

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 3.

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

NO. 123

OUR STOCK IS MOST COMPLETE.

W^e have a splendid line of White and Colored Shir's! Any one requiring any of the above should give us a call.

We make the best clothing in the city at close figures.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY, 1881.
 Sunday, 20.—Sextagesima. 2 Cl. Semi-Double.
 Monday, 21.—St. Marcellus, Pope and Martyr (10 Jan.) Double.
 Tuesday, 22.—Commemoration of the Passion of D. N. J. C. Double Major.
 Wednesday, 23.—Vigil of St. Matthew, St. Peter, St. Paul, 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 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. 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. He was quite sure, this side of paradise."

But then our crowded cottage was so small, and spacious grounds would blossom full in sight.

Then one would fret me with an India shawl,
 And one flash by me in a diamond's light;
 And one would show me yards of precious lace,
 And one look coyly from her painted face.

I did not know that I had everything,
 Till I remembered that the far Pacific sea!
 I who had ears to hear the wild bird sing
 And eyes to see the sunset's tints,
 A bitter fate that jewels the grey hair;
 Which once was golden and had flowers to wear.

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,
 And one man said I had the sweetest eyes,
 And one man said I had the sweetest eyes,
 And one man said I had the sweetest eyes.

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
 Through which it flushed to meet me, she
 For which, ah me! I severally shall wait.

For which, ah me! I wait forever,
 Who, for the hope of it, can surely die.
 Young men write "gracious letters here to me,"
 That ought to fill this mother-heart to me.

The youth in this one crowd all Italy!
 This glimmer with the far Pacific shine
 The first poor little hand that warmed my brow,
 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 find,
 Their scattered playthings and their pleasant noise,
 I sit here in the splendor, growing blind,
 With hollow hands that backward reach and ache,
 For the sweet trouble which the children make."

Mrs. 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, refers to its Catholic aspect. Mentioning the fact that in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Brooklyn, there were on that morning, 1,000 communions, he states that this was proportionately repeated in the one hundred and twenty churches of New York and Brooklyn, a fact which suggests a tribute to the hearty religious sentiment of Catholic Americans. We may add to this statement, that large as was the number of communicants in St. John's, considering the size of the church, it was even insignificant when compared, not proportionately, but numerically, with that of St. Francis Xavier's, New York, where there were on Christmas, over 5,000 communions!—*Catholic Review.*

The Catholic Church and she alone, can stem the foul tide of immorality which is carrying this country to social ruin. She alone possesses the means of enforcing her enlightened views, of imparting wis-

counsel, and offering helpful advice in concrete cases through the Sacrament of Penance. Those who have derived their notion of the confessional from the scurrilous writings of Gavazzi, or the eminently vulgar flings of some sensational preachers, will be a little startled by this proposition. But let those whose knowledge of the tribunal of penance has been fashioned in the school of bigotry and ignorance consult any intelligent Catholic, husband or wife, and they will find that the web of falsehood in which they have been caught is such that they should blush at their own simplicity for having become entangled in it and held "faster than gnats in cobwebs." They will find that all those virtues which, even to the commonest understanding, shine clearly forth as the basis of contentment in married life, are here inculcated; that here on the heat and flame of distemper cool patience is sprinkled; that chafes are healed and ranking barbs plucked out; and that magnanimity, self-sacrifice and love brighten afresh at the latticed grate of the confessional.—*Catholic Herald.*

The Baptist Weekly hits out at the Papists again, after a silence of some weeks, in this paragraph:—

"The Bible has been taken out of the public school at New Rochelle, N. Y., at the earnest solicitation of the Romanists."

"This was the home of Tom Paine and, if he were living, he would not doubt be with the Romanists in their attack on the Bible."

If Tom Paine could have foreseen how Protestantism by indiscriminately 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 uneducated and un-instructed people, young and old, has made more unbelievers and scoffers than the reading of "The Age of Reason." Anybody who knows the ways of public schools and "Sabbath" schools can easily remember the unholiness to which the Sacred Book has been put. Boys and girls often "know their Bible" too well, and use it to their own damnation. Passages in the Old Testament are too easily wrested to purposes of corruption by prurient imaginations, and the very weapons which Iger sol uses so effectively in perverting the ignorant, were furnished him by ethodism and that sect of which the *Baptist Weekly* is so worthy a representative. No; if Tom Paine were alive, he would be against the "Romanists," and heart and soul with his allies of the sects.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

MR. TALMAGE, not satisfied with his own little show, wants to manage a theatre on a new plan. He thinks that a "Reform Amusement Company" might be formed, which would bring out short, strictly moral dramas, and develop genius in pious young people who feel the dramatic element in their souls struggling for liberation, but suppressed because they have not seen the right sphere in which to move. These, Mr. Talmage says, "will step out to thrill the world." Mr. Talmage only asks \$100,000 to open the "New Spectacular," and push youthful talent into bloom. He wants to see Shakspeare's plays arranged to suit his taste. He volunteers to take the responsibility of making "Hamlet" as dramatic as his own series of lectures on the dark side of New York life. Mr. Talmage in Shakspearean characters would draw—as "Touchstone" or "Launcelot Gobbo," "adapted" to fit a play founded on his adventures in New York dives.

He would probably make a hit and put his "New Spectacular" scheme on a cash basis. "There is more fun in virtue than in vice," he says. Talmage posing for virtue is very funny, and his idea of virtue as propounded in his discourses is so amusing that the public, holding a tradition that virtue is a grave and decorous thing, and that religion is something more than gymnastic performances accompanied 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. Talmage thinks there is, if we may believe a devout writer whose words Mr. Talmage is credited with quoting at times—"the words of the author of the 'Imitation.' Virtue as represented by the orator and the cornet may be funny and flippant and fool-

ish,—virtue, as represented by the Via Dolorosa, is not funny, but this is not the virtue of Mr. Talmage or of Protestantism.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

The Rev. Dr. Maher, speaking in the *Catholic Universe* of Liberalism, very truly remarks that "it is a common inaccuracy to suppose that Liberalism necessarily means misanthropic notions as to religion and state, religion and the schools, &c. The real import of this modern vice is disregard of the authoritative 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, Liberalism assumes a milder shape—generally manifesting disregard of Catholic schools, &c. But as the essential 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 discover by his own reasoning, as even Protestants have discovered, the evils of non-religious schools. 'There are some who glory in the name of Liberal Catholic.' They might as well glory in the reputation of 'easy virtue.' No Catholic can conscientiously be liberal in casting away Catholicity, just as no person can conscientiously be easy in casting away his virtue."

SOMERBROT credits a Unitarian clergyman, the Rev. James Clark, of Boston, with the following story:—"On one occasion I tried the new method of pronouncing Latin. I was travelling in Italy. My wife, happening to see a priest pass by, asked me the meaning of the tonsure. At that 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 sentence thoroughly. I thought I had made it very well, and then I put it exactly, as I thought, into the Italian pronunciation, got it ready to say, and then went to him and said it. 'Eh! Chi dite?' he asked. 'So I repeated it again.' 'Ah,' said he, 'I understand. Here, take this man to a confessor. He wants to confess his sins.' This was as near as I ever came to the Continental pronunciation of Latin, and I have never tried it since."

ST. PATRICK'S work goes steadily on in lands that he never heard of, and perhaps never dreamed of, when studying under St. Martin of Tours. There lies before us the prospectus of "St. Patrick's College," Jaffna, Ceylon, in itself a very suggestive combination of names. In addition to the usual curriculum preparatory to the local Cambridge examinations, we see that Greek and Sanscrit are taught. There is also a class of Tamil, in which the following subjects are taught: "Tirukavetralakabagam, Nannul Viruttiruria, Composition, Tembavani, Tonnul Porulilakannam, Yappilakannam and Aniyilakannam." The College admits others besides Catholics, possibly 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.—*Catholic Review.*

THERE is a dreadful ambition 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 place, to which we ridiculously please to call ourselves, and all to gratify the vanity of that unsubstantial, 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 many fine natures are inevitably crushed to death. What waste, what misery, what bankruptcy, come from all this ambition to dazzle others with the glare of apparent worldly success, we need not describe. The mischievous results show themselves

in a thousand ways—in the rank frauds committed by men who dare to be dishonest, but do not dare to seem poor; and in the desperate dashes at fortune, in which the pity is not so much for those who fail, as for the hundreds of innocent families who are so often involved in the ruin.—*Brooklyn Review.*

"AND now Davitt is disposed of," says the thoughtless editor of a daily contemporary. You are wrong, lightweight: 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 to-day, clad 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 been ordered to take such actions as they think fit without referring to headquarters.

It is reported that all Catholic Bishops in Ireland will be convoked by their Arch Bishop to consider the new Land Bill.

At Mullingar, on Wednesday, Dr. Nulty, Catholic Bishop of Meath, denounced the Coercion Act as atrocious.

A serious encounter occurred at the fair in Kikeely on Wednesday. The people stoned the police. An encounter also occurred at Ballyhanna, the police charged the crowd at the point of the bayonet.

Nalley, charged at Claremorris on Friday with threatening and abusing the police, was dismissed with a caution.

The News states that Parnell's departure for Paris led to the opinion that Parnell has retreated at the first prospect of retrospective coercion. The statement of the circumstances which occasioned Parnell's departure have been submitted to a member of the Commons, who expresses his opinion that Parnell's procedure is justifiable, and in no way attributable to personal considerations.

A Dublin correspondent writes that one result of the Coercion Bill will be an increased dividend to trans-Atlantic steamship companies. Such an exodus of disaffected Irish manhood has not been seen since the suspension of the *Hibernia* in 1876. Dublin is full of English detectives.

Twenty-seven thousand troops are now in Ireland, and flying columns expect to receive orders to march through the country on the passage of the Coercion Bill, which it is thought will be about the 30th inst.

Rogers, (Advanced Liberal), intends to propose an amendment to the Protection of Persons and Property Bill, exempting members of Parliament from arrest, except after communication to the Commons of the circumstances under which the arrest is sought.

Several Irish members opposed Forster's proposal to limit the time of the retrospective clause as not going far enough.

O'Donnell was called to order several times for irrelevancy, and the Chairman informed him that if he continued to speak irrelevantly the new rule would be enforced against him. O'Donnell resumed his seat and protested against being "gagged."

Gray moved in amendment that the retrospective action shall not extend beyond 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 prevention 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 Davitt 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 retrospective clause of the Coercion Bill was carried by a large majority.

It is rumored that Parnell is being hunted in Paris by English detectives.

GLADSTONE'S GIFT TO IRELAND. FULL TEXT OF THE COERCION BILL.

London, Feb. 9.—The following is the exact text of the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill:

1. (1) Any person who is declared by warrant of the Lord-Lieutenant to be reasonably suspected of having either before or after the passing of this Act been guilty of treason-felony, or treasonable practices, or of any crime punishable by law committed in a prescribed district, being an act of violence or intimidation, and tending to interfere with or disturb the maintenance of law and order, may be arrested in any part of Ireland and legally detained during the continuance of this Act in such prison in Ireland 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 all matters therein contained, and of the jurisdiction to issue and execute such warrants, and of the legality of the arrest and detention of the person mentioned in such warrant.

(2) Any person detained in pursuance

of a warrant under this Act shall be treated as a person accused of crime and not as a convicted prisoner.

(3) A list of all persons for the time detained in prison under this Act with a statement opposite each person's name of the prison in which he is detained for the 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 of every month during which Parliament is sitting.

(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 Council in Ireland, may from time to time make, and, when made, revoke and alter any such order.

(5) Any warrant or order of the Lord-Lieutenant under this Act may be assigned under his hand or 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 public office in that city.

(6) 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 such order.

(7) Every order under this Act shall be published in the Dublin *Gazette*, and the provisions of a printed copy of the *Gazette* purporting to be published by the Queen's authority, containing the publication of 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.

(8) The expression "Lord-Lieutenant" means the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being.

(9) This Act shall continue in force until the 30th day of September, 1882, and no longer.

LOCAL NEWS.

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 about 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 afore they comes out that long on yer?"

The "Car Shop Hotel," on Rectory street, London East, better known throughout the village as Mrs. Meoham's hotel, was on Wednesday morning burned to the ground. Loss \$5,000; insured for \$2,000.

The many friends of Mr. P. Mulken will be pleased that he has passed his final examination as a barrister and attorney in a highly creditable manner. He has joined with Messrs. Gibbons & McNab of this city. We wish him that large measure of success in the practice of the law which his talents and many good qualities entitled him to.

Considerable sensation exists in St. Thomas over the fact that our neighbors are supposed to be in possession of the genuine Charlie Ross. A photograph of the boy has been sent to Mr. Ross. We hope he will prove to be the long-lost one, but we have some misgivings in the matter.

On Tuesday evening Mr. A. W. Dawson, of London East, attended a trustee meeting at Dundas Central Methodist Church, and at the close, instead of going out through the usual door, he went down stairs to the lecture room. He was seized with a faint or a fit, and fell forward, grasping a bench in his fall, which fell over with him. In this position he lay all night, and was found dead next morning.

One night during one of the late cold snaps two of Mr. Baskwill'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 comparatively close room. One of the girls became insensible, and as the other 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 restoratives 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 Hunt's Mill were sent down the river to hunt for a large piece of timber which had floated out with the "rush of waters." When the mill was started 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, 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.

Lieutenant Maurice O'Connell, of the 60th Rifles, who was killed in the action in the Transvaal on Tuesday, was a grand nephew of Daniel O'Connell, being the eldest son of Sir Maurice O'Connell.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A company with a capital of \$25,000 is being formed to manufacture kid gloves at Montreal.

Brookville, Feb. 13.—A man named Reid, who has been lodged in jail here for contempt of Court, fell into a prolonged sleep, and died at nine o'clock this morning.

Portsmouth, Feb. 14.—Four convicts escaped from the solitary cells of the Kingston Penitentiary last evening. Their names are Maurice Blake, Jos. Donoghue, Abram Rapson and Edward Wright.

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 Hanlan's private property.

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

At a meeting of Irishmen lately held in Davenport, Iowa, to express sympathy with their countrymen at home, and condemning the Coercion Bill, we notice that our old friend, P. J. McQuirk, lately of London, took a most prominent part. Mr. McQuirk is associated with Mr. Gannon in the law business.

There was a large attendance at the Land League meeting, held in St. Patrick's Hall, Kingston, on the 13th. The President, Ald. McGuire, gave a resume of the events of the week in which the League was interested, and other members made brief addresses upon various points. A number of persons joined the Association.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

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

La Publica, a Catholic journal published in Rome, states that at the commencement of the new year those of the former soldiers of the Pope who are in Rome, in the name of their comrades scattered throughout Europe and America, tendered to Leo XIII. their good wishes and the expression of their unalterable devotion to the Holy See.

Gambetta's uncle is the Curé of Masciac and a pronounced "Clerical." As well as an out-spoken Monarchist, Gambetta, according to *La Presse*, regards this venerable priest as a very troublesome thorn in his side, and the invaders family influence in vain. For once the Dictator cannot dictate. It is very hard that "Clericalism" should invade the family of even its inveterate enemy.

A letter from Copenhagen says that 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 Protestants are looking forward with daily increasing interest to the prospect of the Conference which he is expected to hold in the Danish capital.

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

The Catholic Colonization Bureau has published a pamphlet on the Catholic colony of Avoca, in Murray county, Minnesota. 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 on earth where so many advantages are presented to a patriot farmer and manufacturer." Rev. Charles Rodolphe, the pastor of the colonists, will send the pamphlet free to any address.

A Japanese journal, the *Hochi-Chom-bun*, states that the business of the Temple of Thionstun, 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 arguments 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 Japanese method which will be successful in this evil purpose. That is the method adopted by Taiko-Saima, wholesale massacre and isolation.

A telegram from Vienna, Christmas night, says: "Things appropriate to the season come from Berrouth. A grand religious ceremony was lately held at Nazareth to inaugurate a magnificent altar presented by the Emperor of Austria to the Monastery of the Holy Land. The Austrian consular agent was present, and the imperial chaplain, Von Hensberg, assisted by a large number of priests, officiated. Three thousand persons of all creeds, including Mohammedans, attended the solemnity, which lasted four hours. The Austrian national hymn was played on the organ to the sound of the church-bells in the night-sound. The members of the different religious communities established in Nazareth, and the children of the Girls' Orphanage were amongst the congregation. The ceremony is said to have made a deep impression on all present, and was the all-absorbing topic at Nazareth."

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the Catholic Record, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will not change in its one and principles that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests.

Yours very sincerely,
+ JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.

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 do. Cases may arise, and in fact have arisen, in which it is the burden 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 liberal 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 York Herald has obtained the opinions of American authorities on the action of the speaker in arbitrarily closing discussion and ordering a division on the introduction of the Irish Coercion act, in mockery entitled "an act for the protection of life and property in Ireland." Ex-speaker Schuyler Colfax declares that no American speaker would attempt such a ruling against a minority. John M. Barclay, an eminent authority, says that the speaker's action was arbitrary—while Col. Forney remarks that if a speaker in the American republic acted in such a manner he would be impeached or killed. The opinions of such well-known American parliamentarians are well worthy the attention of the British people. The House of Commons is no longer the refuge of freedom. From it free speech has been expelled. Parliamentary government has been dealt a fatal blow and the people cruelly wronged.

A DIGNIFIED PROTEST.

The protest of the Irish members, removed in contravention of all Parliamentary precedent from the Commons Chamber, is a document creditable to those outraged gentlemen and well worthy careful perusal and reflection. It is the protest of the representatives of a nation resolved at any sacrifice to exhaust every peaceful means to obtain justice. The protest recites the cause of the ejection from Parliament of the representatives of the Irish people, and advises the nation, wronged and insulted in the person of its chosen representatives, still to abstain from violence and illegality of every kind. We give the document in full. It is brief but spirited and dignified. "Fellow-Countrymen.—At a moment when too many acts of the Irish Executive abrogate the law and tend to drive you

from positions of constitutional action, the reign 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 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 those flagrant proceedings. Only 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 representatives 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 representatives, claiming our right within the rules and precedents of this assembly, were removed 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 enforced absence to rush through the House resolutions which were designed against Ireland, which vest in an individual autocratic power and deprive us as your representatives 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 councillor 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, disorder, and crime, and not to be terrorized by the brief reign of despotism. If you be true to yourselves your triumph is certain. To our countrymen in Great Britain we appeal to frustrate all endeavors to excite enmity between them and their English fellow-citizens, among whom many generous voices are even now raised on our behalf. Fellow countrymen, in the discharge of our duties here our attitude 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 unshaken organization, your determined perseverance, 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. Ireland 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.

The Coercion Act may satisfy the landlords—it cannot satisfy the people, nor remove the discontent prevailing in Ireland. The land agitation will certainly lose nothing in strength and influence by the passage of the act. The government has shown its want of statesmanlike capacity in its stern furtherance of this repressive measure, and its utter want of energy in dealing with the land question. The landlord influence in the Cabinet has for the present prevailed, but it has not given ministers any consciousness of increased strength. The situation simply demonstrates the helplessness of the government in its Irish policy. A well-informed and judicious American writer thus discusses the present attitude of the Cabinet on the Irish question:—"About coercion, the English ministry have made up their minds. About the Irish Land bill, they are all at sea. Mr. Gladstone's vague phrases about the amendment of the law of 1870 were but a cover for their indecision. And the Irish members are exhorted to accept the law which places the personal liberty of every Irishman at the mercy of Government officials for two years to come, because this severity is to be atoned for by a bill 'that shape has none, distinguishable in member, joint or limb.' And American newspapers berate the Irish members for refusing to be content. Even Mr. Bright is offended at the Irish and ready for coercion. It is true that the methods of the Land League are not always of a sort to harmonize with Quaker ideas. But the statistics of the last thirty years show that, while Ireland is more aroused and excited than at any time for forty years past, there are fewer agrarian crimes committed than in years of far less excitement. A whole nation cannot be expected to battle for its rights, without leading to acts of violence on the part of the more malevolent or more mercurial elements of society. Every agitator must take the risk of that, just as every nation knows that the organization of an army will be accompanied by certain acts of vice. But the Land League have steadily discouraged such acts. To make them needless, even in the view of the boldheads, they sketched out a simple but effective mode of punishing enemies of the people's cause. But this preventive the English Government are now suppressing by prosecution. Not only are they breaking up the Land League's courts, but they are prosecuting shopkeepers for refusing to have dealings with 'land-grabbers.' Nobody in Ireland may do what he will with his own," except the evicting landlords.

Fifteen years ago, Mr. Bright told the people of Dublin that if their 105 members of Parliament were real representatives of the popular will and were united in their demand, they would be irresistible. But at present nearly every Irish

member unites in demanding a vigorous Land bill, the Northern Liberals putting their demand at Tenant Right and the three P'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 demand 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 representation."

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 separation of the two countries. Even Mr. Froude, in his reprint of the wretched 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, admits that this is impossible, and adds: "Then Ireland be free." This, too, is called impossible—yet, if we will neither rule Ireland, nor allow the 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 by "concessions." "The true and only method," he says, "is to give rights and not favors. You must let her govern herself, even if self-government leads to dire dreams in a paradise of folly, if we think that any coddling which Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Forster can do, is going to prevent this final issue." Sir Wilfrid 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-rendering state of things, and it cannot much longer go on. If we cannot pacify those people, we cannot go on insisting on holding an unwilling nation under our control; and if it should come to a question of separation or of subjugation, 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 independence of Ireland; further than this we should not care to go. We believe that with legislative autonomy Ireland would speedily acquire prosperity and peace. The country has been torn with discord, till confidence has left the popular breast and peace abandoned the national heart. Mr. Gladstone has not only disappointed Ireland—he has wronged both Britain and Ireland. His administration is already a huge, but we trust not irreparable wrong.

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 believer in the strength of the majority—for the weak he had no other feeling 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 pride 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 utterly 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 and literature of Germany received under the impetus created by his Anglo-Germanic style an attention which has been of profit to our mother tongue. We cannot, how-

ever, see that Carlyle left a name likely to be long remembered by the British people. His death creates a vacancy in the ranks of English writers which may not soon be filled, but his absence, regretted as it must be, on account of long personal associations, will not give rise to the poignant feeling of grief an earlier demise might have caused.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

We referred some weeks ago to the mismanagement of Indian affairs in the American Republic by Secretary Schurz. This gentleman has held office in the Hayes' Cabinet for nearly four years. When he 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 administrator will be seen from the following strictures from an American source in his dealings 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 report of the President's Commission, and that he should seek in some way to weaken the force of the blow. That report, including Mr. Allen's statement of the reasons 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 obtained, showing that the Indians were influenced by the hope raised of a special money advance to accrue only to those who did as Mr. Schurz wished. It also exploded the amiable fiction that the Sioux would eat up all the Poncas who went back to Dakota, and that the Interior Department was taking the only steps which could prevent an Indian war, or rather a massacre. It shows that the returned 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 Court at Omaha, that those lands belong to the Poncas, and that they alone are capable of holding them to any other possessor. 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 to be true, have been unknown to Mr. Schurz when he wrote that pathetic letter to Gov. Long? Could he have given the public a full statement of what the President's Commission telegraphed 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 commissioners, charges him with having given to the newspapers a report of what he (Mr. Allen) had said to the Senate Committee, which is "grossly inaccurate, unfair and misleading," and intended "to prejudice public opinion in advance of official reports." The report in question certainly stands in the most glaring contradiction to what Mr. Allen had said in his Report of the Commission at his own supplement to it. We are not surprised that he did not care to be represented to the country as an idiot, whatever cost to official reputations might be involved in his denial."

The idea which seems to prevail in the Interior Department at Washington is that anything is fair in dealing with the red man. Expatriation, fraud and violence have been and are under Secretary Schurz the favorite weapons of that Department. In a few days a new administration will assume the seals of office. Do we expect too much when we hope that its policy in regard of the Indians will be, if not distinctively Christian, as it ought, at all events prove more just and enlightened than that now followed out.

HIS HANDS FULL.

President-elect Garfield has his hands full in the selection of his cabinet. From present indications it would appear that Senator Blaine holds the inside track for the secretaryship of State. The President-elect is certainly under very grave political obligations to Mr. Blaine. To the latter's withdrawal at the Chicago convention Mr. Garfield is indebted for his nomination and election. It is not then surprising that he should give the leadership of his administration to Senator Blaine. The filling of the other places will, we think, be found more difficult. Apart from the Senator from Maine, the Republican party has in its ranks two men of very wide influence and insatiable aspiration for leadership. These men are Roscoe Conkling of New York, and Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania. They dislike Blaine, and probably distrust each other. For the present their aim is to keep the claims of Gen. Grant as prominently as possible before the public to secure his election in 1884. The new administration, if guided by Blaine, will certainly shape its local influence in the various states to pre-

vent a re-nomination of Grant. It will be the manifest purpose of the other two managers to counteract the influence of the redoubtable Senator from the far North, by pressing the claims of certain of their own followers and friends for the other Cabinet offices. There must thus be a conflict between the views, interests, 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 himself to become a mere tool in the hand of any politician. If he have determination enough to choose for himself and good judgment sufficient to make proper selections, the nation, irrespective of party, will approve his choice. We cannot, of course, yet say what the policy of the new Cabinet will be in regard of the many important questions likely to demand and receive its attention. With Senator Blaine as its ruling spirit we may expect to see the fisheries' question re-opened and the American side of the case handled with a dexterity and determination that will require all the tact and firmness of our own government to meet. We may also look forward to a continuance of the unfortunate policy of sectionalism—but perhaps in a modified degree—which the republican party has inherited from its progenitors. The rapid and extraordinary growth of the South in wealth and population since the war, should bring the republican leaders to a sense of justice and equanimity in dealing with that section. There is, unfortunately, no man in the Southern Republican ranks 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 his Cabinet, President Garfield will find it almost impossible to deal effectually and fairly with the Southern question. He will nevertheless be bound to do all he can to remove the base 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.

The Chinese question will, no doubt, engage the earnest reflection of the new President and his advisers. We do not, however, expect any final solution of the difficulty for some years to come.

With these and other questions of international importance to deal with, President Garfield's administration will require all the prudence, skill and foresight so necessary to the Executive Council of a great nation.

THE DIVORCE QUESTION.

The Governor of Massachusetts, in a recent message to its Legislature, deprecates the alarming increase of divorce in that State. It will certainly be a source of relief to the other States of the Union, and to the world at large, that the Puritanical zeal of Massachusetts has at length found a domestic abuse to eradicate. Massachusetts has always sorely troubled itself about the miseries and injustice visited upon other States and countries. The misgovernment of one, the ignorance of another, and the peculiar institutions of a third, have been ever certain to find in Massachusetts criticism of the approved Puritanical stamp, which knows but one side of any question. We could admire the noble philanthropic spirit of a state enjoying the blessing of good government and social happiness eager to diffuse the same blessing elsewhere. But a state enjoying no better government and no greater social happiness than others, undertaking to lecture the world at large and dragon commonwealths more or less under its influence into admiration and imitation of its institutions, is an anomaly and possibly a nuisance in the political world. The Puritanism of New England is, we believe, happily for New England, and happily for the whole American Union, rapidly dying out. What is

killing this once powerful system? Nothing but its own vices. If divorce to-day has the hold we know it 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 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 superior to that of many Northern States. It was New England also which gave being and strength to know-nothingism with its crimes and atrocities. Its course on the slavery question was dictated by jealousy of the South; on the exclusion of foreigners by hatred of Catholicity. We never yet heard of any complaint from Massachusetts of the injustice and oppression visited upon the poor Indians of the West, for that injustice and that oppression spring from the instincts of Puritanical intolerance. But the Massachusetts of today 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 the place of the Puritan element. From this population the Government of the State may justly expect support in any attempt he may see fit to make to suppress divorce. The rising generation feels already the careful 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 short of nothing but the abolition of this iniquitous system. By bringing about its abolition they will give their state a true and indisputable title to the gratitude of the American republic, and to the admiration of the world.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

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 London.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"The Irish expected a land bill from 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. Isaac 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—counsel." Mr. Biggar to Mr. Millbank—"You're a—fool." Mr. Millbank to the Speaker: "Please, sir, Biggar is calling names." And the Speaker decides that Mr. Biggar was wrong in telling the truth so loudly.

The Observer remarks that "it is the supreme duty of the Irish clergy and people to show that, even in the heat of strife in a sense of legitimate interests, the children of the Church are distinguished from the followers of revolutionary remembrance the cardinal principles of Catholic morality, that the existence of the end does not justify means

which are anarchical and reprov...

The Right Rev. Bishop McQuaid...

Did Mr. Dobbyn, of the Chatham...

Peter Cooper has written a sober...

The Rome correspondent of a con...

The London Free Press finds fault...

With great pleasure of Bishop Char...

What members of the House of...

It remains that the Irish...

into a position little raised above...

HAMILTON LETTER.

The mission recently brought to a...

This beautiful parable was told in...

The London Free Press finds fault...

With great pleasure of Bishop Char...

hands or wives their unions are not...

On Sunday, the 6th instant, a very...

ATTENTION! SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

In this city, on the 2nd inst., of a...

CLANCILL.

QUEBEC LETTER

Le Canadien of this city complains...

THE ORPHANS' FESTIVAL.

Miss Brady, of the New York Conserva...

THE CHARITIES AND SCHOOLS.

how infatigable does my gratification...

A MASS MEETING.

The result of the Biddulph trial has...

LETTER FROM KINKORA.

DEAR SIR,—A matter has long been...

THE LATE DR. O'CONNOR.

REV. FATHER DAWSON'S TRIBUTE TO THE...

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THE CHARITIES AND SCHOOLS.

OUR LITTLE ONES.

The Children.

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 dismissed, And the little ones gather around me To bid me "good night" and be kissed; Oh, the little white arms that encircle My neck in a tender embrace! Oh, the smiles that are lit up in 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 I awake 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 song of gladness within.

Oh, my heart grows weak as a woman's, And faints as it looks on the world; When I think of the paths steep and stony, When the feet of the dead are so cold; Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er those, Of the tempests of fate blowing wild; Oh, there's nothing on earth but 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 glory still beams in their tresses, Oh, those tresses from earth and from Heaven; They have made me more than manly and mild, And I know how angels could look; The Kingdom of God to a child.

Seek not a life for the dear ones, I have bidden the rule and the rod; But that life may have just as much shadow To temper the heat of the good; I would pray God to guard them from evil; But my prayer would bound back to myself; Ah! a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is easily bent, I have bidden the rule and the rod; I have taught them the wisdom of knowledge; They have taught me the goodness of God; My heart is a dungeon of darkness; I have bidden the rule and the rod; My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the Autumn, To traverse its threshold no more; Ah! how I shall miss the dear ones, That meet me each morn at the door; I shall miss the good nights and the kisses, And the gasp of their breath as they sleep; 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 wood and the street; I shall miss the low hum of their voices, And the tramp of their delicate feet; When the lessons and tasks are all ended, And death says the school is dismissed; The little ones gather around me, To bid me "good night" and be kissed.

NEWS FROM IRELAND

DUBLIN.

Parliamentary returns show that altogether 10,967 persons were evicted in Ireland up to November, last year, and 6,917 admitted as carters or tenants.

One of the London dailies—a stout advocate for the cause—has for months kept up the stereotyped heading, "Irish Anarchy." 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 persistently led to the credit of the Land League.

Parliamentary papers gives returns relating to agrarian offences, convictions, and to persons in 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 Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary between the first of June and the 30th of November, 1880. The total number reported in that period was 1,718. In 93 of these cases convictions were obtained, in 117 the offenders were made amenable, but not convicted, in 47 the accused 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 Keogh, Edmund Murphy, and Thomas Shirley, were charged with attempting to prevent Edmund Brady from selling sheep at Bennetsbridge 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 £20 to keep the peace for one year.

KILDARE.

Two priests and seven laymen, members of a branch of the Land League in 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.

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 Commissioners, 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 sometime 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; 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 auspices of the Irish National Land League, would be held at Portlannington, on January 20th; and there also having been counter placards posted in the meantime, calling a meeting hostile to the Land League, a proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant, strictly prohibiting both meetings, which were consequently suppressed. This is a second time an attempt to hold a public Land League meeting in Portlannington has been defeated.

CORK.

Great dissatisfaction is felt in Cork county at Messrs. Shaw and Colthurst leaving Mr. Parrell's party, and pressure will be used to induce them to resign. A strange scene was witnessed on Sunday, January 16th, at a land meeting held at Kilbrin, a rural district midway between Charleville and Kanturk. Previous to the meeting, a black coffin, having the inscription, "Landlordism" in large capital letters, was borne on the shoulders of four

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 enacted there during O'Connell's time of the "Tribute." At the close of the proceedings loud cheers were given for Mr. Parrell and the Land League.

An important land meeting was held in Cahirciveen on January 16th—the second within a short period. The town was crowded with tenant farmers of the barony, and a large reinforcement headed by the Killorglin land, 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 meeting on the duty of abstaining from taking any farm from which a tenant was unjustly evicted. At the conclusion of the meeting the vast assemblage quietly dispersed. 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 attend the meeting. A large body of police were drafted into the town.

Two Cork estates were put up for sale on Jan. 15th 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 Trial on Jan. 7th. The prisoners were committed for trial, without bail—a course which is unnecessarily harsh, if not altogether a vindictive proceeding. Mr. Broderick, the attorney for the defence, protested against the commitment, and 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 taunting remarks towards the actual 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. B. 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 least of the prisoners now suffering in Tralee goal to Parliament at the next election for the county of Kerry."

LIMERICK.

At the Croon, 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 inciting at the recent land meeting in Croon to an illegal combination for the purpose of compelling one Cornelius Cagney to give up a certain farm which he had in his possession.

At Bruff, on January 15th, during the holding of a Land League meeting, the sub-inspector and police entered the room and remained there during the proceedings. The names of the Leaguers present were taken, the secretary declining to name the members of the committee, who had been just appointed, and citing at the recent land meeting in Croon to an illegal combination for the purpose of compelling one Cornelius Cagney to give up a certain farm which he had in his possession.

At the Newcastle West Petty Sessions, on Jan. 15th, a billman named Robert Dore was prosecuted by Head-constable Copeland, for having, on the 13th of Dec. last, incited the populace not to deal with the man who was placed in charge after the eviction of McDonnell was blindfolded on the night of the 13th of November, by a body of armed men and forcibly removed from the house, into which McDonnell was put in possession. The defendant refused to give up the place when requested by the constabulary. On the Newcastle West Petty Sessions, on Jan. 15th, a billman named Robert Dore was prosecuted by Head-constable Copeland, for having, on the 13th of Dec. last, incited the populace not to deal with the man who was placed in charge after the eviction of McDonnell was blindfolded on the night of the 13th of November, by a body of armed men and forcibly removed from the house, into which McDonnell was put in possession.

CLARE.

The "Boycotting" of Colonel O'Callaghan 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 manslaughter from Clare for trial; no burglaries, no property—nothing more serious than a retaking of possession in a solitary instance and one case of posting up threatening notices. And yet, on January 15th the Government issued a proclamation declaring that the county Clare was in a disturbed state, and required an extra establishment of police.

TIPPERARY.

Robert Kavanagh, one of the leaders in an attack made on Captain Studdert, to prevent him from collecting rents at Thurles, has fired in his appeal from the decision of the magistrates, who required him to pay £10 fine, or suffer a month's imprisonment. The County Court Judge has sentenced him to a term of three months' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Nearly all the landlords about the town of Tipperary have taken Griffith's valuation. Some who refused now wish they had the money.

CAVAN.

At a full meeting of the committee of the Killshannagh branch of the Land League, held on Jan. 6th, the resolution was unanimously passed: "Resolved, That we consider the action of the magistrates of this county who are calling out for coercion to be uncalled for, and that the present state of the country does not warrant them to call for coercion."

DONEGAL.

The catastrophe of Gweedore is not forgotten. A list of contributions received

since 25th October last, by the Rev. James McFadden, the kind-hearted and energetic 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. Sullivan. Father McFadden paid out £300, compensating to some extent the poor people for the losses they suffered by the disastrous flood, and in making some immediately necessary repairs in the mountain chapel. The chapel, or rather the site of the chapel; will be maintained; but the present watercourse, it is settled, shall be diverted and channelled so as to render it impossible in the nature of things that another such disaster could occur.

GALWAY.

An extraordinary naval display took place in the town of Galway on January 25th. About two or three hundred men, armed with rifles, and drawing with them a large cannon and a Gatling gun, marched through the streets. The men were under the command of two or three officers, and they were accompanied by a band of music. They paraded the town in a quick march, and twelve of them were engaged in dragging the guns. It is stated they were out for exercise.

Many a man has been crippled for life by an accident met with in fall, who might have been spared from the surgical knife had he promptly applied Yellow Oil. This valuable remedy should be kept at hand in case of accidents or emergencies; it is for internal and external use; specifically all painful inflammatory diseases and flesh wounds. Price 2s. 6d.

When a board of eminent 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 merit 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 unpretentious. The most humble means often will accomplish the greatest ends, and the most unpretending of flowers are the sweetest; the most simple and abundant herbs are the most potent to heal; Burdock, which grows almost unweeded for by our waysides is one of the most valuable of the medicinal plants. It is the most common and the most useful of that marvelous medicine Burdock Blood Purifier, the best purifying tonic in the world. Sample Bottle 10 cts. Regular size \$1.00.

Electricity—Thomas' Electric Oil. Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine. One dose cures common sore throats. One dose has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma and croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back, of the most obstinate kind. One bottle of extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which we think should be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical:—J. Collier, of Sparta, Ont., writes, "Send me 4 dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, I have sold all I had from you, and want more now, its cures are truly wonderful."

Wm. Mc Guire, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agents left, it acts like a charm—It was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." Dr. Cole of Iowa, writes, "Please forward 6 dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction."—J. Thompson, Woodford, writes, "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it—Miller & Reid, Ulverton, I. Q., writes, "The Electric Oil, is getting a great reputation here and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay."

ASK FOR IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. See that the signature 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 the Dominion.

If Edison perfects his electric light, his fame and fortune will be great. The lucky man who first "struck" oil as a remedy, for internal and external use, was a more fortunate individual than either Pain, Lameness, Rheumatism, Croup, Deafness, Burns, Frost Bites, Stiff Joints, and all flesh wounds. Any medicine dealer can furnish it.

Consumption Cured. An 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, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and 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 fellow-men. 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 directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Though the soil of Virginia grows the best tobacco leaf in the world, it does not all grow equal qualities. The production of even of adjoining fields is often quite 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 higher quality than any others. This is shown by always commanding a higher price than any other smoking leaf.

A hacking cough, oh why endure? When there is cause, a perfect cure. That from weak lungs relieves the strain. And gives the sufferer ease again. Such a remedy is found in a 25 cent bottle of Higgin's Pectoral Balsam, the best throat and lung healer in the world. For sale by all dealers.

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Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. All teaching, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed. French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard books. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental music form a prominent feature. Musical soirees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession, strict attention and development of aptitudes and economy, with refinement of manner. Terms to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution. For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any Priest of the Diocese.

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THIS Institution is situated on a tributary of the Ottawa, about six miles from Montreal. It has in addition to beautiful scenery extensive playgrounds 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 facilities 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 Superior, Sault-au-Recollet, or 1166 St. Catharines street, Montreal.

ST MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasantly situated in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French as well as the highest English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency, for board, tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; Drawing and Painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address—Mother Superior, Superior.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This Institution is pleasantly situated on the Grand Western Railway, 50 miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including 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 monthly in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR, 41 1/2

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C. M. B. A. NOTES.

MORNING SESSION.
London, Feb. 28, 1881.
The second annual convention of the Grand Council of Canada, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association convened at London, Ont., on Tuesday, the 28th day of February, 1881.

Officers and Delegates to the Convention 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 celebrated by Rev. Father Tierman.

After services at the church were over the Delegates waited on His Lordship, Rt. Rev. Bishop Walsh, at the Episcopal residence. His Lordship expressed himself pleased to meet the members of the council, and addressed them in a manner highly gratifying to all present.

Before the delegates left, His Lordship gave them his blessing, and hoped their good intentions would be crowned with success. The delegates returned in procession and returned to the hall, where the council was duly organized.

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.

Reports to Supreme Council—T. A. Rourke and J. H. Barry.
Laws and their Supervision—Rev. P. Bardon, S. R. Brown, and John Doyle.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE D. S. & I. SOCIETY'S STOCK-HOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the Dominion Savings and Investment Society took place at the Company's office yesterday, with a large attendance of stockholders.

Among others present were Messrs. D. Conroy, Cashier of Toronto and John Lewis, of Rice Lewis & Son, of Toronto. James Sanderson, St. Mary's Hamilton, Hurley, Herman Waterman, Buffalo, and Messrs. Henry Taylor, Samuel Peters, William Duffield, N. Reid, A. Purdon, J. H. Boyle, J. A. Blair, John Burnett, R. Brumby, Henry A. Johnston, John E. Elliott, James T. Moses, of London.

The following report was read by the Secretary, and unanimously adopted:
Your Directors have submitted the annual report and balance sheet of the Company, certified to by the proper officers for the year ending Dec. 31, 1880.

The Board has adhered to the rule to make loans only upon the valuation of the Inspector of Securities, and in accordance with the present cash value of our mortgages is \$1,452,355.00.

Receipts: Balance in Merchants' Bank, 31st Dec. 1880, \$75,306.89. Balance in Union Bank of Scotland, 1,199.58. Permanent stock, 85,159.10.

Disbursements: Loans on mortgages, \$49,419.67. Permanent stock, dividend, \$5,739.47. Accruals on mortgages, 31,516.54.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For the best photos made in the city go to E. P. BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stocks of frames and parrotouts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city.

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 a large stock as any store in Ontario.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.—Brown's Horsehold Panacea has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of Pain or Ache.

LOOK! BEAVER OVERCOATS FOR \$5.75. GREAT Clearing Sale. Overcoats, Underwear, and Gents' Furnishings.

NOTICE. Sealed Tenders marked "For Mounted Police Provisions, Forage and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Right Hon. the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Saturday, 31st March.

MAIL CONTRACT. TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, 25th March, 1881.

PIUS IX AND HIS TIME

By the Rev. A. McD. Dawson, OTTAWA. 1 vol., 8vo., 448 Pages. PRICE: \$1.50. London: Published by Thos. Coffey, Catholic Record office.

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

W. L. CARRIE'S, 417 Richmond Street, WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

THE LONDON MUTUAL Fire Insurance Co. OF CANADA. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of this Company will be held at their office, 48, Richmond Street, in the city of London, on Wednesday, 16th February, 1881.

DRY GOODS. REMEMBER THAT POWELL'S IS GOING ON. The Sale will be continued during the present month.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The regular Monthly Meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 18th inst., at their rooms, Carling's Block, at 730, St. Nicholas Street, at 7 o'clock. All members are requested to be present. D. HIGGINS, President.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—The regular meetings of the Association, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at 10 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, 80, Richmond Street. Members are requested to attend punctually. Alex. Wilson, Secy.

DR. W. J. McGUIRE, GRADUATE, of McGill University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to 730, St. Nicholas Street, 217 Dundas Street.

DR. WOODRUFF OFFICE.—Dr. W. Woodruff, a few doors east of Post Office.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.—Fitted up with all modern improvements. In close proximity to railways. Every convenience and comfort guaranteed at reasonable charges. M. A. TROTTER & SON, Proprietors.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF CATHOLIC POETRY.

[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 women of the English-speaking world is a much needed work. There has been a part of it in the line of the Sufferers, and so far as it goes 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 Kingdom and Canada; 2nd, those of England, Ireland and Scotland since the Reformation."

It is an easy to call attention to the need of 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, an undertaker 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 three years, and it is just now approaching completion; although it must be admitted, that the work was very much retarded by the loss of a large collection of important papers and documents. Yet, at last, the work has been slow and laborious. 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 to state that he would be glad to receive suggestions or contributions from Catholic poets; he is laboring with great fidelity to make his work, what we believe it will be, a valuable addition to the library of all Catholic readers. It is, in especial sphere, we think it will supply the want of our valued contemporary speaks.

It should be understood that as this collection begins with Chaucer, it is not to be a volume of original verse. It should also be borne in mind that it is not intended to include religious poetry. In sending selections, authors should send with them a brief biographical sketch, that the chronological arrangement of the contents may be preserved. Our Catholic poets of the present day should not be overlooked through false delicacy, without those facts which are necessary to the making of a perfect book. Let me, then, hear freely from one and all.

ELIOT RYDER, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.

COMMERCIAL. London Market, Feb. 11, 1881. Wheat, Winter, 100 lbs. \$1.70 to 1.75. Spring, 1.70 to 1.75. Corn, 1.10 to 1.15. Oats, 1.00 to 1.05. Beans, 1.30 to 1.35. Flour and Feed. Fall Wheat Flour, 3.00 to 3.25. Spring Flour, 2.75 to 3.00. Buckwheat Flour, 2.25 to 2.50. Graham Flour, 2.75 to 3.00. Cracked Wheat, 1.30 to 1.50. Cornmeal, 1.20 to 1.50. Bran, per ton, 12.00 to 15.00. Shorts, 10.00 to 15.00. Oatmeal, 1.50 to 2.00.

PROVERBS. For sinking spells, its duration, and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters. Read of, procure, and use Hop Bitters, you will be strong, healthy and happy. Cheeks, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters. The greatest application of Hop Bitters, stomach, and the regular use of Hop Bitters. Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness. Hop Bitters cures with a few doses. Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay.

DETROIT THROAT & LUNG INSTITUTE. 253 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH. M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D. (Graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario) PROPRIETOR. Permanently established since 1870. Since which time over 16,000 cases have been permanently cured of some of the various diseases of the Throat, Chest, viz: Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Catarrhal Ophthalmia, (Sore Eyes) and Catarrhal Discharge. Diseases of the Heart. Our System of Practice consists in the most improved Medicated Inhalations; combined with proper Constitutional Treatment. Having devoted all our time, energy and skill for the past twelve years to the treatment of the various diseases of the HEAD, THROAT & CHEST. We are enabled to offer the afflicted the most perfect remedies and appliances for the immediate relief of all these troublesome affections. By the system of MEDICATED INHALATIONS Throat and Lung affections have been cured in any class of disease that came humbly. The very best of references given from all parts of Canada from those already cured. Immediate to any part of Ontario, Duties Free. It is impossible to call personally at the Institute, write for "List of Questions" and "Medical Treatise." Address: DETROIT THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE, 253 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, Mich.