, may possibly be traced the proserity which enables the Catholics of that distant dependency to be about to build a new Cathedral, the design for which has been drawn by Mr. John Crawley, of Bloomsbury Square. Bloomsbury Square.

The Catholic Colonization Bureau has The Catholic Colonization Bureau has published a pamphlet on the Catholic colonv of Avoca, in Murray county, Min-nesota. The settlement is in a prosperous condition, as it ought to be, for it is located on a piece of territory of which General Pope said: "I know of no country construction of the prosperious and on earth where so many advantages are presented to the farmer and manufac-turer." Rev. Charles Koeberl, who is the pastor of the colonists, will sond the pam-phlet free to any address.

A Japanese journal, the Hotchi-Chim-boum, states that the bonzes of the Temple of Tchionstin, of Kioto, are preparing to enter into a literary warfare against the Catholic Church. They are greatly alarmed by the progress of the Church in the country, but they think, our Japanese contemporary says, that the auguments they have prepared in a new tract are perfectly irresistible. Hence they hope to stop further conversions and to regain those already baptised. There is but one to see the set of the

A telegram from Vienna, Christmas A telegram from a terminate to the night, says : "Tidings approapriate to the season come from Beyrouth. A grand re-ligious ceremony was lately held at Nazarligious ceremony was lately held at Nazar-eth to inaugurate a magnificent altar pre-sented by the Emperor of Aurtria to the Monastery of the Holy Laud. The Aus-trian consular agent was present, and the imperial chaplain, Von Hersberg, assisted by a large number of priests, officiated. Three thousand persons of all creeds, in-cluding Mohammedans, attended the solem-nity, which lasted four hours The Aus-trian national hymn was played on the in or, which asked four hours The Aus-trian national hymn was played on the organ to the sound of the church-bells in the neighborhood. The members of the different religious communities established in Nazareth, and the children of the Girls' Orcherset

There lies before us the prospectus

mage says, "will step out to thrill the world." Mr. Talmage only asks \$100,000 to open the "New Spectacu-lar," and push youthful talent into bloom. He wants to see Shakspeare's plays arranged to suit his taste. He volunteers to take the lic Review. responsibility of making "Hamlet"

THERE is a dreadful ambition Touch-

subjects are taught: "Tirukavelur-kalambagam, Nannul Viruttiyuria, Composition, Tembayani, Tonnul young people who feel the dramatic element in their souls struggling for liberation, but suppressed because Porulilakanam, Yappilakanam and Aniyilakkanam." The College adthey have not seen the right sphere in which to move. These, Mr. Tal-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The First Blessing.

The young priest stood before me, I kneit me down at his feet; Was there mystle power, I wonder, In the words which I heard him repeat?

His snered hands he lifted, And placed them upon my head; n a lowly murmared whisper, The benediction was said.

Did God look down from beaven When the holy deed was done? Did He bless me again, who had blest me, Through his newly anointed one?

Methinks "twas so, for my spirit Seemed lightened of all its woo; And over my frame, "God bless you," Tarilled, trembled, and seemed to flow.

"God bless you, my child," he mormured, And into my soul's deep cell Sank the words of the priest's first blessing, Ab 11 remomber them well.

And there stole in my heart a pleasure. So sweet, so sadly sweet ; Was there mystle power, I wonder, In the words which I heard him repeat ?

THE STATE TRIALS.

BRILLIANT SPEECH OF MR. A. M. SULLIVAN.

Mr. Luke Dillon having addressed the jury on behalf of Mr. Boyton and Mr. P. J. Gordon,

Mr. A. M. Suliivan-May it please your lordships and gentlemen of the jury-On me it devolves to speak the last words in their defence; and, with my gifted and learned friend Mr. Adams, I can truly say I rise to occupy a brief portion of your time, not with, but against, my personal choice, yielding only to the call of duty pressed on me by my clients and my col-negation. Langue for Mr. Detail be for leagues. I appear for Mr. Patrick Egan, and for him I can but feel that he stands before you at some disadvantages to-d y, in that he has confided the justification of his conduct and the vindication of his aim his objects, his principles, to an advocate but poorly endowed for so serious a re-sponsibility. I ask some measure of your consideration for him. I ask for myself consideration for him. I ask for myself your kindly indulgence for ising to ad-dress you at this exhausted yet critical stage of the defence—unaccustomed to ad-dress you, now almost a stranger here. Speaking in this court to-day I exercise for the first time—and, in all human pro-bability, for the last time in my life—the privilege which I proudly prize, of be-longing to the Bar of my own country. That kindly indulgence I feel, gentlemen, I shall receive not only from you but know to-day what the highest legal and constitutional authority pronounced upon the rulings and the charges of that time, We know what universal history declares of the animus of that prosecution, of the verdict of that jury. In all, or nearly all, of these respects, I say in the sincerity of my soul that I believe the State Trials of to-day are destined to present a luminous contrast with that miserable exhibition of partizanship, passion, and subserviency. Gentlemen of the jury, I said that you sat Contrast with that miscrable exhibition of partizanship, passion, and subserviency. Gentlemen of the jury, I said that you sat in the box as the country. I believe it was the learned Attorney-General who remarked that my distinguished leader in this case went back as far as Magna Chorta—the Barons and King John. That is one of the artifices of debate and contention in a case like this, yet most revelant, most necessary may be to connect the past often with the present, and to ow how down through the stream of history great rights have come, and duties have accrued to men like you. He referred to a clause in the great charter no for the purpose of distracting your mind by retrospect of history, but of enforcing the Constitutional argument that to jure belong rights, privileges, duties, which no power in the land, no judge however il-lustrious, no monarch however powerful can ever take away-the right to judge of the innocence or guilt in criminal cases but especially between the subject and the Crown. Gentlemen, this is a composite tribunal. You sit in that box, their lordship preside upon the bench, and yet if any man were asked in all broad Britain or here in Ireland, by an inquiring foreigwhat consisted the pre-eminent ner in what consisted the pre-eminent glory of our jurisprudence, he would be answered: "Trial by jury." The man would be laughed to seorn who called it trial by jurge, and yet the judge is a necessary part of the tribunal. Why has ner in

judges on the bench, issues that require a breadth of view and a comprehension of

the day when juries attempt to invade the domain that belongs to their lordships justice will be wreeked, though passion or faction may triumph for an hour. It is in the just conducted at the second the just and due observance by each portion of this tribunal of its own just portion of this tribunal of its own just rights that the ends of equity as well as law and public justice can best be at-tained. But, gentlemen, there are two subjects pre-eminent of all the subjects that devolve upon the jurors. Of all the questi ns and the issues that need their special vigilance and care there are pre-eminently two in which it behoved twelve jurors, to grasp firmly their side. urors, to grasp firmly their rights, and oart with them only with their life. Those part with them only with their life. Those two questions are political sedition, politi-cal conspiracy. Gentlemen, there are rea-sons why these two questions should be-long especially to the jealous care of jurors. Firstly, because these matters of political sedition, these charges of political conspiracy, arise in conflict between the Crown and the people. Secondly, because they are questions touching matters vague, indefinite—matters of optimen: because they are questions touching matters vague, indefinite—matters of opinion; because they require to be viewed in conjunction with the surrounding circumstances of the times. You cannot draw the line, it has ever yet been drawn; it can be drawn by no hard rule, it must always depend upor the elastic indement of a jury to draw the justice to exaggeration. Sleeping and waking his anxiety was to teach the people that within the law, and within reverence for law, right might be done. Yet even then this miserable resort of conspir-acy was potential, and the co-operation of acy was potential, and the co-operation of obtained-of jurors who had been reduced from a sense of duty in response to appeals that never should have been made to them. Gentlemen, it was agitation that has protected your interests and industries, and secured your franchise which you now enjoy; and i see before me merchants of this city of high position— you have not a right—you have not a possession of property and of political en-dowment that has not been won for you by agitations that might have been cushed by prosecutions for conspiracy. But you may hear when I have done it is right to agitate, but you must agitate with pro-priety and decorum—your language must be within certain bounds, and your conduct should be regulated by drill. Yes, gentlemen of the jury-yes, that is true, and it

national history and political instinct in a free people fastened upon the phrase "Trial by jury" rather than "Trial by judge" or "trial by judge and jury." Gentlemen, it is because that, in the wis-dom which has shaped the development of legal institutions in these countries, it has been not only most wise but found most necessary to commit to the twelve judges on the bench, issues that require a breadth of view and a comprehension of loftly the man. Now, gentlemen, the a breadth of view and a comprehension of loftly the man. Now, gentlemen, the popular instinct; and because the English people possess many inestimable contry of Christian Europe. What surrounds the names of their judges, and will ever attach to the bench of justice, yet the English people know, or have been made to feel, that in the hour of their agony, in their agony, in the deal of the low of the second their agony in the deal of the low of the second the low of the second the low of the English people possess many inestimable blessings of liberty—they have the reality of a free Constitution; the envy of the world. Its miserable parody is sometimes, seen on the Ivish shore. Gentlemen, ou their agony, in struggle against oppres-sion from the Crown, they leaned upon a language of prime propriety, was conduct the bench and administered laws which since the evolution, liberty more as protection of liberty upon a judge; and the status and the Hanoverian line ever since the evolution, liberty has found in ever since the evolution, liberty has found in the tithe war, much less in this truest bulwark. Gentlemen, I speak not that are committed to the Bench; and in the day when juries attenut to invade Palaces blazed then, the King was 1831 hooted in the streets, resolutions were passed which not even Mr. Nally's extravaant language could approach. Yes, reso-lutions were passed as extravagant as this —that for those who denied them justice they would prepare their powder and melt their lead. The Common Coancil of the city of London, the municipal Parliament of the British metropolis, passed resolu-tions calling upon the people to give the King no tax till the reform Bill was carried. Think of these things, and what do they mean? The struggle then was not not to this land agitation, and say if in t e eye of man or God these two can compare for a moment. And yet no officer of the Crown attempted to prosecute Lord John Russell or any of the other leaders of that movement. And why? I say fearlessly here in the responsibility of a humble member of the bar, that by a strict and technical holding of these hateful doctrines of conspiracy. Lor I John Russell would have been canvitation of the strict. <text><text><text><text><text><text><text> have been convicted on the decision of the judges—but he was not tried, and I will tell you w'y. Because right well the Atall countries this land question has been the cause of embitterment and strife be-tween classes. I shall not go back upon Irish history. I can imagine you shudder at it. I shall only ask you to take note of an historical fact-that the land system against which these men have agi ated was established in the last century. There have been conquests and confiscations in other countries, there has been conques and confiscation here; and, heaven knows, criminal should I feel if I were to rake up in every country in Christendom. Bu gentlemen, there is great distinction be But. ween the cases of Ireland as regards confiscation and as regards conquest. In all fiscation and as regards conquest. In all other countries the conqueror and the con-quered learned to fuse. In all these coun-tries what was done by the confiscation was soon obliterated in the memory of the people, because the new owners of the land assimilated with the population. In fact, gentlemen, it seems to be a natural law in other parts of the world that if men did come upon the land and confiscate it. did come upon the land and confiscate it, they did at all events assimilate in process of time with the people round about them. And if any class came upon the land from the Vistula to the Tiber, from the Danube to the Shannon, and sullenly isolated them-selves, and did not assimilate with the pop-ulation in the midst of which they were

terable, of suffering unknown in any other ernment a fair and honest chance of doing their duty by them. Let us see how that is. In 1819 a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the condition of Ireland. That committee took official evidence and reported to the house—" That the state of things was calamitous to the last degree and called for immediate legislation." What was done? Nothing. Four years passed by. In 1823-I seek by these facts to fasten knowledge, and official know-ledge, on the Government of a state of the country, which in any other country would have led to a revolution-in 1823 another committee was appointed, and it said—" The condition of the people is wretched and calamitous in the last degree. The people live in a state of the ut for siture in their miserable calons, usi gas the bededothes a little flannel and a quantity and the galastone, the Minister of to-day, stated sty that such a state of things as that was enough to forfeit the right of the Turk to govern Bulgaria. Gentlemen, nothing was done on the report of 1825. A few years in ore passed, and in 1829 another crisis more passed, and in 1829 another crisis the arose, and another committee reported that the state of the use of thorugh. Never redress. The committee reported this work. In the crowded fever-sheds of these workhouses, as well as at the gate, the workhouses, as well as at the gate, the workhouses, as well as at the gate, the arose, and another committee reported to ranchises that the Irish people were waiting—as the reformers of 1830 an-other committee makes its reports on the reforms in the odinary com-dition of human exigtence. In 1830 an-other committee makes is reports on the rade legislation yet, owing to the maintee at least exigtence. In 1830 an-other committee makes is reports on the rabies work shouse, stow and the work-house gate. He knew that perhaps in the last resort of rebellion, well know-ing that the storog armed power of Eng. A puper signa bill passed through. To uping all these years it was not for votes to or frauchises that the trish people were waiting—as the reformers of 1830—at was only for lea e to live in the odinary com-that lead on the rable, but the people were left in their sisery and distres, as if to tempt them ing that the storong armed power of Eng. Hand could tr mple out the revolt in blood. Gentleme Last resort of readeling, well know-ing that the storong armed power of Eng. Hand could tr mple out the revolt in blood. lestitution, with scarcely an article of fur Government to do their duty, the gloom by education, fortune, position and op-portunity. The might have been so here. They would have found a kindly, warm hearted, grateful people, ever dis posed to render the tribute justly pav-able to virtue and to birth. All the world over such men are the first to scent danger o the people-the first to meet it. When the gloom of a terrible famine fell upon our shores what did the landlords do? Many of them, no doubt, nobly did their shores what did the landlords duty when the distress was in its full force. But what is the history of the people at this time? There were some of them who, like the popular leadars of 1880, cried out that the famine cloud was over the land. How were they met? They were met by incredulity. They were charged with exaggeration. A member of Parliament, who is every day attacking the Land League made a public speech in 1847 in which he described the warnings of famine as the language of "panic mongers"—there was no famine coming. Oh ! gentlemen, famine was coming. We read that by a sort of instinct; even the lower animals feel that the hunter's foot is that requires not only the ordered move-

dem ralization of a profligate expenditure without result. I must pass rapidly over duct of a murderous result. In the Irish Poor-law, modelled, and framed, and passed for the Irish landlords, there the workhouse meant the destruction of the home—the destruction of all future industry and effort. Once a man who held a acre or half an acre of land left his cabin door and came to the portals of the workhouse, he might read overhead the words of the great Italian poet-

Abandon hope, all who enter here. Gentlemen, of the conduct of the land-lord class at this time of awful calamity lord class at this time of awful calamity we could give ample evidence. His lord-ship kindly told us, to facilitate our defence, that public statutes were passed to restrain the fell work of the landlords. No sooner was the faint and exhausted farmer obliged to seek the relieving officer show how persistently the Irish landlords resisted justice—that they resisted it from day to day. I pass on. Soon came the gloomy shadow of a terrible calamity. In 1846, in the midst of this long-continued story of the utter fallure of the Parliament and Communent to do their down, the above Indian on the banks of the Hudson, and of a deeper shadow fell on our land. In other countries—would it were so in our own—the gentry class discharge noble func-tions in social and public life. hey are the natural leaders of the people, selected the natural leaders of the people, selected shores, there arose a cry of exultation and execration, and the shout of derision and laughter from those who exulted in their fail, and there was gladness and peace in the country—such peace as would gladden the heart of an Irish Attorney General. The people, driven from the public arena f agitation, took what I call, even at the risk of misunderstanding from my coun-trymen, whom I love, the politics of de-spair. They conspired, not in the techwich dock and the cell chuckfal again with men whom I fearlessly say, whatever their guilt before the law, showed themselves m guitt before the law, showed themselves in that terrible hour animated by feelings and aspirations as noble as ever animated the human heart. Did these things arouse the numan neart. Did tness things arouse the generous impulses of English states-men? What aroused them? I stake upon this fact the justification of the Land League. What awakened, what stirred, what moved, the fatal torpor of England that requires not only the and only one

Western counties felt that the hour of their doom was near. And when almost the last meal of tood was gone from them, the Government appointed inspectors to inquire. Ah ! when their report came in it was too late; the measures that were taken in precipitancy to mitigate that which all men worthy of being of a Gov-ernment should have known was com-ing, only plunged our country into the dem ralization of a profligate expenditure without re-ult. I must pass rapidly over without re-ult. I must pass rapidly over this nortion of my statement. They said too crude for the magnitude of the evil it this portion of my statement. They said the destitution could not be extreme be-cause the workhouses had room for more, and workhouses were built while the peo-ple were dying. Let the Pashas of Turkey study the story, which will show that even kindly-hearted land. Iosis when they come to act as mem-bers of a system will fall into con-duct of a murderans vesult. This when they come to act as mem-bers of a system will fall into con-duct of a murderous result. In the Irish Poorlaw, modelled, and framed, and passed for the Irish landlords, there was a clause called the "quarter act clause," by which no man who held more than quarter of an acre of land could re-ceive relief. Our people did not fill the source of the protection the Land Act gave. Yet it was gratefully received by the people, and not one word shall fall from my lips disparagi g the effort, but no sooner did it pass than the tenants a but no sooner did it pass than the tenants a clause called the "quarter action of the protection the land fall from my lips disparagi g the effort, but no sooner did it pass than the tenants a but no sooner did it pass than the tenants a but no sooner did it pass than the tenants a fall from my lips disparagi g the effort, but no sooner did it pass than the tenants a but no sooner did it pass than the tenants a fall from my lips disparagi g the effort, but no sooner did it pass than the tenants a fall from sooner did it pass than the tenants a fall from sooner did it pass than the tenants a fall for sooner did it pass than the tenants a fall for sooner did it pass than the tenants a fall for sooner did it pass than the tenants a fall for sooner did it pass than the tenants a fall for sooner did it pass than the tenants a fall for sooner did it pass than the tenants a fall for sooner did it pass than the tenants a fall for sooner did it pass than the tenants a fall for sooner did it pass than the tenants a fall for sooner did it pass than the tenants a fall for sooner did it pass than the tenants a fall for sooner did it pass than the tenants a fall for sooner did the fa was a clause called the who held more clause," by which no man who held more than quarter of an acre of land could re-ceive relief. Our people did not fill the workhouses; God bless them for it. They did not fill the workhouses for reasons every m n of humanity and right feeling will sympathise with, because going into the workhouse meant the destruction of the home—the destruction of all future the home—the destruction of all future of lawyers was set to work by the Lord Leitrims and Dukes of Leinster of the day to devise leases that might cheat the tenants out of the benificence intended for them by the Government of England.

Not even at the twelfth hour would these men swear to bury in kindliness and goodwill with a grasp of the hand this record of strife and contention. 1870 to 1880 there were introduced into 1870 to 1880 there were introduced into the House of Commons eight and twenty public measures for the reform and amendment of the insufficient though well-intended Land Act of 1870. Who of Ireland's wrong; and so my young friend, Mr. Brennon, and so all his com-partriots, who if too young to have seen the famine scenes know the famine story, and the first act of the Land League was to determine that human life must be preserved. They looked abroad, and they saw in no other country the husbandthey saw in no other country the hasband-man slaughtered by these of trecurring tamines. They could not see in the fair land of the Rhine, in gallant France, that land system which, though it might have been admirable in its day was unsuited in its present age. They saw that in these lands the tiller of the soil was the lord of his little natrimour, and then extended his little patrimony, and they set about winning for the Connemara tenantry his fittle patrimony, and they set about winning for the Connemara tenantry that which had made frugal and loyal and contented the Frenchunan and the German. Was it for the purpose of guilt, for hateful greed, or as hateful slaughter, as the London Press would have it? We spar. They conspired, not in the tech-nical language of the law, but in the daring of men who were ready to spend their lives to have an end to this dreadful system. Again, we have the terrible panorama of Irish misery history before us at Green-street—the con-viet dock and the cell chackful again with through the tens of thousands of the aud ience and begs alms for the suffering. Roused by the ex mple of the Land League the noble, kindly hearted organisation arose one of them headed by a noble womanbless her all the same, because it was the act of a woman -the Duchess of Marlbor-ougu. She did nobly and well. Better still your Chief Magistrate and you the citi-zens of Dublin. There was seen at that on their track, and the peasantry of our ment of theoretical public life but some Rev. Dr. Trach, a man of European fame



convulsion? Before on, Wellington said of a cival war, and ssatisfaction and in ened the English to here was something was wrong. Why all constructed in this de-Mr. Gladstone at last ood as public opinion ny belief, warranted pass, yet ineffectual, gnitude of the evil it The people who passed found themground. It did not cupidity, and it gave ne right to a law-suit, o lived by litigation. and a snare. That protection the Land s gratefully posinot one word shall sparagi g the effort. of its accomplishment, bass than the tenants icient. It failed to e people tolerated it; andlords receive it? ish landlordism had dead past bury its ave been an end to no. The ingenuity work by the Lo of Leinster of the hat might cheat the benificence ernment of England th hour would these kindliness and goodthe hand this contention. ere introduced into ns eight and twenty or the reform and insufficient though Act of 1870. Were they all mild no. Were they all ll not make a speech ; the subject is too cannot forget that l as iberals in the d their share in these w years. But how received? Let the House of Commons by they were spurned? e truth if I said they scoff, and jeer, and as the taunt? The ere was no demand c exigency—because agitation—spurned Legislature because Ireland; prosecuted ch to day—spurned od men of all parties; so in 1880 history lays of the gleams men again had faded could ee, if they e wolf was on the s it for Irish landout of danger and No. The instinct very moment of them not reach out like Slylock, "It is nd." Who shouted Charles Stewart who are dragged rificed for a public of public notoriety, the Government to mine was at hand. ed? Ag in laughed were charged with purpose of putting ent into embarras ot read history knew that unless n 1847 the fate of ain to desolute the ain to desolute the it hour these men hat was their first e Land League, and e built length, and see how best they le. Yet what was the jargon of that indictment, was hey were evil dis-with mind of guilt, to with intro-It, with intent of gunt, some conspirators' nbined. What did hey saw what was hem charged here, Oh, these things ated them because Do the prosecutors e memory of wrong eance, if you will, own from father to ther than loses by est dread Englate not from the Irisi om misgovernment at from the second foreign soil, who ir fathers the story and so my young and so all his comw the famine story, e Land League was man life must be oked abroad, and abroad, and untry the husbandthese of trecurring not see in the fair gallant France, that soil was the lord of nd they set about nnemara tenantry frugal and loyal renchman and the he purpose of guilt, hateful slaughter, ould have it? We he illustrious 'rish youth bearing hon-Englih u iversity takes literally, not his hand: marches usands of the audfor the suffering. of the Land League. d organisation aros a noble woman-because it was the uchess of Marlbord well. Better still and you the citiwas seen at that distinguished pre-Church, the Most of European fame

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THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

<page-header><page-header><page-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> gandast as the divine words of the college motto; *Euntes docete omnes gentes*, "Go and teach all nations." But let us climb the motto; Euntes docete omnes gentes, "Go and teach all nations." But let us climb the rest of the mountain. The sun is now high in the heavens, shedding his burning rays on the city of the Popes and Crears, in the distance, and on the almost boundless Campagna between; but we do not feel is influence for our path is Targenting to the the grant Wiseman, "on a hill, rounded and moulded softly as by art, stands the village of Monteporzio, the well known country residence of the English college." THE COLLAPSE OF PROTESTANT-ISM. Here and there a preacher of position and influence is beginning to wake up to the significance of the statistics showing the astonishing breakdown of the churches his influence, for our path to Tasculum lies round about through glades of overhanging ilexes, rows of chestnut trees and considered as agencies for the conversion of sinners. Thus the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of hazel copses where every step awakens myriads of crickets and grass-hoppers, Brooklyn, in this week's *Independent*, says the official statement that 5,400 American along the crest of the grassy mountain side, covered with crocus and anemone Presbyterian congregations have only 4,200 new communicants to show for last OVER ROCKS AND PAVEMENTS OF TUBO. that were once the scenes and still bear the marks of the chariot-wheels of many hundred years ago. "Pavements entire, without one stone dis-placed. Where yet there had not rolled a chariot wheel

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foreign land the impossible rent for the land. No, not a railroad disaster in the sister isle at some seasons of the year with its tale of suffering and death in which some friezeccated man does not perish. I cannot present to you—for respect too sincerely and well an indication from the bench. I will present to you, not as a fact of history, lest I may not be allowed, any individual case in illustration, although many a time I have been touched, as many a time I have been touched, as doubtless you have been, in reading of some of these episodes. I can only pre-sent as an illustration of my argument a fact which I present, as it were in my own imagination, of the fate of some of these poor harvestmen in these English railway slaughters. And I ask you to picture one of them, lifted from the wreck of the train, mangled and bleeding, while in his pocket is found the letter that tells the story of his life-that he had left in distant Mayo a wife and four little children; and came the second time that year to earn another $\pounds 12$, an additional rent put on may be by the landlord because the noble lord was spending munificently in garden parties in the West End, and as the kindly, hearted by hearted English station - master lifted him up and saw the life-blood welling from his lips he murmured of the children and wife at home. Gentlemen, you remember the lines in which Byron describes for us the gladiator dying in the Roman arena while the shout of exultation was in his ears-

4,200 new communicants to show for last year's work—less than one apiece—is "ab-solutely appalling." He avows the opin-ion that, if the bottom facts could be got at, it would be found that the Methodists, Partitic Databased on the participation of the state of the state partition of the state of the s and two and be found that the Methodust, Baptists, Dutch and German Reformed, and Congregational churches were no more successful. If new churches are springing up at the West, old ones are dying out at the East. "The falling off in church attendance over the land is undeniable," he says: "All attempts to con-ceal or falsify such facts are both cowardly The first thing for and criminal. hurches to do is to face them."-New York Sun.

If your hair is coming out, or turning gray, do not murmur over a misfortune you can so avert. Ayer's Hair Vigor will remove the cause of your grief by restor-ing your hair to its natural color, and therewith your good looks and nature.

wheel For many hundred years."

At last we are almost on the summit, r we stand amidst the ruins of ancient

Tusculum,

"The white streets of Tusculum The proudest town of all." What a crowd of associations rush before the mind, as we gaze on the site which even in its very ruins seems to testify to its former greatness. Here are the ruined walls of the amphitheatre, and the seats on which sat thousands of human beings like ourselves, applauding and ie-lighting in the cruel and bloody spectacles of the arena, where the gladiators and slaves were "butchered to make a Roman holiday." There is the mile stone, and

country residence of the English college." Here the great Wiseman himself spent his vacations as a student, and perhaps there is nothing in his writings so touching and beautiful as his tender love for the scenes of his earley life, "the green hills of Tuscu-lum and of Alba, the calm and sweet repose of their wooded villas, their shady roads, their sudden prospects of deep lakes and leafy prominences." A few feet below Monte Porzis is the site of Lake Rigillus so famcus in ancient history, and which so famous in ancient history, and which gives its title to one of Macaulay's Lays of ancient Rome:

" By Lake Reggillus, Under the Porcelain height, All in the land of Tusculum, Was fought the glorious fight." But our prospect is not yet exhausted. Far beneath us as we sit on the Tusculan height, stretches the Roman Campagna, which touching the Sabine and Etruscan mountains on the North and East, extends away to the sea on the West. Here and there, ruined mediaval or classical towers, fortresses, tombs and antique villas, are visible, or some portions of the ancient aqueducts, with their immense arches

NUESTRO SENOR DE ESQUIPULAS. NUESTRO SENOR DE ESQUIPULAS. I know that our brethren in the North, who have heard through the Protestant published in Whittaker's Almanac, in 1880 there were 23,000 clergy of every class, including stipendiary curates, in the Church of England; and although the number of buildings is not stated, there are said to be about 6,000,000 ittings available. Now, the religious statistics officially collected on the census Sunday in 1851, and digested by Mr. Horace Mann, stated the number of Anglican are said to be about 6,000,000 mitings available. Now, the religious statistics officially collected on the census Sunday in 1851, and digested by Mr. Horace Mann, stated the number of Anglican elergymen in England at 17,320, and the number of church sittings at about 5,318,-000. Here the increase in the extent of church accommodation and in the number

church accommodation and in the number of the elergy is slight when compared with the progress of Romanism during the same period of time. As to the Protestant dissenters from the Established Church, such imperfect data as we have indicate a positive falling off. There were in 1851, according to Mr. Mann's estimate, which noncoaformists bave always insisted upon treating as authentic, 20,390 dissenting chapels in England. Bat according to the list of places of meeting for religious worship, certified to the Registrar General in 1816, the number of dissenting chapels was then the number of dissenting chapels was then only 13,723. That the latter list was comprehensive enough may be inferred from the fact that it includes such places action of the sum, help to relieve the dreariness of this broad expanse. The aspect of the Campagna is a sight which one can never forget. Though it is, comparatively speaking, a dreary waste, still it has, as Cha-

and and seek to compare the mith signature of the absolute gains of Romanism in Eng-land and seek to compare them with signa-of growth in other denominations no ex-haustive and trustworthy information is

casionally meet. They turn up their noses at our realistic taste in dressing our Virgins and other statues and are ashamed of our public processions, and Pharisee-like look on in holy horror and thank God they are not like us. It may not be generally known to your readers that

generatly known to your readers that THE GOOD JESUIT FATHERS of the English province, I believe, have a large and prosperous establishment in Belize, British Houduras, our neighbor. They depend immediately from the parent house in Kingston, Jamaica, which is the residence of Potter, S. J., their Su-perior and Vicar Apostolic. They are a devoted body of men and their works give testimony to the amount of labor in Our devoted body of men and their works give testimony to the amount of labor in Our Lord's vineyard that they have performed. They are universally respected by the Protestant community, and already have made many converts. The local Superior is Rev. Salvador di Pietro, S. J., an Italian, when her belowed hard in Stanish Hanis Rev. Salvador un riento, so spanish Hon-who has labored hard in Spanish Hon-duras, until the passage of the anti-Jesuit laws. With best wishes, -New Orleans Star. SIEMPRE FIELD,

The Catholic Becorb

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Published every Friday morning at 428 Rich-

Annual subscription.....

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. atter intended for publication must e name of the writer attached, and ach the office not later than Tuesday h week. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH

WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORF, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am opnident that under yonr experier ced man-gement the RECORD will improve in useful-mess and efficiency; and I therefore enrestly ommend it to the patronage and encourage-ment of the clergy and laity of the diocesse. Believe me, enon to the elergy and land Believe me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1881.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

It is difficult to see what good purpose the Governments ought to serve in prohibiting freedom of speech in the House of Commons. The Home Rule party certainly took advantage of the forms of the House to protect the rights of the people they represent. But this is precisely what any minority has a right to de. Cases may arise, and in fact have arisen, in which it is the bounden duty of the minority to use every available means to arrest the progress of measures obnoxious to the people. The Irish party are not numerous when compared with the British majority. But if the latter represent the British people, the former represent the Irish nation. A whole nation cannot be crushed. its power of speech cannot be taken away or even abridged by so autocratic an individual as the speaker of the House of Commons. We are strongly of the opinion that the liboral party will yet regret its course in assisting to deprive Parliament of its full right of discussion. A Tory majority may yet occupy the benches to the right of the speaker, and with the means now provided by their opponents for the purpose, sternly repress discussion on measures of a retrogressive character. The New

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

from positions of constitutional action, the reiga of force has been inaugurated against us as your representatives here on the floor of the House of Commons. A proposal to depart from the ordinary and legitimate procedure of Parliament, and to suppress at a stroke the liberties of our country has imped not be built for country, has imposed upon us duties from which we could not shrink. Strictly and admittedly confining ourselves within the rules and laws of parliamentary action we resisted these flagrant procedures. Or ly by resorting to open illegality could our efforts be defeated. On Wednesday last,

in violation of the laws and liberties of Parliament, the voice of the Irish represent tation was arbitrarily silenced, not to facilitate an effort of useful legislation for the English people which has always received our advocacy and support, but in order that a Coercion Act for Ireland might be forced through the Legislature. Last evening we thirty-five, your representa-tives, claiming our rights within the rules and precedents of this assembly, were re-moved by force from the chamber, and a

scene recalling the worst days of the Stuarts disgraced the records of Parliament. Advantage was taken of our en-forced absence to rush through the House resolutions which were designed against Ireland, which vest in an individual autocratic power and deprive us as your re-presentatives of all guarantees of freedom of action or speech. In the midst of such proceedings, the news which reaches us from Ireland daily grows in gravity. Meetings are illegally suppressed, arrests are arbitrarily made. Yesterday a man well known to us and to many of you during these recent events as the counsellor of tolerance, restraint, and prudence, has been seized without warning and flung back into the horrors of penal servitude. Fellow-countrymen, we adjure you in the midst of these trials and provocations to maintain the noble attitude that has already assisted your ultimate victory, to reject every temptation to conflict, dis order, and crime, and not to be terrorized by the brief reign of despotism. If you

be true to yourselves your triumph is cer tain. To our countrymen in Great Britain we appeal to frustrate all endeavours to excite enmity between them and their English fellow-citizens, among whom many generous voices are even now raised on our b half. Fellow-countrymen in the discharge of our duties here our at titude and our actions have been and shall be in every instance guided by considerations for your interests. We ask you by your orderly self-restraint, your unshake organization, your determined persever-ance, to strengthen our hands in the struggle we are maintaining. We hear it said from time to time

even by Irishmen that if Ireland were left to herself she would be found incapable of governing. Ire land is well able to govern herself. The action of her representatives in the face of a crying outrage prove them capable of governing in the highest and best sense of the term. Let this address of the Irish members to their people be read with care, and no man who reads it can deny the capacity for government apparent in its every line.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

years show that, while Ireland is more

aroused and excited than at any time for

citement. A whole nation cannot be stirred

to battle for its rights, without leading

malevolent or more mercurial elements

of society. Every agitator must take the

in the view of the hotheads, they sketched

out a simple but effective mode of punish-

The Coercion Act may satisfy the land lords-it cannot satisfy the people, nor remove the discontent prevailing in Ireland. The land agitation will certainly lose no-York Herald has obtained the opinhas shown its want of statesmanlike cap-

member unites in demanding a vigorous Land bill, the Northern Liberals putting their demand at Tenant Right and the three F's, Mr. Shaw and his moderates going a little farther still, and Mr. Parnell asking for the expropriation of the landlords. And in face of the united dem nd for vigor, the Cabinet are divided over the mildest request of the three, the House of Lords having far more to do with the shape of the bill than the whole Irish representa tion. The Gladstone "Cabinet," with its large

majority, is to all appearances unable to deal vigorously and justly with Ireland. The result is that the Irish people are daily losing confidence in the British government and Parliament. Even the thoughtful amongst the English people are beginning to realize the inexpediency of holding Ireland to a connexion which has brought no honor to Britain and no benefit to Ireland. The writer whom we have just cited shows that the desire for separation is not confined to Ireland.

"It is notable that there is a growing feeling in England, which favors the aration of the two countries. Even Mr. Froude, in his reprint of the wretched party namulat he was the second second party pamphlet he put forth as a history of *The English in Ireland*, after proposing as the best plan military rule for fifty years in the three southern provinces, admit that this is impossible, and adds : 'Then le Ireland be free. This, too, is called impossible—yet, if we will neither rule Ireland, nor allow the Ireland be free. Irish to rule themselves, nature and fact may tell us that, whether we will or no, an experiment which has lasted 700 years shall be tried no longer. Between the two 'impossibilities,' we may be obliged to choose, if Ireland is to cease to be our reproach." Mr. Audubon Herbert, M. P., the pronounced Radical, has declared against the policy of governing Ireland b "concessions." "The true and only only "concessions." "The true and only method," he says, "is to give rights and not favors. You must let her govern her-self, even if self-government leads to in-dependence. We are only dreaming dreams in a paradise of folly, if we think the third self." that any cobbling which Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Forster can do, is going to prevent this final issue." Sir Willifred Lawson, M. P., told his Scotch constituency—"We have tried to rule Ireland for 600 years and have totally failed. We have a rebellion there every eight or ten years, and two armies to keep up—one a military force and the other a constabulary—to keep those people in subjection. It is a heart-rending state of things, and it cannot much longer go on. If we cannot pacify those people, we cannot go on insisting on hol'ing an unwilling nation under our control; and if it should come to a question of separation or ubjugation, then, far rather than see my fellow-subjects in Ireland crushed down by military force, I, for one, would heartily go for separation of the country from England." To this state of feeling the Home Rulers are contributing by their policy of obstruction. They are making the English Parliament heartily sick of their presence in it, which is a result thoroughly satisfactory to themselves and to their constituents. When Parliament has to remain in continuous session for two nights and three days, to carry a vote over their opposition, all Celtic Ireland is delighted. We have ourselves always advocated the

legislative independance of Ireland; further han this we should not care to go. We believe that with legislative autonomy Ire. landwould speedily acquire prosperity and peace. The country has been torn with discord, till confidence has left the popular thing in strength and influence by the breast and peace abandoned the national contradiction to what Mr. Allen had said passage of the act. The government heart. Mr. Gladstone has not only disap- in Report of the Commission and his own pointed Ireland-he has wronged both Britian and Ireland. His administration acity in its stern furtherance of this repressive measure, and its otter want of energy is already a huge, but we trust not irrein dealing with the land question. The parable wrong.

ever, see that Carlyle left a name vent a re-nomination of Grant. It likely to be long remembered by the will be the manifest purpose of the other two managers to counteract the British people. His death creates : vacancy in the ranks of English influence of the redoubtable Senator from the far North, by pressing the writers which may not soon be filled, claims of certain of their own followbut his absence, regretted as it must be, on account of long personal asso ers and friends for the other Cabinet ciations, will not give rise to the officers. There must thus be a conpoignant feeling of grief an earlier

lemise might have caused.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

We referred some weeks ago to the mis nanagement of Indian affairs in the American Republic by Secretary Schurz. This gentleman has held office in the Hayes Cabinet for nearly four years. When h entered on the duties of the high position entrusted to him, he found discontent reigning amongst the Indians, and a general feeling of dissatisfaction amongst all classes of American citizens concerning the previous culpable mismanagement of Indian affairs. Secretary Schurz-if he had divested himself of prejudice and old world reverence for brute force-might have made his administration of Indian matters, if not brilliant, at least creditable. That he has sadly failed as an administra tor will be seen from the following strict ures from an American source in his deal ings with the Poncas:

Mr. Schurz is making bad worse in the matter of the Poncas. It was but natural that he should feel humiliated by the re-port of the President's Commission, and that he should seek in some way to weaken the force of the blow. That report, in-cluding Mr. Allow's statement of the reacluding Mr. Allen's statement of the reasons for it, does not merely scatter to the rea-sons for it, does not merely scatter to the winds all the fine tales we were told about the consent of the Poncas to remain in the Indian Territory. It exposes the methods by which that consent was ob-tained, showing that the Indians were in-fluenced by the hope raised of a special money adv ntage to accrue only to who did as Mr. Schurz wished. It a those It also ex ploded the amiable fiction that the Sioux would eat up all the Poncas who went back to Dakotah, and that the Interior Department was taking the only step which could prevent an Indian war, or ra ther a massacre. It shows that the re turned Poncas are on the best of terms with the Sioux, and that the latter fully recognized the justice of the decision made by the United States (ourt at Omaha,that those lands belong to the Poncas, and that they alone are capable of ceding to any other posse-sor. In view of these facts, the public are justified in suspecting that the Secretary of the Interior has not been acting with perfect candor in this whole matter. Can all this, that we know be true, have been unknown to Mr. Schurz when he wrote that pathetic letter to Gov Long? Could he have given the public full statement of what the President's Commission telegr phed to Washington when he told the country that the result of their inquiry confirmed his policy Nor has Mr. Schurz strengthened the desire of his friends to believe the best about him, by his conduct since the full report came to hand. Mr. Allen, one of the four commissioner, charges him with having given to the newspapers a report of what he (Mr. Allen) had said to the Senate Committee, which is "grossly inaccu-rate, unfair and misleading," and intended "to prejudice public opinion in advance of official reports." The report in ques-

and aspirations of Mr. Blaine on the one hand, and those of Messrs. Conkling and Cameron on the other. It appears probable, however, that the President elect will not permit nimself to become a mere tool in the hand of any politician. If he have determination enough to choose for himself and good judgment sufficient tion, irrespective of party, will approve his choice. We cannot, of course, yet say what the policy of the many important questions likely to demand and receive its attention. spirit we may expect to see the fish ries' question re-opened and the with a dexterity and determination meet. We may also look forward to continuance of the unfortunate pelicy of sectionalism-but rerhaps in a modified degree-which the republican party has inherited from its progenitors. The rapid and exshould bring the republican leaders in dealing with that section. There is, unfortunately, no man in the Southern Republican r. nks to whom a Cabinet place could be offered, of such a reputation as to command the confidence or respect of the white people of the South. Without such a man in

bane of discord and bitterness from the nation. The Indian question is another that must receive a share of the attention of the incoming Cabinet. We feel assured that any change could not make matters worse than they are now under the tyrannical administration of Secretary Schurz. Why this man ever found a place in an American administration we do not know. His retirement into private life will be a boon to the poor Indians at least. tion certainly stands in the most glaring

The Chinese question will, no doubt, engage the earnest reflection don.

deplores the alarming increase of

divorce in that State. It will cer-

tainly be a source of relief to the

has on the American public mind, it is due to Puritanism. If the nameless secret crimes which decimate and degrade the American people, are daily on the increase, it is due to flict between the views, interests, Puritanism. That system could ever see the mote in its neighbor's eye, but failed to take any account of the beam which blurred the moral vision of its own. In the days of slavery in the South, it was not the cry of the bruised and beaten slave, but the wail of the New England conventicle that drew attention to the social condition of the South, then and now suto make proper selections, the na- perior to that of many Northern States. It was New England also which gave being and strength to know-nothingism with its crimes and the new Cabinet will be in regard of atrocities. Its course on the slavery question was dictated by jealousy of the South; on the exclusion of for-With Senator Blaine as its ruling eigners by hatred of Catholicity. We never yet heard of any complaint from Massachusetts of the injustice American side of the case handled and oppression visited upon the poor Indians of the West, for that injusthat will require all the tact and tice and that oppression spring from firmness of our own government to the instincts of Puritanical intolerance. But the Massachusetts of to.day is not, we would fain believe, the Massachusetts of thirty or even twenty years ago. A new population, one more honest, noble-minded and truly Christian is rapidly taking, troordinary growth of the South in the place of the Puritan element. wealth and population since the war, From this population the Government of the State may justiv expect to a sense of justice and equanimity support in any attempt he may see fit to make to suppress divorce. The rising geteration feels already the bareful effects of a system of marriage laws as unchristian and debasing as that in force amongst the Mormons. We hope the young public men of Massachusetts will stop his Cabinet, President Garfield will short of nothing but the abolition findit almost impossible to deal effect. of this iniquitous system. By bringing about its abolition they will ually and fairly with the Southern give their state a true and indisputaquestion. He will nevertheless be bound to do all he can to remove the ble title to the gratitude of the American republic, and to the admiration of the world.

killing this once powerful system?

Nothing but its own vices. If di-

vorce to-day has the hold we know it

ST. PATRICK'S DAV.

On the evening of March 17th, a grand concert will be given in London in aid of the new Cathedral. Misses Reidy, of Simcoe, Clinch of St. Mary's, and a celebrated harpist from New York, have already been engaged, as well as our best local talent. Our readers may expect a concert this year equal, if not superior, to any ever before given in Lon-



ions of American authorities on the action of the speaker in arbitrarily closing discussion and ordering a di vision on the introduction of the Irish landlord influence in the Cabinet has for Coercion act, in mockery entitled "an act for the protection of life and prothe present prevailed, but it has not given perty in Ireland." Ex-speaker ministers any consciousness of increased strength. The situation simply demon-Schuyler Colfax declares that no strates the helplessness of the government American speaker would attempt in its Irish policy. A well-informed and such a ruling against a minority. judicious American writer thus discusses John M. Barclay, an eminent authorthe present attitude of the Cabinet on the ity, says that the speaker's action | Irish question :was arbitrary-while Col. Forney "About coercion, the English ministry remarks that if a speaker in the American republic acted in such a manner he would be impeached or for their indecision. And the Irish mem-bers are exhorted to accept the law which killed. The opinions of such wellknown American parliamentarians places the personal liberty of every Irishman at the mercy of Government officials for are well worthy the attention of the two years to come, because this severity is to be atoned for by a bill "that shape British people. The House of Comhas none, distinguishable in member, joint or limb." And American newspapers bemons is no longer the refuge of freedom. From it free speech has been exrate the Irish members for refusing to be pelled. Parliamentary government content. Even Mr. Bright is offended at the Irish has been dealt a toul blow and the and ready fo and ready for coercion. It is true that the methods of the Land Lergue are not alpeople cruelly wronged. ways of a sort to harmonize with Quaker ideas. But the statistics of the last thirty

A DIGNIFIED PROTEST.

The protest of the Irish members, forty years past, there are fetter agrarian removed in contravention of all Par- crimes committed than in years of far less ex liamentary precedent from the Commons Chamber, is a document credit- to acts of violence on the part of the more able to those outraged gentlemen and well worthy careful perusal and risk of that; just as every nation knows that reflection. It is the protest of the the organization of an army will be accomand by certain acts of vice. But the Land Leagne have steadily discouraged such acts. To make them needless, even representatives of a nation resolved at any sacrifice to exhaust every peaceful means to obtain justice. The protest recites the cause of the ing enemics of the peoples's aims. But this preventive the English Government are ejection from Parliament of the renow suppressing by prosecution. Not only are they breaking up the Land League's courts, but they are prosecuting shop-keepers for refusing to have dealings with "land-grabbers." Nobody in Ireland may "do what he will with his own," except the evicting landlowis presentatives of the Irish people, and advises the nation, wronged and insulte | in the person of its chosen representatives, still to abstain from violence and illegality of every kind. evicting landlords. We give the document in full. It is brief but spirited and dignified.

DEATH OF CARLYLE.

The death of Thomas Carlyle has not taken the world by surprise, nor evoked the same sense of regret it might had it occurred at an earlier period of his career. Mr. Carlyle simply outlived his fame His style was foreign an forcible-but not elegant-while he opinions he sought to propound with so much dogmatism were neither humane nor even Christian. He was a firm be-

liever in the strength of the majority-for the weak he had no other teeling but contempt openly avowed. Autocratic and intolerant to the last degree, Carlyle identified himself with what seemed to him to be the popular ideas of the age. Even his diatribes on the civilization of the day bear this character. To be extreme on the side of might and despotism, whether of the people or of the individual ruler, was evidently the pri e of the writer who has just departed this life without the slightest expression of popular regret. Carlyle has been by some pronounced original. He was, indeed, original as far as expression is concerned, but in thought ut erly wanting in originality. We cannot deny Carlyle the possession of great talent, extraordinary industry, and unrelenting pertinacity. He opened a new field of literary study and enquiry, not only to English philologists, but to the reading public of Britain generally. The language Fifteen years ago, Mr. Bright told the people of Dublin that if their 105 mem-bers of Parliament were real representa-Anglo-Germanic style an attention

lement to it. We are not surprised that he did not care to be represented to the country as an idiot, whatever cost to final solution of the difficulty for official reputations might be involved in his denial." some years to come.

The idea which seems to prevail in the With these and other questions of Interior Department at Washington is nternational importance to deal that anything is fair in dealing with the with, President Garfield's adminisred man. Expatriation, fraud and violence tration will require all the prudence. have been and are under Secretary Schurz skill and toresight so necessary to the favorite weapons of that Department. the Executive Council of a great In a few days a new administration will nation. assume the seals of office. Do we expect too much when we hope that its policy in THE DIVORCE QUESTION.

regard of the Indians will be, if not distinctively Christian, as it ought The Governor of Massachusetts, at all events prove more just and enlightin a recent message to its Legislature, ened than that now followed out.

HIS HANDS FULL.

President-elect Garfield has his other States of the Union, and to the hands full in the selection of his cabworld at large, that the Puritanical inet. From present indications it zeal of Massachusetts has at length would appear that Senator Blaine found a domestic abuse to eradicate. Massachusetts has always sorely holds the inside track for the secre taryship of State. The Presidenttroubled itself about the miseries and elect is certainly under very grave injustice visited upon other States political obligations to Mr. Blaine. and countries. The misgovernment To the latter's withdrawal at the of one, the ignorance of another, the Chicago convention Mr. Garfield is peculiar institutions of a third, have indebted for his nomination and been ever certain to find in Massa election. It is not then surprising chusetts criticism of the approved that he should give the leadership of Puritanical stamp, which knows but his administration to Senator Blaine. one side of any question. We could The filling of the other places will, admire the noble philanthropic spirit we think, be found more difficult. of a state enjoying the blessing of good government and social happi-Apart from the Senator from Maine, ness eager to diffuse the same blessthe Republican party has in its ranks two men f very wide influence and ing elsewhere. But a state enjoying insatiable aspiration for leadership. no better government and no greater These men are Roscoe Conkling of social happiness than others, under-New York, and Simon Cameron of taking to lecture the world at large Pennsylvania. They dislike Blaine, and dragoon commonwealths more and probably mistrust each other. or less under its influence into ad-For the present their aim is to keep miration and imitation of its instituthe claims of Gen. Grant as promitions, is an anomaly and possibly a nently as possible before the public to secure his election in 1884. The

nuisance in the political world. The Puritanis.n of New England is, we "Fellow-Countrymen,—At a moment when too many acts of the lish Executive abrogate the law and tend to drive you tible. But at present nearly every Irish mother tongue. We cannot, how-influence in the various states to pre influence in the various states to pre Union, rapidly dying out. What is new administration, if guided by

of the new President and his adv EDITORIAL NOTES. ers. We do not, however, expect any

"THE Irish expected a land bill rom Mr. Gladstone, and it certainly looks preposterous to give them coercion when the country is so remarkably quiet, "says a prominent English member of Parliament, Mr. Puleston.

ONE OF the Irish members expelled from Parliament by brute force (they had to drag him out) is a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Issac Nelson. What will our Presbyterian friends now think of the mother country's parliamentary procedure. Some of them will perchance set about considering if there is not, after all, something rotten in the state of Denmark.

We have learned with great pleasure of the elevation of Bishop Charbonnel, formerly Bishop of Toronto, to the dignity of an Archbishop. This distinguished mark of the favor of the Holy See towards this venerable prelate is due to his exalted virtues and his life-long and invaluable services to the holy Church and to the salvation of souls. Our readers will be glad to hear of his promotion.

Now we know what members mean by speaking of the House of Commons' dignity. Here is a scene from a late session: Mr. Millbank to Mr Biggar-"You're a-scoundrel." Mr. Biggar to Mr. Milloank-"You're a-fool." Mr. Millbank to the Speaker: "Please, sir, Biggar is calling names." And the Speaker And the Speaker lecides that Mr. Biggar was wrong in telling the truth so bluntly.

THE Osservatore remarks that "it s the supreme duty of the Irish clergy and people to show that, even in the heat of strife in a fense of legitimate interests, the children of the Church are distinguished from the followers of revolution by remembering the cardinal principles of Catholic morality, that the excellence of the end does not justify means

erful system? vices. If diold we know it public mind, it If the namehich decimate erican people, ase, it is due to tem could ever neighbor's eye, account of the he moral vision ays of slavery not the cry of n slave, but the nd conventicle the social conen and now suany Northern England also a strength to nits crimes and on the slavery by jealousy of elusion of for-Datholicity. We any complaint f the injustice d upon the poor for that injuson spring from tanical intolerassachusetts of ld fain believe. thirty or even A new populat, noble-minded rapidly taking. uritan element. on the Governy justly expect npt he may see ss divorce. The els already the ystem of marstian and debase amongst the the young pubusetts will stop t the abolition tem. By bringtion they will e and ind sputaide of the Amerto the admira-

K'S DAY.

f March 17th, a e given in Lonnew Cathedral. mcoe, Clinch of elebrated harpist we already been as our best local 's may expect a ual, if not superore given in Lonwhich are anarchical and reproved by conscience, the use of which means might compromise the future

THE Right Rev. Bishop McQuaid not long since said : "We warn par. ents against the danger of permitting in their houses unwholesome reading of any kind calculated to corrupt faith or morals. They must, therefore, watch the newspaper, novel, the magazine, the book. Sometimes the poison in the newspaper lurks in the unsuspected advertisement; then it permeates stories of doubtful character; then it is found in sneers and slurs against religion and its ministers; and, last of all, in the labored article or editorial."

of the country."

DID MR. DOBBYN, of the Chatham Tribune, read over his Middlesex correspondence before it appeared in last week's issue? If he did, we will hold a different opinion of him hereatter. If he did not, he should make it a point to carefully scan these letters in future, or, what would be still better, he should allow the individual who wrote this one to pursue some other calling more congenial to his taste. We do not remember having ever read a letter which contained in a small space such a large amount of vulgarity. We hope Mr. Dobbyn will apologize to his readers, and, as we already suggested, remove this ill-bred person from his employment. It will be necessary to take this course in order in a measure to wipe off the smirch which is now attached to the Chatham Tribune.

PETER COOPER has written a sober, sensible, well-put letter to Mr. Gladsays Mr. Cooper, applying the experience of one English-speaking nation to the other, "cost the people of Great Britain more than it would to purchase and sell the Irish lands to the tenants at such rates as they could afford to pay for them ?"

THE Rome correspondent of a contemparary says: "I like to see the Italian women on holidays. They deck themselves out with all the

into a position little raised above actual serfdom, where every family relation may be harassed by the interference of estate rules; where freedom of contract is unknown, and the self-respect of the great bulk of the

fear of offending those who have the power to make or mar the tenant's fortune.' The Catholics of the country recently enjoyed a hearty laugh at the expense of a leading Toronto journal, which gravely asserted that High Mass was sung in St. Peter's Cathedral, London, in the evening, some time since. Irishmen who read the F:ee Press most assuredly enjoy many a smile at the expense of the philosophical icicle on our cotemporary's staff who labors so hard to dash off an article on a subject which he knows so little about. In fact, he never *handles* the Irish question, but he is sure to put his *foot* in it. Gentlemen, pitch into the Boers, the Zulus, talk about the

crops and the weather, and sold your political opponents to your heart's content, but do leave Ireland alone until you have read some Irish history. A spirit of charity prompts us to give you this advice.

community is degraded into craven

HAMILTON LETTER.

MISSION AT THE CATHEDLAL - THE PRO-DIGAL SON - ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH -THE ORPHANS' FESTIVAL-HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE-MISSION NOTES -LESSONS IN PATIENCE - DEATH OF AN OLD LANDMARK - CARMELLITE RECEPTION - CHANGE IN THE SCHOOL

THE MISSION.

LAW.

The mission recertly brought to a close at the cathedral was very successful, judg-ing from the full attendance at all the devotions and exercises, and the numbers who approached the Sacraments. About sensible, well-put letter to Mr. Glad-stone, in which he recalls the fact that "a few men of sound judgment" proposed twenty years ago that the United States Government should free the Southern slaves by purchas-ing them at their "highest estimated cost," in the aggregate \$4,000,000. 000,000 were sunk in war, leaving a delt of \$2,000,000,000 still unpaid, "Will not the policy of coercion," Redemptorists Fathers Miller, McCor-mack, Schmidt and Kolb. One of the most beneficial of the course, as illustra-tive of the different stages of demoraliza-tive of the different stages of demoralization and of subsequent spiritual renaiss-ance, was that on the Prodigal Son, by Rev. Father Miller.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

This beautiful parable was told in the simple but vivid words of St. Luke the Evangelist, and its various phases de-veloped so as to show its application to the moral history of many an unfortunate human being. One of the two sons of the same kind father, whose house abounded in good things, growing restive jeweiry they possess, and look re-markably well thus decked. Their fashion, after all, is the best. Instead of huying a teweday hat or heave fashion, after all, is the best. Instead of buying a tawdry hat or bonnet, which lasts but a season, they buy a gold trinket, which becomes a fam-ily property, descending from mother to daughter for generations, and they can have been deal with coll-

able to hear the

bands or wives their unions are not happy; instead of being mutual supports to happizess, they become to each other supports of a life of misery. Whatever be their walk in life the degradation of those who abandon themselves to the rule of their passions is of the lowest order. To them the light of Faith be-comes darkened; they no longer see through the truths of Christianity, and the sacraments become tedious and bur-densome. In their opinion the practice of religion is nonsensical—good enough for children or old women, but not for of religion is nonsensical—good enough for children or old women, but not for enlightened men in the prime of life, the time for merry-making and unrestricted enjoyment. They thus stifle the voice of onscience, and turn a deaf ear to whisperings of the Holy Spirit. Their companions are i fidels and unbelievers ; they laugh at religion and its ministers; they mock at the name of the Blessed Virgin and of our Divine Saviour himself. Faith once gone, farewell to everything good. Libertinism becomes the ruling principle; every law, ecclesiastical and civil, is disregarded, and sooner or later they come to an evil end. Sometimes the gallows closes the career of one who was once a dutiful child of the church, and the light of the family circle. To him who never knew God, who never received the imprints of Faith from Heaven, the final outlook is still more grievous and gloomy. Heaven is closed above him; hell yawns beneath, and a future fraught with woe beneath, and a future fraught with woe and misery looms up before him. Never-theless, however deep he may have sunk in iniquity the child of Holy Church knows the remedy. He knows that he is not without hope, nor is he entirely abandoned by his Heavenly Father. From the depths

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

by his Heavenly Father. From the depths of misery he looks back to his early days of bliss and happiness and compares his then condition with his present sad state. A ray of heavenly light bursts on his soul a d expels the darkness of sin. He thinks of his Father, whose house abounds in good things, and disgusted with the husks of sin, he cries out "I will arise and go to my Father." Away with merry-making: or sin, he cries out 1 will arise and go to my Father." Away with merry-making; away with bad companions who have robbed me of my integrity; I will go back and ask to be received as one of the humblest of my fathers's ser-vants. He approaches the tribunal of weight, and rises free from the shackles of sin, free from the dangers of hell. The Father of the Prodigal has seen him ap-proach and goes forth to meet him—that is to say, helps him with His grace to re-pent. He receives him once more into His house—the Church of God—and orders rejoicing for his return. "There is the term of term of the term of penance, unburthens his soul of its heavy weight, and rises free from the shackles of

about one hundred and fifty persons on Sunday last in St. Mary's Cathedral. The great majority of the candidates were adults. The church was crowded on the

Five o'clock mass is a pretty fair test of a man's zeal for religion, especiall during this winter season, when either the mer-cury is nearer the bulb than zero, or when a reaction in the atmosphere makes loco-motion by boats or stilts more comfortable

than by shoe-leather. This test rises to the condition of indisputability when a man having plunged one extremity to the knee in water, the other into an equal depth of aquiferous snow, and then sits down unceremoniously on composition of both, but nevertheless gets up and moves onward with equanim-

gets up and investor what what we equal it ity apparently undisturbed. If exterior comforts are conducive to devotion, the well-warmed and well-lighted cathedral must have assisted con-siderably in this direction. Old St. Mary's was never more comfortable than during the ber writer in the state of the

mined to keep up its good name. The Opera House itself is an attraction, and people in general have no idea of its com-pleteness interiorly. It will be just finished in time for the festival.

FOLLOWER OF ELIAS.

On Sunday, the 6th instant, a very im-portant ceremony occurred at the Monas-tery of the Carmelites near Niagara Falls. Francis B. Best, son of Mr. A. C. Best, of this city, made profession of his simple the Rev. Father Pius, Superior of the Monastery. This is the second son given by Mr. Best to that most ancient order, and it is certainly an evidence of the sound religious training which he afforded them, as well as of their own pious in-clinations. It may not be out of place t remark that the community at the Falls is in a flourishing condition. The veteran superior has nine novices in training for Superior has hime hovices in training for Canadian service, and is laboring hard to bring his monastery to a completion. <u>ATTEXTOS</u> ! SCHOOL TRUSTEES. The attention of those interested in School matters is called to a change now

being introduced in the local legislature in the school law. It refers to the election of trustees, and provides for the holding of nomination and election of all school trustees at the same time and place, and under the same returning officer, as for the municipal elections. This simplifies the municipal elections. This simplifies the matter and makes the elections more convenient for all ; but when the change also states that the candidate for the office of trustee must be a *householder* it inin a second seco

> broken heart, superceded by suffocation, that venerable individual known as " the oldest inhabitant." He was found lying on the corner of King and Hughson streets, with the *Times* thermometer crammed in his throat. This being a clear indication of a violent death, the city bill poster at once empannelled a jury of newsboys, who brought in a verdict which implicated the *Times* reporter, but completely exonerated him on the ground of flinkinghic medicing. THE LATE DR. OCONNOR

CLANCAHILL.

QUEBEC LETTER

Le Canadien of this city complains bit-terly of an article in the Montreal Post wherein the former is accused of attack-ing the Hon. M. Flynn "because he is an Insh Catholie," This is hardly fair on the part of the Post—that is, if the utterances of Le Canadien on the "Irish and at the present crisis, when the form-ation of "public opinion" in favor of Ireland ought to be the great object, I don't see why the eminent services of the leading French-Canadian organ in this part of this province shoulds be so caval-terly thrown aside, I nave not seen the attice in the Post, but L have seen enough of the course of Le Canadien to justify me in saying that it takes foremost rank in pustor of the takes foremost rank in part of the source of Le Canadien to justify me in saying that it takes foremost rank in part of the source of Le Canadien to justify me in saying that it takes foremost rank in part of the course of Le Canadien to justify me in saying that it takes foremost rank in part of the source of Le Canadien to justify me in saying that it takes foremost rank in part of the course of Le Canadien to justify me in saying that it takes foremost rank in part of the course of Le Canadien to justify me in saying that it takes foremost rank in part of the course of Le Canadien to justify me outspoken sympathy and in just apprecia-tion of the condition of Irish affairs. I cannot say as much of another Frenchconsidered death only a journey, a passage to a better state of existence, a Canadian paper, Le Journal de Quebec, over which, by a curious coincidence, the hon. from which there will be one day a happy and great awakening. All this gentleman alluded to 's supposed to exer-cise some influence. Le Journal de Quebec, a week or two ago, contained an editorial article that would have done credit to the Paris Journal des Debats or La Republique Francaise, from their anti-Irish point of view, and which necessitated a sharp re-buke from an Irish Catholic of this city. At the same time, I cannot agree with the correspondents of Le Canadien who, the In early youth he had been a most devoted son, a little later he labored in concert with the late Bishop of Ottawa in editor says, have forewarned him that his services to the Irish cause would be repaid the cause of education and succeeded in establishing on a firm basis the Roman Catholic schools in this city, and more, was by

pected to deliver addresses. MISCELLANEOUS. The result of the Biddulph trial has given great satisfaction. The efforts of a few bigots on the press have again failed. Spcaking of the "press," is it not a crying shame to see the "only Canadian illustrated" paper descend to the level of Nast-Harper 1. A little judicious "Boycott-ing" on the part of the Irish people of the Dominion might be found effective. The death of another of the "land-marks" of this historic city took place on Wednesday—Mr. Edward Glackmeyer. Deceased had reached the advanced age of 86 and had practised his profession of of 86 and had practised his profession of Notary since 1815. His funeral ser-vice will take place in the Basilica on Saturday morning. BRANNAGH.

LETTER FROM KINKORA.

DEAR SIR,-A matter has long been discussing in this parish in regard to the erection of a new Catholic Church I am glad to be able to say that, through the energetic endeavors of our zealous pastor, Rev. Father O'Neill, and to comply with the request of our worthy Bishop, the parishioners have already laid the greater portion of the stone on the ground for the erection of the foundation, which is to be built next summer. The amount re-quired has been subscribed, and a good portion has already been paid down. The contract of the brick has been let to Mr. Storey, of Dublin, formerly Carronbrook. The Church will be gothic in style, and will cost from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars. Our good pastor has labored arduously in our midst for the last twelve their school boards would be disqualified by such a change. An effort should therefore be made to have this objection-able clause removed, and your cor-respondent respectfully suggests that the Catholic press give the matter the atten-tion it deserves.

taking he has on hand, and many years' health and prosperity to enjoy the benefit of his labors in our midst. The Sisters of St. Joseph's have made their annual visit through this mission, and met with a cordial reception from one and all. They were obliged to pur-chase a considerable number of bags in order to convey the different articles to the orphans' home. The contribu-tions amounted to one hundred dollars in each, sixty one bags of flour and grain

THE LATE DR. O'CONNOR REV. FATHER DAWSON'S TRIBUTE TO THE DECEASED'S MEMORY.

Rev. Father Dawson, who delivered the discourse in connection with the furneral service at St. Patrick's Church, began by saying that, in the presence of the sad event, which all bewailed, he need

ministry were in connection with the Orphan's Home, and it was well-known how successful he had been. Within the

last few years he had labored as pastor of St. Patrick's Church, and by extraor-

dinary efforts had succeeded in securing the present financial position of that Church.

It was observed in conclusion that his

chief spiritual merit was derived from

there would appear as his advocates and his witnesses many generations of orphan children, and the Sovereign Judge would

The discourse was an excellent one,

and was listened to with much attention

OUR LITTLE ONES.

-Ottawa Free Press. January 21.

steep

The engravings are first-class, and the read-ing matter of the choicest description. The January and February numbers are especially worthy of not

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED FRANCO-IRISH SOLDIER.

A correspondent of the Dublin Irishman, writing from Paris, January 3rd, gives the following account of the death of General O'Farrel. The writer says: One of the descendants of a hero of the Irish Brigade died yesterday on one of his estates in the denartment of the Aude, at the age of seventy-eight. General O'Farrel, who was born the year

before Napoleon became emperor (1803,) was a sublicutenant in the Fifteenth Regiwas a sub-relevant in 1923, and fought in ment of the Line in 1923, and fought in nearly all the compaigns during the res-toration, the government of Louis Phil-ippe, and the third emperor. At the bat-the of Solferino he fought gallantly at the head of bing includes the the head of his regiment, and the day after the battle the cross of Commander of the Le-gion of Honor was given him.

gion of Honor was given him. He was present at the dinner given by Marshal MacMahon at the camp of Chal-ons in 1860 to the Irish deputation when they presented the sword in honor to the hero of Malakoff and Magenta, with Gen-eral Count Sutton de Clounard, son also of a colonel of the Irish Brigade, who died a few years since

a few years since. General O'Farrel was one of the strongest and finest men in the French army, and a strict disciplinarian. When his Arab horse did not abey him he used to put his shoulder under him and push him aside to reduce him to obedience. Though in possession of large estates, the illustrious soldier only left the army when he had attained the age fixed for leaving the ser-

vice. In 1860, when I had the honor of dining with him at the camp of Chalons, he spoke to me of Ireland, of the old brigade and the legion, and of the state of the country at the time. He was then one of the handsomest men in the French army, and one of the most distinguished of generals

In the late famine he sent a contribution In the late familie be sent a contribution to the committee with a few lines, proving that he had not forgotten the country from which his aucestors were exiled. Except Marshall MacMahon, he was the last general of Irish orgin in the French army, but there are in the navy and army rely, he and carating of friends why will army, but there are in the navy and army colonels and captains of frigates who will soon hold the rank of generals: Colonel O'Neill, Colonel Swiney, Colonel H etty de Pierrebourg, Colonel O'Brner, 'ommand-dant Contillon de Balliheigue, Command-ant Plunkett, O'Neill, captain of frigate, rank of colonel, and many others, rist gin wark avery year. rank every year.

AN APOSTOLIC SCHOOL FOR IRE-LAND.

The Jesuit Fathers, ever foremost in the field of missionary labor, have just opened an institution in the old Catholic city of Limerick which cannot fail to commend itself heartily to the sympathies of Irish Catholics. It is styled "an Apostolic School for Ireland," and its main object Catholic youths who desire to embrace a missionary life, but who may be prevented more appparent than real. To the un-believing only is death really terrible, for they look upon it as annihilation. But it was otherwise with the Christian who will death only a lower of them. Eighteen Iris, bishops have aready approved of the new college, and se- already approved of the new college, and p have promised it their warmest support, a and foremost among these is the revered is Archishop of C-schel, who has under-take to access in the abaction of suitable was shown by several quotations which taken to assist in the selection of suitable the rev. gentleman made from Sacred candidates, besides agreeing to contribute Writ. He hoped and believed that the to its support. Charitable people desiring was shown by several quotations which taken to assist in the selection of suitable the rev. gentleman made from Sacred candidates, besides agreeing to contribute Writ. He hoped and believed that the to its support. Charitable people desiring deceased pastor was among those members to co-ope ate in this great work of charity resurrection. From his, earliest years it lars of which may readily be obtained was known to all of them that he led a regular, pious, and most charitable life. In work routh he had hem a must dec

NOTES.

cted a land bill , and it certainly to give them contry is so remarkrominent English ent, Mr. Puleston.

members expelled brute force (they

ut) is a Presbyte-Rev. Issac Nelson. sbyterian friends mother country's cedure. Some of ance set about e is not, after all, the state of Den-

i with great pleaon of Bishop Char-Sishop of Toronto, an Archbishop. mark of the favor wards this venerto his exalted virng and invaluable ly Church and to ouls. Our readers

what members g of the House of Here is a scene : Mr. Millbank to 're a—scoundrel." Iilloank—"You're illbank to the sir, Biggar is And the Speaker Biggar was wrong 1 so biuntiy.

remarks that "it duty of the Irish to show that, even tie in a fense of ts, the children of instinguished from volution by rememd principles of Ca-hat the excellence not justify means

the dormant , assions begin to awaken and and they go bare headed with coils of massive plaits of hair forming a assert their imaginary rights. Giving full scope to this spirit, youth in time rises above itself and demands what does not better head-gear than the best of Virot or Reboux hats. With that belong to it—independence of all restraint, and power and authority to direct itself. hair and that mass of jewelry hanging upon them, our lower-class Youth not properly directed acts as if there was no one appointed by God to guide and command it, it disputes the here look better than even a French woman looks in holiday authority invested in parents by divine and natural right, and driven to rebellion dress, ince washerwomen now must e'en wear hats and bonnets, and Jer seys, or whatever other madness is in tashion."

and natural right, and driven to recention by its uprising passions and a burning thirst for vile pursuits, finally cries: "Give me the portion of the substance that falleth to me, that I may go abroad and live." In this demand, the master of his own actions, the rebellious son asks for what dece not balang to him. The nortion THE London Free Press finds fault with Mr. Gladstone for the reason own actions, the rebellious son asks for what does not belong to him. The portion is the property of the father who is the superior of the son, and his very title shows the inconsistency of the prodigal's re-quest. The sinner bears the same relationthat he has exercised too much forbearance towards Ireland. He has, it continues to assert, gone on in this quest. The sinner oears the same relation-ship to the Creator. He semands of the heavenly Father "the portion of the sub-stance that falleth to him"—the physical and moral faculties which God has given to man; he prostitutes this portion to vile way until forbearance ceases to be a virtue. To be plain about the matter, our neighbor feels annoyed because the shackles have not long uses, and in so doing, squanders what is not his own. No longer able to bear the yoke of obedience to authority, because since been more firmly secured on the wrists of all Irishmen. Parnell and Dillon, and all the leading public it keeps him within proper bounds and within the law of God, he abandons his Father's house, the Church of God, men of Ireland are set down as criminals of the very worst type. Such ms rather's house, the church of God, wastes the substance given him and gives himself up to a life of licentiousness. Be-hold him who was once respectful and dutiful, the glory of his father and the pride of his mother; him, who on the day sentences as the following will go to show what manner of article is that recently set before the readers of this journal: "Some condemn the government for laying Davitt by the of his First Communion had a heart fall of joy and gladness and was scenningly as beautiful as an angel; who, in the Church heels, but such a step is about the wisest and most effective one that of God (his father's house) had partaken of the happiness that angels taste in heaven—behold him now in the last stage could heve been taken under the circumstances." We have frequently taken our cotemporary to task for neaven—behold him new in the last stage of degradation. Then, and perhaps for years after, when a respectful and dutiful child of the Church, his soul was pure and spotless, or if he fell momentarily into en he was with dealers here. its uncival references to Ireland and Irishmen. This is not only apparent editorials, but also in in its its selections of ridiculous diatribes n, he rose with gladness by a good confrom English papers. We respectfession, and regained his happy position in the House of God, his heavenly Father. fully ask our neighbor to carefully read over the speech of Mr. A. M. He was happy because his faculties were devoted to the service of God, his will was Sullivan in this issue of the RECORD. guided by God's will and his feet were and we feel warranted in saying that walking the straight road to heaven. he will then know more of Ireland's hold him now far from 'ais father's house, history than he ever knew before. in a foreign land, his substance wasted, subjected to a moral famine, starving for re-We would also request him to read the following:-"The Rev. George ngious nourishment and forced to subsist on the bitter husks of remoise and des-pair. Such is the end of young men or women who throw of the or McCutchen, the Protestant rector of Kenmare, in a letter confirming the omen who throw off the authority of the statements made by Mr. Charles Ruschurch and ack, owledge no other guide sull, M. P., respecting Lord Lans-downe's Irish estates, says, 'the fact is beyond all doubt that the laws regulating the tenure of land in Ire-land permit the people to be degraded determined and proper—both now sunk into the depths of sin. In after life as has-

the late mission. HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

The many friends of Father Dowling, of The many friends of Father Dowing, of Paris, not only throughout the province but especially in the city of Hamilton, must be highly pleased at his advance-ment to the dignity of a Vicar General of the Normal State of the second sec the Diocese. The Very Rev. gentleman spent many of his early days in the "Am-bitious city," commending himself to the notice of all by his varied talents then beginning to develope. The high opinion once formed of him continued to increase once formed of min continued to increase as years went by; and those who pro-phesied great things of the promising youth, will now rejoice to find that after sixteen years of progress upward and onward, his abilities as an orator and his zeal as a priest have not only received the applause of the public, but also the re ine applicate of the bishop in the form of the highest ecclesiastical honor within the gift of his lordship. Vicar-General Dowling may feel certain of the hearty congratulations of his Hamilton friends

THE ORPHANS' FESTIVAL. Miss Reidy, of the New York Conservatory of Music, is already well-known to the readers of the | ECORD. It is to be rerived so as to be noticed in this week's issue Miss Martin was enthusiastically received at her first appearance at th Ornhan's Festival two years ago. She had just completed a course of lessons under the best masters in New York. The local papers paid her the highest possible compliments at that time. Last year she was in Chicago and the best musical critics assert that her studies at the Chicago Conservatory of Music have greatly improved her. Hamiltonians are now on the tip-toe of expectation for her appearance. Miss Strong, whose praise is in everybody's mouth, is also anxiously looked forward to. This excellent young lady is gifted with talents of a very high order, and wherever she sings is greeted with unanimous applause. Mr. Frederick Jenkins has recently arrived Mr. Frederick Jenkins has recently arrived from Wales and is spoken of as the best tenor singer in Canada. He will have something to do, however, to beat Dr. Fil-giano, for the Theophilus le Plant-de Fil-giano has long been considered facile princeps since his first appearance at the festiva'. Mr. Power is still young, and it is though the will sing as sweetly and artisti-cally as ever. People were greatly disap-Becally as ever. People were greatly disap-pointed last year at the non-appearance of ir, Jas. Egan. This year they will have an opportunity of hearing him. No doubt many persons will come from a distance for this alone. We would say that no one hand aloim to have heard the best bases

INGRATITUDE !

Ingratitude forms no part of the Irish character, and the editor ought .o know that "one swallow does not make a sum-

mer.

ANOTHER BAZAAR,

Catholic schools in this city, and more, was instrumental in obtaining the University charter of the College of Ottawa. In this he was assisted by the late Rev. President of the College; and the charter was finally obtained through the _rreat influence of the late most illustrious The. D'Arcy McGee, and the good will of the Londature of the former Province ANOTHER BAZAAR, that in aid of the excellent Ouevre du Patronage, has just been brought to - close here, an i, I am told, with very gratifying result. It was held in the cosy hall of the St. Patrick's Institute. In furtherance of of the Legislature of the former Province of United Canada. Later he prepared for the object a conference was given by the Rev. M. Bruchesi on the "Temporal power the sacred duties of the minstry and was distinguished for his proficiency in all ecclesiastical studies. His knowledge of Nev. M. Bruchesi on the "Temporal power of the Popes." The hall was crowded to the doors and amongst those present were His Grace the Archbishop, Rev. Doctor Paquet, Judge Kouthier and a large num-ber of clergymen. A SOLEMN REQUIEM MASS for the repose of the soul of the late H theolog was well known in Ottawa and had been recognized at Rome, where the late illustrious Cardinal Barnabo insisted that he should have the honors of the Doctorate without undergoing the usual examination. His first labors in the

A SOLEMN REQUEEM MASS for the repose of the soul of the late Hon. Mr. Lettellier, was celebrated in the Basilica on Wednesday. His Grace the Arch-bishop presided, and the absolution was given by Monsignor Caz au. His Honor Lieutentant Governor Robitante aus per-ent, as were also many of the leading per-Lieutentant Governor Robitaille was present, as were also many of the reading per-sonages and a large congregration. The sacred edifice was draped in the deepest mourning at all points. The letters of your Hamilton and Pres-

chief spintual merit was derived from his loving care of the aged and the orphan. The preacher concluded by re-presenting that when the late Dr. O'Connor would be called to judgment cott correspondents this week give a very gratifying account of the

CHARITIES AND SCHOOLS

in their respective localities. I trust, how-ever, I am not infringing on what may, after all, have been intended as a private conversation, when I refer to the great pleasure it afforded me to hear it stated to welcome him to His presence, acknowledg-ing the good services he h d done to him in the persons of so many of His poor, the cherished objects of the Saviour's care. a distinguished dignitary very recently, that in your own diocese Religion was m king such immense strides. What with your new Cathedral about to be built at such an immense cost, very immense-if I may use the expression —in view of the comparatively small number of the Cath

COOK BOOK FOR LENT.

We have received the third edition of a "Cook Book for Lent," containing re-ceipts for the preparation of dishes with-out the use of flesh meat. Suited for all seasons of the year. Price 25 cents, bound in cloth. It is full of practical ind tooth-some receipts, the result of many years? in cloth. It is full of practical nd tooth-some receipts, the result of many years' practical and observing housekeeping. The directions seem to be much to the point and very clear; they can be implicitly relied upon. It makes one hungry to look over the receipts, a selection from which, perfected by exquisite cookery, would certainly heave one in a pleasing frame of perfected by exquisite cookery, would certainly leave one in a pleasing frame of mind. A very welcome book for all Catholic housekeepers, especially for the approaching season of lent. It can he had, postage paid, by addressing Benziger Brothers, 311 Broadway, New York.

Important to Stammerers.

Prof. Sutherland, preprietor of the Stammering Institute of this city, will pay a professional visit to Chatham next week, and will remain long enough to cure all who are afflicted with Impediment in who are afflicted with Impediment in Speech. Hundereds of Statterers have leen cured by Prof. S. since he has made London his home, and no doubt much good will result from his visit to Chatham.

good will result from his visit to Chatham. One of the most successful dry goods houses in Ontario is that of Messre, A. B., Powell & Co., Dundas street. This is owing in a large measure to the sphendid value customers always obtain for their money. The great sale commenced some time disc is still adding in the sphendid time since is still going on.

CHEAP MONEY .- Attention is c lled to CHEAP MONEY.—Attention is c field to the advertisement of the Dominion Sav-ings and Investment Society in this issue of the RECORD. It will be seen that money can now be borrowed at the very low rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Dominion is one of the best institutions of the kind in the country. This is largely due to the saveful monogenerat of the Board of the careful management of the Board of Directors and the energetic and business-like qualities of the manager, F. B. Leys,

(*·.

THE CATHOLIG REGORD

The Children.

6

FOUND AMONG THE PAPERS OF CHARLES DICKENS AFTER HIS DEATH.

When the lessons and tasks are all ended, And the school for the day is diminsed, And the little ones gather around me To bid me "good night" and be kissed; Oh, the little white arms that encircle My neek in a tender embrace ! Oh, the smiles that are halos of Heaven, Shedding sunshine and love on my face

And when they are gone I sit dreaming Of my childhood, too lovely to last; Of love that my heart will remember, When it wakes to the pulse of the past; Ere the world and its wickedness made me A partner of sorrow and sin. When the glory of God was about me, And the glory of gladness within.

Oh, my heart-grows weak as a woman's, And fountains of feeling will flow, Wheo I think of the paths steep and stony Where the feet of the dear ones must go; Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them, Of the tempests of fate blowing wild; Oh, there's nothing on earth half so holy As the innocent heart of a child.

They are idols of hearts and of households, They are angels of God in disguise, His sunlight still deeps in their tresses, His glory still beams in their eyes; Oh, those truants from earth and from Theaven,

Heaven, They have made me more manly and mild, And I know how Jesus could liken The kingdom of God to a child.

Seek not a life for the dear ones All radiant, as others have done; But that life may have just as much shadow To temper the glare of the san; I would pray God to guard them from evil; But my prayer would bound back to myself; An ! a seraph may pray for a sinner, But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bended, I have banished the rule and the rod ; I have taught them the goodness of know-lodge

ledge. They have taught me the goodness of God, My heart is a dangeon of darkness, Where I shut them from breaking a rule; My frown is sufficient correction, a rule; My fove is the law of the school.

I shall leave the o'd house in the Autumn. To traverse its threshold no more. Ah 'how I shall sigh for the dear ones That meet me each morn at the door. I shall miss the good nights and the kisses. And the gush of their innocent glee. The group on the green and the flowers That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at morn and at eve. Their song in the school and the street, I shall miss the low hum of their voices, And the tramp o'their delicate feet. When the lessons and tasks are all ended, And death says the school is dismissed. May the little ones gather around me, To bid me "good night" and be kissed.

NEWS FROM IRELAND

DUBLIN.

Parliamentary returns show that alto gether 10,667 persons were evicted in Ire-land up to November, last year, and 6,017 admitted as caretakers or tenants. One of the London dailies—a stout advocate for Coercion-has for months k up the stereotyped heading, "Irish An-archy." In the issue of Jan. 18th, the first three paragraphs under the heading related to precautions taken at military depots in Ireland on the strength of wild rumors. This is the way every alarming item that could be directed or remotely connected with Ireland has been persistconnected with Ireland has been persist-ently laid to the credit of the Land League.

ently laid to the credit of the Land League. Parlimentary papers gives returns re-lating to agrarian offences, convictions, and to persons m Ireland under protection during 1880. Subjoined are analyses of them: Agrarian offences—The first return is of the number of agrarian offences throughout Ireland reported to the In-spector-General of the Royal Irish Con-stabulary between the first of June and the 30th of November, 1880. The total

the 30th of November, 1880. The total number reported in that period was 1,718. In 93 of these cases convictions were ob-tained, In 117 the offenders were made tained, hi 117 the offenders were made amenable, but not convicted, in 47 the ac-cused are awaiting trial, and in 1,481 cases the offenders were neither convicted nor made amenable. **KILKENNY.** At the Stonyford Petty Sessions, on January 27th, James Fennelly, David Schieg, Were charged with attempting to prevent Edmond Brady from which statemeters are the eviction of McDonnell was blindfolded to the night of the 13th of November, by a body of armed men and foreibly re-moved from the house, into which Mc-sense the constabulary. At the Newcastle West Petty Sessions, Shirley, were charged with attempting to prevent Edmond Brady from which attempting to

men, with a large crowd following, since 25th October lust, by the Rev. James McFadden, the kind-hearted and ener-getic parish priest, shows that he received altogether over £1,100. Of this nearly £300 was obtained through the whole-souled advocacy of the eloquent member of Parliament for Meath, Mr. A. M. Sul-EDUCATIONAL YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY,

men, with a large crowd following, hissing. The supposed corpse having come to a grave which was dug for the purpose, the coffin, amidst a scene of great excitement, was hurled in and the grave closed up. It is stated that a similar scene was enacted there during O'Connell's tithe agitation, and was called the "Burial of the Tithe." At the close of the proceed-ing load choose was called the "Burial of livan. Father McFadden paid out ± 300 , compensating to some extent the poor people for the losses they suffered by the the Tithe." At the close of the proceed-ings loud cheers were given for Mr. Par-nell and the Land League. An important land meeting was held in Cabireiveen on Langary field, the

people for the losses they suffered by the disastrous flood, and in making some im-mediately necessary repairs in the moun-tain chapel. The chapel, or rather the site of the chapel; will be maintained; but the present watercourse, it is settled, shall be diverted and enclosed so as to render it innossible in the nature of things that Cahirciveen on January 16th—the second within a short period. The town was crowded with tenant farmers of the barimpossible in the nature of things that another such disaster could occur.

Two Cork estates were put up for sale on Jan 18th in the Land Court only to be withdrawn, there having appeared in one case no bidder, and in the other the bid being totally inadequate.

KERRY.

An exciting and rather ludicrous scene closed the first stage in the Tralee trials on Jan. 7th. The prisoners were com-mitted for trial, without bail—a course which is unnecessful hash if not also which sarily harsh, if not alt gether a vindicative proceeding. Mr. Broderick, the attorney for the defence,

protested against the committal as illegal. He tried to keep Mr. Bodkin, the resident magistrate, to an expression of certain opinions, but the justice was afraid to speak out. Before the prisoners were removed they gave vent to their indignation in tantalizing remarks towards the bench British law, and the British Constitution. on a call from the prisoners, groans were given for the magistrates and cheers for the Land League.

At a meeting of the members of the Listowel branch of the Land League held on Jan. 16th, the Parliamentary conduct of the two members for the county of Kerry-Mr. R. and Sir R. Blennerhassett Kerry—Mr. R. and Sir R. Blennerhassett was severely criticised, and the following resolution unanimously adopted: "That the meeting approves of the suggestion of Mr. Davitt to send one at least of the prisoners now suffering in Tralee goal to Parliament at the next election for the county of Kerry."

LIMERICK.

At the Croom, county Limerick Petty Sessions on Jan. 18th, Mr. Denis H. O'Connor, Treasurer of the Charleville Land League, was committed for trial, but admitted to bail on the charge of inbut admitted to ball on the enarge of in-citing at the recent land meeting in Croom to an illegal combination for the purpose of compelling one Cornelius Cagney to give up a certain farm which he had in his r

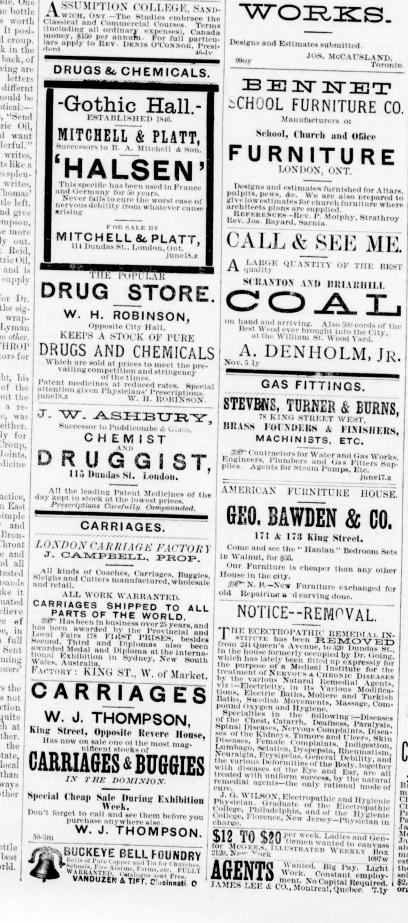
At Bruff, on January 15th, during the At Brun, on January 15th, during the holding of a Land League meeting, the sub-inspector and police entered the room and remained there during the pro-ceedings. The names of the Leaguers present were taken, the secretary declin-ing to name the members of the commit-tion who had here inst amounted.

tee, who had been just appointed. A man named Charles McDonnell was committed for trial to the Assizes on Jan. 14th, by the Killinane magistrates, for re-

thorough and practical. Educational advan-tages unsurpassed. French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a pro-minent feature. Musical Soirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict atten-tion is paid to promote physical and intel-lectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner. TERMS to suit the difficulty of the times. without impairing the select character of the Institution. FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London. Private Residen 254 King Street. without impairing the select character of the Institution. For further particulars apply to the Super-ior, or any Priest of the Diocese. ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, Sault-au-Recollet, near Montreal. THIS Institution is situated on a tributary of the Ottawa, about six miles from Montreal. It has in addition to beautiful scenery extensive play-grounds and river-bathing, large and well-ventilated apartments, fitted up with steam, gas and everything conducive to the health and comfort of the pupils. The plan of studies affords unrivalled facili-ties for proficiency in French and English. Pupils may graduate in either or both these languages. Board and Tuition, per annum, \$150. For further particulars apply to the Lady uperior, Sault-au-Recollet, or 1166 St. Cath ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, S ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant. y located in the town of Windsor, opposite De-troit, and combines in its system of educa-tion, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the radimen. tal as well as the higher Encilish branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency. Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; Ger-man free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$40; Drawing and palinting, \$15; Bed and bed-ding, \$10: Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR. 43.1y URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-HAM, ONT.-Under the care of the Ursu-line Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Rullway, 60 miles from Detroit. This spaceous and com-modious building has been supplied with any the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, in-cluding groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, in-cluding the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge Board and Tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For tur-ther particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR. 41. fy TRSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT A superior of the second secon

CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.

Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offer-ing peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of in-vigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advan-tages unsurpassed.





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Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparil-la, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sus-taining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sci-ences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weak-nesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

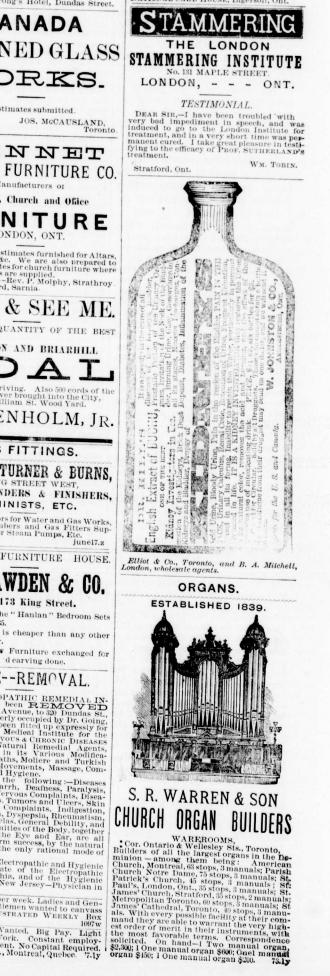
Smaciation, and General Debility. By its searching and cleansing qualities t purges out the foul corruptions which ontaminate the blood and cause derange-nent and decay. It stimulates and enlivens he vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and futures new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any dis-ase which arises from impurity of the slood need despair who will give AVER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. It is folly to experiment with the numer-

It is folly to experiment with the numer-us low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, nd without medicinal virtues, offered as lood-purifiers, while disease becomes more virtual of the second noot-purmers, while disease becomes more ruly seated. Aver's SARSAPARILLA is a sedicine of such concentrated curative ower, that it is by far the best, cheapest, ad most reliable blood-purifier known, hysicians know its composition, and pre-ribe it. It has been widely used for forty ears, and has won the unqualified confi-ence of millions whom it has benefited.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists. Lowell, Mass.

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crowded with tenant farmers of the bar-ony, and a large reinforcoment headed by the Killorglin band, marched through the town, preceded by a large green banner, amid great enthusiasm. The chair was taken by the Rev. Canon Brosnan. Rev. John Sheehan, C. C., addressed the meet-ing on the duty of abstaining from taking any form from which a tenant was uning on the duty of abstaining from taking any farm from which a tenant was un-justly evicted. At the conclusion of the meeting the vast assemblage quietly dis-persed. The people of the town are quite enthusiastic in their praises of the Killorglin people for having travelled thirty miles in such severe weather to at-tend the meeting. A large body of police were drafted into the town. Two Cork estates were put up for al. Many a man has been crippled for life by an accident met with in toil, who might have been spared from the su gical knife had he promptly applied Yellow Oil. This valuable remedy should ever be kept at hand in case of accidents or emergencies; it is for internal and external use; a speci

when a bord of emment physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of the great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors. True nobility is the most unpretentiou

True nobility is the most unpretentious. The most humble means often will accom-plish the greatest ends: the most modest and unpretending of flowers are the sweetest; the most simple and abundant herbs are the most potent to heal; Burdock, which grows almost uncared for by our which grows almost uncared for by our waysides is one of the most valuable of cleansing and healing medicinal roots. It is one of the many ingredients of that marvelous medicine Burdock Blood Bit-ters, the best purifying tonic in the world. Sample Bottle 10 cts. Regular size \$1.00.

ELECTRICITY-Thomas' Excelsior Eclec-ic Oil ! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold.— Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cires common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It posi-tively cures catarrh, asthuma and croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back, of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from differning parts of canada, which we think should be parts of canada, which we turns should be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical:-J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes, "Send me 6 dozen Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from you, and want more now, its cures are truly wonderful." "I have sold all the agents left, it acts like a

it is for internal and external use; a speci-fic for all painful inflammatory **dis**eases and flesh wounds. Price 25 cts. BENEFACTORS. Mr. When a board of eminent physicians arine street, Montreal.

At the Stonyford Petty Sessions, on January 27th, James Fennelly, David Keogh, Edmond Murphy, and Thomas Shirley, were charged with attempting to prevent Edmond Brady from selling sheen at Bennettychidgen when the constabulary. prevent Edmond Brady from selling sheep at Bennettsbridge on the 21st Dec, and also John Kelly from buying. The prisoners, instructed by their solicitor, pleaded guilty. They were fined 1s, each, and bound in their own recognizances for to "bare Vertage West Perky Sessions, Or Jan. 15th, a bellman named Robert Dore was prosecuted by Head-constable Copeland, for having, on the 13th of Dec. last, incited the populace not to deal with Mr. Thomas Roch, draper—in other words and bound in their own recognizances for £20 to keep the peace for one year.

KILDARE.

Two priests and seven laymen, mem-bers of a branch of the Land League in the county Kildare, have been summoned the county Kildare, have been summoned on a charge of conspiracy to coerce the Earl of Mayo to dismiss Mr. Christopher Rynd, D. L., from his position as agent over the former's estate. caution.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

A great deal of public excitement was created in Maryborough, on January 15th, when it became known that six of the most respectable business men in the town --Messrs. Patrick Meehan, Patrick Dorvan, Joseph Brennan, Thomas Brennan, Nicholas Walsh, Michael Corcoran-two of whom are Town Cemmissioners, had been served with no less than sixteen summonses each by the police, in connection with the Land League proceedings. It is said that the gentlemen are members of the local branch of the League, and that some time ago they waited on the various shopkeepers of the town for the purpose of asking them to become members and give their subscriptions to the League;

give their subscriptions to the League, and that everywhere they were warmly received, and met no refusals. It having been announced by placards, widely circulated throughout the week, that a public meeting, under the anspices of the Irish National Land League, would be held at Portarlington, on January 20th; and there also having been counter pla-cards posted in the meantime, calling a proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant, strictly prohibiting both meetings, which were consequently sup-pressed. This is a second time an attempt to hold a public Land League meeting in Portarlington has been defeated. The deau to hold a public Land League meeting in Portarlington has been defeated. The deau to hold a public Land League meeting in Portarlington has been defeated. The deau to hold a public Land League meeting in Portarlington has been defeated. The deau to hold a public Land League meeting in Portarlington has been defeated. The leaf of the "Myrtle Nave" is the pressed. The leaf of the "Myrtle Nave" is the pressed by the Lord League meeting in Portarlington has been defeated.

to "boycot" him—because he had re-fused to become a member of the local branch of the Land League. He was sen-tenced without the option of a fine to one month's imprisonment, with hard labor, the Dominion. and was administered in addition a severe

CLARE.

CLAKE. The "Boycotting" of Colonel O'Callag-han still continues, and Fortane House, the property of the Colonel, is now turned into a temporary barracks with seven of the R. I. C. for a garrison. Now that the Assizes are over, what are the facts ? says Father White, P. P., in a letter to the *Freeman*. There was not a single case of murder or manslanghter from Clare for trial; no burglaries, no house-breakings, no midnight attacks on

house-breakings, no midnight attacks on property—nothing more serious than a retaking of possession in a solitary instance and one case of posting up a threatening notice. And yet, on January 18th the Government issued a proclama-tion declaring that the county Clare was in a disturbed state, and required an extra establishment of police.

is getting a great reputation here and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Beware of IMITATIONS. -Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the sig-nature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman

are blown on the bottle, and Takeno other. Sold by all medicine dealers. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for If Edison perfects his electric light, his

fame and fortune will excell that of the luckly man who first "struck oil," but the man who first struck Yellow Oil as a reman who first struck Yellow Oil as a re-medy, for internal and external use, was a more fortunate individual than either, Yellow Oil is *par excellence* the remedy for Pain, Lameness, Rheumatism, Croup, Deafness, Burns, Frost Bites, Stiff Joints, and all flesh wounds. Any medicine dealer can furnish it. dealer can furnish it.

Consumption Cured.

Consumption Cured. As old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bron-chitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervons Complaints, after having tested

radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full

different, the one producing leaf which at once deteriorates if grown in the other. The leaf of the "Myrtle Navy" is the product of the choice sections of the State, which, through some combination of local influences, produce a better quality than any others. This is shown by its always commanding a higher price than any other smoking leaf. A racking cough, oh why and used io hold a public Land League meeting in Portarlington has been defeated.
 CORK.
 Great dissatisfaction is felt in Cork country at Messrs. Shaw and Colthurst leaving Mr. Parnell's party, and pressure will be used to induce them to resign.
 A strange scene was witnessed on Sundary January 16th, at a land meeting hold at Kilbrin, a rural district nidway between Charleville and Kanturk. Previous to the meeting, a black coffin, having the inscription, "Landlordism" in large capital, was horne on the shoulders of four
 CONAN.
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e virtues of sarsaparili-ake, vellow dock, with and iron, all powerful cleansing, and life-sus-the state purest, safest, l alterative medicino to the public. The sci-dennistry have never a remedy, nor one so iseases, resulting from cures Scrofula and iseases, Erysipelas, ony's Fire, Pimples biseases, Erysipelas, ony's Fire, Pimples Pustules, Blotches, Tetter, Humors, d-head, Ring-worm, d-head, Ring-worm, d-head, Ring-worm, utarities, Jaundice, Liver, Dyspepsia, General Debility.

nd cleansing qualities oul corruptions which od and cause derange-timulates and enlivens timulates and enlivens promotes energy and i preserves health, and vigor throughout the sufferer from any dis-rom impurity of the who will give Aver's trial.

trial. ment with the numer-res, of cheap materials, al virtues, offered as disease becomes more is SARSAPARILLA is a concentrated curative far the best, cheapest, lood-purifier known. composition, and pre-widely used for forty the unqualified confi-m it has benefited.

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ONIAL. een troubled 'with in speech, and was London Institute for y short time was per-reat pleasure in testi-'ROF. SUTHERLAND'S

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MS, 7 Sts., Toronto, organs in the Do-ing: A merican 3 manuals; Parish ps. 3 manuals; St. do stops. 3 manu-fity at their com-nat the very high-natruments, with Correspondence o manual organ, 600; Onel manual gan \$200. 73.19

HUMOROUS.

She sighed for the wings of a dove, but had no idea that the legs were much better eating.

An exchange publishes the successful paper for a prize essay on woman. It is this: - "After man came woman, and she has been after him ever since."

A man, in parsing ale, said it was an excellent drink, though, if taken in great quantities, it made persons fat. "I have seen it make him lean," said an acquaintance. The little girl who was disappointed be-

cause her name could not be found in the Bible says: "Never mind! I will be such a good girl that if ever another Bible is written my name shall go into it."

Josh Billings thus explains the differ-ence between the words "mistake" and "blunder:" If a man puts down a poor umbrella and picks up a good one, it is a mistake; if he puts down a good umbrella and picks up a poor one, it is a blunder.

"And now, Mrs. Sullivan," said the coun-sel, "will you be kind enough to tell the jury whether your husband was in the ha-bit of striking you with impunity?" "Wid what, shr?" "With impunity." "He w s, sir, now and thin; but he struck me oftener wid his fist."

court as a witness, was told by the clerk to hold up his right hand. The man im-mediately held up his left hand. "Hold up your right hand," said the clerk. "Please, sir," explained the witness, still keeping his left hand up, "I'm left han-ded." A man, on being called to testify in a

A "minister" at Avr introduced the fol-A 'minister' at Avr introduced the fol-lowing petition in his prayer on Sunday week: "O Lord, bless the Established Church, and the Free Church, a d the Union Presbyterian Church, and all the other thurches. Thou knowest the various nick-names, Lord, by which they are called; bless them all."

A lady made a complaint to Frederick the Great, king of Prussia: "Your Maj-esty." said she, "my husband treats me bad y." That's none of my business," said the King. "But he speaks ill of you;" "i nat," said he, "Is none of your busi-ness."

It must be trying, says a New York paper, to be married to an emotional act-ress, to have her clutching you by the ress, to have her clutching you by the throat at 3 a. m., and shouting in a hoarse stage whisper, "Slave, didst lock the kit-chen door? The key, where is it? quick? I'll strangle thee. Didst lay the milk pit-cher on the outer battlements! Aye, my good lord, I'm mad."

"Edward, what do I hear?-that you "Edward, what do I hear?—that you have disobeyed your grai dmother, who told you just now not to jump down these steps?" "Grandma didn't tell us not to, papa; she only came to the door and said, 'I wouldn't jump down those steps boys;' and I shouldn't think she would—an old lady like her." lady like her."

A devout Methodist asked Wesley what A devoat Methodist asked Wesley what he thought as to his marrying a certain woman well known to both. Wesley ad-vised him not to think of it. "Why," said the other, "she is a member of your church, isn't she?" "Yes," was the reply. "And you think she is truly a Christian woman?" "Yes," said Wesley, "I believe she is." "Well, then why not marry her?" "Be-cause, my friend, the Lord can live with a great many neonle that you and I with a great many people that you and I

A Galveston lady was preparing the wine for the New Year's callers, and on tasting it found it was very weak. "Look yere, Matidy! You have been drinking some of this wine, and filled up the de-canter with water." "Hit's a fac,' missis; Idid nor out some of dation and filled canter with water." "Hit's a fac,' missis; I did pour out some of dat wine, and filled up the decanter wid sistern water." "What did you do that for?" "Las' New Year I sprained my back helpin' de ker-ridge drivers lift de young gemn ens back int. the kerridges or die yaah fashionable into the kerridges, so dis yeah fashionable culled servants all ober Galveston has agreed to weaken de wine, so de callers can clime in widout help,"—*Galveston* Nerse News. An Angel's Visit.

If you are low spirited and blue, do not lay it to your luck, but rather to your li-lay it to your luck, but rather to your li-ver; cleanse the system of bad bile and sluggish blood, arouse the torpid secre-tions and the eye will resume its wonted brightness, the step its buoyancy, and the bightness, the step its buoyancy, and the mind its cheerful vigor. Burdock Blood Bitters cure all nervous diseases, purify the system and strengthen the weak. Consumption has well been compared to a worm in the bud, that saps the vitality from the fairest flower. It steals the rose bloom from the cheek and robs the vital spark from the stalwart and the streng

"All seems infected that the infected spy, And all looks yellow to the jaundiced

spark from the stalwart and the strong. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam "nips the worm in the bud." It is the best cough cure and most effectual lung healer known to the medical science. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

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during the last three years what has never been done by the century, by restoring the hair to n"where of the most hopelees cases. This is no deception, as hundreds of the deception, as hundreds of the ton, and elsewhere can tas-tor, and elsewhere can tas-top to the truth of this state-ment. The Restorative is put up in bottles, at One Five Dollars. For Instan-Five Dollars. For Instan-



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In your orders specify which rake you want, the "Johnston " or the "Imperial" rake shown in the above cut. Send for Illustrated Catalogue to





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THE FIELD

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD CANADA

A colored man named Bounty Smith, living on Antione Street, was before a Jus tice of the Peace yesterday forenoon, charged with the larceny of 50 cents worth of firewood from a white man li ing next door. The prosecution had a circumstantial case. Some one was heard at the wood-pile in the night. There were tracks in the snow leading directly to defendant's house. The defendant was found in poss-ession of wood exactly like that missed from the pile, and he admitted that he had not purchased any wood this fall. The defen-dant said he wished to be sworn in his own defense, and after he had taken the stand he began

"He claims dis wood wus tooken away Sunday night. Now, on Sunday mawin' I war 'tacked by rheumatiz, m' couldn't step till Mo day night. Dis right leg war bent back so, an' dis left one war skewed out so, an' my wife had to feed me wid a spoon. War I in shape to go out and steal wood ?" CHAS. MAITLAND WINTERCORBYN, 144 King street west, Toronto

"Go on." "Well, 'long 'bout dark de old woman said de las stick of wood war gone, an' we went to bed to keep warm: Could I go out when I war in bod ?" "I guess not." "Satin L couldn't When L mean HARKNESS&CO. "Sartin I couldn't. When I remem

"Sartin I couldn't. When I remem-bered dat we had no wood fur de nex' day I went to prayin' dat some rich man's heart might be opened to charity. Fust I knowed de sticks of wood begun to hit de doah, an' de ole woman scrabbled out and fotched dem in. If any man robbed dat man's wood-role, it war an averel who war man's wood-pile, it war an angel who was sent to help me." "But you forget the tracks in the snow.

They were just the size of your boots." "Tracks! Was dey any tracks?" "Yes."

"Well, dat's nuffin agin me, as I see. I 'spect de angel had to stan' longside de wood-pile to load up." Two of the jurors seemed to to take this view of the case, and the result was a dis-agreement.—Detroit Free Press.

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Lana a

Dec.17.3m

This question you can have answered to your entire satisfaction by sending your orders to it for anything you wish to purchase in New York. It will prove good if you make use of its many advantages in acting as your Agent for the purchasing of any goods or attending to any business matters requiring careful supervision and save you the time and expense of coming here in person to do the same. Whatever is advertised in any American publication you can get at same rates as charged by the advertisers, by addressing

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NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY, 37 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK







ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS



York Street, London. july2.zm AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS Capital. - - \$1.000.000. Subscribed, -\$600 000. Paid Up, - - \$500,000. Reserve Fund, - \$38,000. Total Assets, - \$720,000, Money loaned on Real Estate at lowe rates of interest. Money and Municip Debentures purchased. Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Money received on deposit and interest a lowed at highest current rates. JOHN A. ROE, Manager. London, Nov. 20, 1879. HARDWARE. REID'S HARDWARE LOWEST PRICES FOR **BARBWIRE** Buy only the TWO BARB. It is the best, at JAS. REID & CO., 21z 116 N. S Dundas Street. nov21z T. & J. THOMPSON, Importers and Deafers in ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE. Iron, Glass, Paints & Oils. Dundas Street, - - London, Ontario.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

8

MORNING SESSION. London, Feb. 8th, 1881. The second annual convention of the Grand Council of Canada, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association convened at London, Ont., on Tuesday, the 8th day of February, 1881. Officers and Delegates to to the Conven-tion met at the hall of Branch No. 4, at

9 o'clock a. m., and marched, headed by the deputation from Branch No. 4 to St. Peter's Cathedral, where mass was cele-brated by Rev. Father Tiernan.

After services at the church were over the Delegates waited on His Lordship, Rt. Rev. Bishop Walsh, at the Episcopal resi-

dence. His Lordship expressed himself pleased to meet the members of the council, and to meet the members of the council, and addressed them in a manner highly gratifying to all present. In the course of His Lordship's address, he said the ob-ject of the association had his hearty ap-proval, that it was much needed among our people, and would like to see a branch in every city and town in the pro-vince. He witnessed the case of the death of a man m this city recently, whose widow and orphans were left destitute, and eaid had this poor man been a member of

add had this poor man been a member of the C. M. B. Association, how much differ-ent would be the present condition of this

family. Before the delegates left, His Lordship gave them his blessing, and hoped their good intenhons would be crowned with success. The delegates re-formed in pro-cession and returned to the hall, where the council was duly organized. The roll of officers and representatives being called, a of officers and representatives being called, a quorum was declared present; the opening prayer was recited by the Grand Spirit all Director, and the 1st Vice President pro-claimed the council duly opened. Grand Recorder reported the Representatives' Cordentials handed in, and they were re-ferred to the Committee on Credentiala. Council took a recess of ten minutes. On even sil being energing called to order the ouncil being again called to order the committee on Credentials reported the

committee on Gredentials reported the following representatives present: Branch No. 1, Windsor, W. J. McKee;
No. 2, St. Thomas, P. Reath; No. 3, Amherstburg, D: T. Reaume : No. 4, London, Thomas Coffey, No. 5, Brantford, Rev. C. Bardon; No. 6, Strathroy, Jas D. Dewan (absent); No: 7, Sarnia, Rev. Jas. Bayard; No. 8, Chatham, Jas. H. Reilly. In addition to the foregoing all the members of the 1st Council were present viz.: T. A. Bourke, W. Manning, John Doyle, C. W. O'Rourke, Samuel R. Brown, Jno. H. Barry, Rev. J. P. Molphy, also the following Spiritual Directors; Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Rev. Father Flannery and Rev. M. J. Tiernan. Rev. M. J. Tiernan.

The following are the Grand Council Officers elected for the ensuing year. President—T. A. Rourke. 1st Vice-President—M. J. Manning. 2nd Vice-President—J. Doyle. Treasurer-J. H. Barry, Recorder-Samuel K. **B**rown, Marshal-J. H. Reilly, Guard-D. F. Beaume, Trustees-Rev. P. Bardou and W. J. Mc-

Ke Reports to Supreme Council—T. A. Bourke and J. H. Barry

COMITTEES. Laws and their Supervision—Rev. P. Bardou, S. R. Brown, and John Doyle. Finance and Mileage—Thomas Coffey, Rev. P. Bardou, W. J. McKee. Printing and Supplies-S. E. Brown, M. J. Manning, and P. Reath. J. Manning, and P. Reath. Appeals and Grievances-Rev. J. P. Molphy, J. H. Barry and C. W. O'Rourke. Beturns and Credentials-Rev. Jos. Bayard, J. H. Reilly, and D. F. Reaume. We gather the following from the Re-corder and Treasurer's Reports :---

known. The firing was heard at New-castle. It is supposed that the fight is going on between the Boers and the 60th Rifles, who are escorting the mails. Detailed accounts of the recent engage-ment between Colley and the Boers show that Colley was in reality defeated, and only succeeded in escaping back to camp under the cover of darkness, because the Boers believed the river not fordable. Colley was obliged to leave all his wound-ed on the field. The Boers, by superior marksmaship inflicted a loss out of all proportion to that which they received. The tactics of the Boers in the recent fight are described as admirable. They moved from flank to flank, opening fire time after time from differentpositions. For the British to charge was impossible, for they would have been shot down before reaching the enemy. The fight was one of rifles, where the Boers were vastly superior to the British. The Boers occas-ionally crept up within two hundred ionally crept up within two hundred yards, but never attempted a rush. The greater portion of the fighting was at six or seven hundred yards. Every man and horse in the English army was wounded. The Hussars are expected to arrive on Wednesday. They are still twenty miles distant. There is reason to believe that the Boers are tapping the telegraph wires,

and Government telegrams will therefore and covernment telegrams will therefore be sent in cypher. There is no doubt now that the Boers of the Orange Free State have joined the hostile movement and are stopping cattle supplies. Colley telegraphs that the Boers occupied the late battle

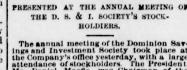
In the neighborhood of Newcastle. It is reported that a large party of Free State Boers have encamped in Natal territory at a point commanding the road between Ladysmith and Newcastle. The latest accounts from the Orange Free State indicate that the older Boers oppose a breach of neutrality, but the younger ones are hostile. A large number of Boers have been drawn off from the be-niewed extrinons to meat Collog. nieged garrisons to meet Colley.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF CATHOLIC

[FROM THE AVE MARIA, FEB. 5.]

The Catholic Universe has the following to say upon a subject in which we feel a lively interest: "A biographical dictionary of the distinguished Catholic men and wo-men of the English-speaking world is a much needed work. There has been a part-ial effort made in this line by the Sadliers, and so far as it goes is well enough but it and so far as it goes is well enough, but it does not go far enough. A book of this kind should embrace, 1st, the distinguished Catholic men and women of the United States and Canada; 2nd, those of England, Ireland and Scotland since the "Reformation." If all of this cannot be done, then such part as can. Who will produce such

a work ? It is as easy to call attention to the need of works of this kind, as it is hard to overof works of this kind, as it is hard to over-estimate their value, or the amount of labor necessary to their preparation. Some three years ago, Mr. Eliot Ryder, at the suggestion of a learned clergyman, undertook a compilation of secular poems, written by Catholics, to be published with critical and biographical notes. All the spare time at Mr. Ryder's command has been devoted to the work during these space time at an hyder's command has been devoted to the work during these three years, and it is just now approach-ing completion; although it must be ad-mitted, that the work was very much re-tarded by the loss of a large collection of important papers and documents. Yet, at best, the work has been slow and labor-ious. Mr. Ryder is now at the University of Notre Dame, putting the finishing touches to his work, which will be published at the University, in May next, by Prof. J. A. Lyons. Mr. Ryder desires us to state that he would be glad to receive



AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

HOLDIERS. The annual meeting of the Dominion Sar-ings and Investment Society took place at the Company's office yesterday, with a large attendance of stockholders. The President Mr. Daniel Mache, was Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. F. B. Leys, the Manager of the Society, acted as scretary. Conison, Cashier Bank of Toronto and John Eys, of Rice Lewis & Son, of Toronto. James Sanderson, St. Mary's; Hamilton Hunter, Bayfield; Herman Waterman, Buffalo, and Messrs. Henry Taylor, Samuel Peters, William Duffield, N. Reid, A. Purdom, J. B. Bolye, J. A. Blair, John Burnett, R. Brum-mit, Henry A. Johnston, John B. Elliott, James T. Moses, of London. The following report was read by the Sectary, and unanimously adopted: "Tor Directors herewith submit the annual report and balance sheet of the Company, centified to by the proper officers for the year ending Site Dec. 18: The following trees were of the Company, ending Site Dec. 19: The the fiftherent loaning companies on by the different loaning companies and private individuals, and from the large prostructs during the past year with large mounts of money on hand, for which we could not find suitable investment. The sponger of the year being not less than any of the larger mount for the unusually small. "Meaning and already your Board has and private individuals and from the larger proventes during the past year with a larger mounts of money on hand, for which we could not find suitable investment. The sponger of the year being not less than any of the spons money beard has opened more sponger of the year being not less than any and already your Board has any and already your Board has any and already your Board has any and already none when the fitted wone for the and private on the spons when the fitted wone for the any and already none when the fitted wone for the and private and the angenesited your Board has any and already none when the fitted wone fitted and private and the angenesited your Board has and private

passed applications for forms which with greatly reduce the smount at our credit with our bankers. The low rate of interest obtainable on first-class securities has necessitated your Board to reduce the interest to Savings Bank de-positors, but notwithstanding this the depos-its continue to increase. The gain on this account during the year having been \$45,000, and in the month just passed more than \$30,000. You will observe that we obtained last year from sale of dependences \$75,822.58, but for the reasons stated above we thought it right to instruct our agent in Edinburgh that for the parsent we did not consider it advisable to effect further sales. Those sold during the year bear interest at 5 and 5 per cent. During most of the years since we com-menced business we have paid dividends at the rate of 5 per cent, half-yearly. For the last half year our gains did not permit us to pay more than 4 per cent, and this, we think, will be the ruling rate for some time te ceme.

 $\begin{array}{c} 1,199 \ 58\\ 83,150 \ 00\\ 25,470 \ 37\\ 469,704 \ 94\\ 1,188,779 \ 18\\ 75,822 \ 58\\ 9,742 \ 26\\ 7,669 \ 40 \end{array}$ \$1,937,065 20 DISBURSEMENTS. 31,316 5 34,780 58 10,006 00 Expense account. Directors' fees including grant to 1,271 00 254 42 2,989 17 1,460 00 8,143 16 1,837 39 tures Debentures redeemed. Debenture coupons paid..... General intorest. Balence in Federal Bank of Can-ada. ada, Balance in Merchants Bank of Canada. Balance in Union Bank of Scot-land. 140,000 00 35,264 87 2,920 15 -OF. \$1,937,065 20

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LIABILITIES. * 717,250 00 28,666 67 10,657 92



Rev. Æ. McD. Dawson, OTTAWA. 1 vol., 8vo., 448 Pages.

and layer raisins, new currants and figs, this season's canned tomatoes and peaches, fine wines and liquors, Carling's and PRICE: \$1.50 London: Published by Thos. Coffey, Catholic Record office.

Labat's ales and porter, Guiness and Dublin stout, sugars of all grades very low. Alexander Wilson, successor to Wilson & Cruickshank, 353 Richmond street. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has re-moved to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Semine Machine seminement and Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price by addressing either the publisher or author.

Opinions of the Press, Etc. "A most interesting work. It has only to be known and it is sure to be well received." ARCHBISHOP STRAIN

is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's selebrated ma-"Beginning with the student life of Plus IX., he (the author) traces his career through its various grades in a few pages, wisely reserving his strength for an exhaustive history of his Pontificate, the most eventful, perhaps, of any, and certainly the most interesting reign in modern times." Torondo Globe. NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas.

They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all "A mine of information, and a monument of industry." Ottawa Citizen.

> 417 Richmond Street, WILL BE FOUND THE LATES'

to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in "The volume is more ambitious than any we have noticed. . . . Written in a singu-larly clear and lucid style The mark of consummate industry is on every page Published in England, such a book as this would infallibly attract attention."— Teronto Mail.

style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call. Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries.—A. MOUNTJOY, City Hall.

chines on sale.

LOCAL NOTICES.

a specialty. JUST RECEIVED.—New Valencia, Sultant

W. L. CARRIE'S. Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equai 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 Aches ol all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 2 cents a bottle. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS.



Mothers: Mothers!! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sizk child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth ? If so,go at once and get a bottle of MRS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the laste, 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.



RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY L-The regular Monthly Meeting of the Irian Benevolent ociety will be held on Friday evening, 18th inst., at their rooms, Carlingts Block, at 730. All members are requested to be present. D. REGAN, President. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFTT CASSOCIATION-The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at top hour of 8 o'clock, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX WIL-son, Rec.-Sec. -Drofessional.

Heetings.

TRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

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

McDONALD, SURGEON DEN. L. TIST. Office-Dundas street, 3 doors east of Richmond street, London, Ont. 4.1y

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MARLBOROUGH HOUSE-Cor-M NER Front and Simcoe streets, Toronto. Fitted up with all modern improvements. In close proximity to railways. Every convent-ence and comfort guaranteed at reasonable charges. M. A. TEOTER & SON, 900y Proprietors.

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 Entire satisfaction given. Opposite D. & M.

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E. HARGREAVES, DEALER gian Bay Lumber Yard, 230 York st. 1.1y

THE LONDON MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Co. OF CANADA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of this Company will be held at their offices, 438 Richmond street, in the city of London. on Wednesday, 16th February, 1881, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., when a ry-port of the Company's business will be suf-mitted and Directors elected in the place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

D. C. MACDONALD. 120.4w. Manager and Secretary

DRY GOODS.





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The Sale will be con-

POETRY.

Extra interest... General interest

GENERAL FUND STATEMENT. Dr. Tototal am't received Cr. By total am't expended. \$ 188 86 "balance in hands of Treasurer\$ 105 61	\$294	47
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Full particulars of the convention	on w	ill
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be given shortly in pamphlet form. S. R. BROWN.

THE CAPE.

rode off and hastily dismounted, and under cover behind the hills opened fire. From

twelve o'clock until dusk it was a rifle duel

with them a brief olographical sketch, that the chronological arrangement of the contents may be preserved. Our Catholic poets of the present day should not, through false delicacy, withhold those facts which are necessary to the making of a perfect book. Let me, then, hear freely from one and all. The Standard gives the following des-cription of the recent fight with the Boers: The enemy were on horseback when first seen, but upon a shell taking effect among them at about 1,500 yards distance, they freely from one and all. ELIOT RYDER. University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.

COMMERCIAL.

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under cover. Our guns from time to time under cover. Our guns from time to time took part in it, but the enemy's fire was so severe that it was impossible to work the guns continually, the men falling al-most as soon as they stood up. With the sole exception of Lieutenant Parsons, who was wounded late in the day, every officer, driver, gunner, and horse in the battery was hit. Shortly after the action began the guns were completely sileneed for an hour. Some of the infantry then assisted. One piece was thus kept in action through-out the day, but it was a dangerous duty, and those serving it had continually to be replaced. The guns were actually whiten-ed all over with the marks of bullets, and Wheat, Winter Spring Corn ... Oats ... Peas Barley. Rye Buckwheat Beans Cornmeal Bran, per ton Shorts, # ' Oatmeal, # cwt..... PRODUCE. ed all over with the marks of bullets, and for anybody to stand up beside them was certain death.

From

PRODUCE. Eggs, Store Lots, & doz... Farmers' Butter, Crock. Rolls. Cheese, Dairy, & B. MISCELLANEOUS. MUTLOR. Later despatches from Durban disclose the fact that there is great danger that Col-ley will be compelled to surrender. The wounded in the battle at the Ingogo lay on the ground all night suffering fearful agoines. An attack by the Boers on New-Mutton b Lamb, P b. Beef, pr b P qtr Geese, each castle is imminent. The Government has accorded the Basu-Geese, each furkeys, each Dried Apples & b. Onions, & bhl.... Hay, & on Straw, & ioad Live Hogs, & cwt. Dressed Hogs.

tosa week's armistice. The Dutch Red Cross Society announces

that it is arranging to render medical aid to the combatants in the Transvaal, and Dressed Hogs. Chickens, # pair Ducks. Turnips # bush. Carrots Apples, # bag. Potatoes bag. Tailow, rendered ' Wool, SKINS solicits contributions. It is officially stated that England will recognize the neutrality of the Red Cross Society, and do all in her power to tend the wounded of the belligerents in the Transvaal.

 and minimum state of the belligerents in the Transvaal.
 Wool.
 SKINS AND HIDES.
 0 25 to 0 27
 be obtained at the Post Offices

 A regiment of foot with four guns has been sent from the column of General Colley to clear the road to Newcastle. An clear the road to Newcastle. An clear the result is not
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 Colley to clear the road to Newcastle.
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Accumulating stock — dividends...s Savings bank deposits and interest Debentures. Reserve fund. Contingent fund, Dec. 31st 1879. . \$5.081 21 } Added this year. 2,914 02 \$ suggestions or contributions from Catho-lic poets; he is laboring with great fidelity to make his work, what we believe it will to make his work, what we beneve it will be, a valuable addition to the library of all Catholic readers. It, its especial sphere, we think it will supply the want of which our valued contemporary speaks.

81,641,970 19 F. B. LEYS, Manager. We hereby certify that we have completed the audit of the Books and Vouchers of the Dominion Savings and Investment Society for the year ending 31st Dec., 1880. We have carefully checked the Cash Book with the different Ledgers of the Society and have verified the quarterly balance of the Occiety's Books, and find the same to be cor-rect and true in every particular as above set forth. A. G. Savern TO CONTRIBUTORS. It should be understood that as this col-ection begins with Chaucer, it is not to be a volume of original verse. It should also be borne in mind that it is not in-tended to include religious poetry. In sending selections, authors should send with them a brief biographical sketch, that the descendence because the sendence of the second secon

Bociety's Books, and find the same to be correct and true in every particular as above set forth.
 A. G. SMYTH, Auditors.
 JOIN BURNET, Auditors.
 Messrs. John Burnett and Alfred G. Smyth were re-elected Auditors.
 A bylaw increasing the number of Directors from seven to twelve was submitted and adopted.
 Messrs. E. Jones Parke and Hamilton Munter were, upon motion, appointed scrutineers, and the election of Directors was proceeded with.
 The following gentlemen were elected :- Danial Mache, Esq., et al., et

COMPLIMENTARY.

Ottawa, Feb. 7th, 1881.

THOS. COFFEY: DEAR SIR,-Enclosed please find subscription for Record. I wish your paper was in every Catholic family of the Dom-inion. Thos. BURNS, 114 Rideau St.



MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on

Friday, 25th March, 1881 Friday, 25th March, 1881 for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Delaware and London from the 1st July next. Printed notices containing further infor-mation as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of London, Lambeth and Delaware. E. W. BARKER P.O. Inspector.

0 51 to 0 06 0 25 to 0 27

123-3w



Scaled Tenders addressed to the Superin-tendent General off Indian Affairs, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this Office up to noon of Satur-day, 28th February, 1881, for the delivery of the usual Indian Supplies, duty paid, at different points in Manitoba and the North West Territories for the year 1881–82–con-sisting of Flour, Bacon. Grocenetes, Amuni-tion, twine, Oxen, Cows. Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, Harness, de. Forms of Tender and full particulars relative to the supplies required, can be had by applying to the undersigned or to the Indian Superintendent. Winnipeg. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

First Door North of City Hall,

RICHMOND STREET

[No Newspaper to insert without specia authority from this Department through the

Authority from this Department through the Queen's Printer.] L VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 17th Jan., 1881. 120.5w

PROVERBS.

PROVERRS. \$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not help or cure. Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose. "Fair skin, rosy cheeks and sweetest For sinking spells its, dizziness, palpi-ation and low spir-ts, rely on Hop Bit-ers. DETROIT its, rely on Hop Bit-ters. To be strong, healthy and happy "Ladies, do you healthy and beauti-tilters." "Fair skin, sevents to be strong, healthy and beauti-tilters." "Fair skin, sevents from the first dose. "Fair skin, sevents to be strong, healthy and beauti-ters." Kidney and Uri-nary complaints of all kinds perman-taker, stomach, and liver regulator - Hop Bitters. Clergymen, Law-restored to sobriety und health, perfect wrecks from intem-perance. " and vou will have person to box to box healthy and beauti-ters." The sevent ters." Kidney and Uri-nary complaints of Sour stomach, sick beadache and dizzi-ness, Hop Bitters daily. Take Hop Bitters no doctor bills to pay. THROAT LUNG INSTITUTE. 253 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH. M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D.,

Hop Bitters Min'/ Co., Rochester, New York, and Toronto, Ontario.



CARVER & GILDER

222 Dundas Street, N. E. corner Dundas and Clarence streets. CONDON, ONT. 79.1y tinued during the pres-

wrance business. For insurance apply to any of the agents, or address, D. C. MACDONALD, 50-ly Manager

CONSUMPTION

that, being *Purely Mutual*, it has no stock-holders, and all profits are added to its re-serve fund to give better security to its mem-bers. 2nd. That it is the only Company that has always strictly adhered to one class of busi-ness, and now has more property at risk in the Province of Ontario alone than any other Company-stock or mutual-English, Cana-dian, or American, [vide Government Re-turns]. ent month.

Than, or American and American Ameri American Ameri American Ameri America A. B. POWELL & CO. tributed the same in nearly every township in the province 4th. That its books and affairs are always open to the inspection of the members, and the Directors are desirous that the privilege should be created. *FARMERS!* Patronize your own old, sound, safe, economical Company, and be not led away by the delusions of new ven-tures and the theories of amateurs in the in-surance business. KID GLOVE HOUSE.

EATON'S PALACE.

THE LONDON DRY GOODS HOUSE.

EATON of the Palace House, con-crowd. Still Airther reductions this week. Reductions in fancy and plain Hosiery. Reductions in all kinds of Gloves - Kids lined, kids and eloth. Reductions in all kinds of fancy and woollen ties and squares. Reductions in all kinds of fringes, tassels and laces. **BE CURED!**

ties and squares. Reductions in all kinds of fringes, tassels and laces. Reductions in everything in the millinery department. Reductions in black Cashmeres, Custom cleths, and all kinds of dress goods, vel-vets, velveteens and trimmings. Reductions Themendous in clothing, over coats, and suits, flannels-grey, scarlet and white a great sacrifice, all this month of January. of the prices at the Palace House this month. of the prices at the Palace House this month. New goods coming in marked close. Carpeta, New goods coming in marked close. Carpeta, I. I. Carpets, carpets at any price. I. Latter the the same the same





