# Catholic Record,

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

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LENTEN PASTORAL LETTER

RT. REV. JOHN WALSH, D. D.,

BISHOP OF LONDON.

John-by the Grace of God and the appointment of the Holy See, BISHOP OF LONDON,

To the Clergy, Religious Communities and Faithful of our Diocese Greeting and Benediction in the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN. At the approach of this holy season of Lent, we deem it our duty to address you some words of instruction and edification. Our Blessed Lord has laid on the bishop of his Church the burden of instructing the faithful committed to their charge in the great and saving truths of our holy religion. "Go teach all nations; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded." St. Matthew xxviii, 19-20.

It is the duty and the happines of these "sowers" of the Gospel, to cast the divine seed of God's Word into the soil of human hearts, in the hope that, falling upon good ground, it may spring up and yield fruit a hundredfold—the fruit of Christian virtue and holiness of life here, and the reward of eternal life hereafter

Now there is no more fruitful source of instruction and edification than the study of the life and actions of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, "He is the way, the truth and the life; they that follow him walk not in darkness." St. John xiv, 6. "He is the light of the world and the salt of the earth. There is no salvation in any other, for there is no other name under heaven given to men whereby we may be saved.' Acts iv, 12. He is the model and pattern which we must imitate in our lives and actions if we would be saved, "for," in the language of St. Paul, "whom God foreknew he also predestinated to be made conformable to the image of his Son." Romans viii, 29. The knowledge of him is eternal life. He is our consolation, our hope, our happiness and our supreme good; "for what have we in heaven," said the Psalmist, "and besides him what can we desire upon earth; he is the God of our heart and the God that is our portion forever."

The study of the life of Jesus was the constant occupation of the saints; it formed their character and gave them the supernatural courage and strength by which they overcame the world, the devil and the flesh. St. Paul was so pre-occupied with it that he professed to know nothing else-"for I judged not myself to know anything among you but Jesus Christ and him crucified." 1st Corinthians, xi, 2. And again, "Furthermore, I count all things to be but loss for the excellent knowledge of Jesus Christ my Lord." Phillipians iii, 8. It was the knowledge. ledge of our Blessed Saviour that inflamed the heart of the great apostle with divine love and with the fire of apostolic zeal. He burned to impart this saving knowledge to mankind, and on his bended knees besought the eternal Father that he would communicate it to a perishing world, in order to save and to sanctify it—"For this cause I bow my knees to the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom all paternity in heaven and earth is named, that he would grant you according to the riches of his glory, to be strengthened by his spirit with might into the inward man; that Christ may dwell by faith in your hearts: that being rooted and founded in charity, you may be able to comprehend, with all the saints, what is the breadth, and length, and height, and depth: to know also the charity of Christ, which surpasseth all knowledge, that you may be filled with all the fullness of God." (Ephesians iii. 14-19.)

The more we study the character of our Saviour, the more will shine out upon us, the more the grand characteristics that stamped his mission as divine will present themselves to view. And it is well to study attentively this heavenly picture, it is profitable to look now on the face of our Christ, and, Veronica-like, to catch the divine image and stamp it on our hearts. We live at a time when a heartless and a blasphemous philosophy is attempting to sap the foundations of Christian faith, and to rob the world of the blessings and consolations of the Christian religion. Hence, it is essential, in order to heal the bites of this fiery serpent of an anti-christian philosophy and an anti-christian spirit, or to save ourselves from their destructive influences, to look upon Him who was foreshadowed by the brazen serpent in the desert, even our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who alone can save us from the spiritual, dangers that surround us, and heal the wounds of the soul. But who can adequately describe the life and character of our Blessed Lord? or what pen can do them justice? It is said that a great painter once undertook to paint the likeness of our Saviour. He had made a long and patient and prayerful study of the subject, his heart and his mind were full of it, his soul was aglow with the fire of a holy Inspiration and with the light of artistic genius, he seized at last his brush, with the purpose of transferring to canvass the divine lineaments of our Saviour's countenance; but, alas, his heart failed him, his hand trembled, and, casting down the brush in despair, he exclaimed that it was indeed impossible for mortal man to express on canvass the divine beauty, majesty, and sweetness of the face of Jesus. A kindred feeling may well lay hold of the writer who undertakes to describe the life of our Blessed Lord, and the characteristics that marked his mission on earth. However, as men, in order to see and admire the beauty and brilliancy of a diamond, will turn it now on one side, now on another, so by the aid of study and pious meditation, we may catch | praise.' some glimpses of the heavenly perfection of our Lord's character, and may be able to convey some idea of the characteristics of His mission amongst mankind.

The constraining power that brought our Saviour down from heaven, was His infinite love for man. He had created man through love, He came to redeem him through love. When man fell by the original transgression he lost the justice and innocence in which he had been constituted, he lost the sonship of God and the heirship of heaven; he became an outcast from the face of his God, and the gates of heaven were closed against him; he became a ruin and a wreck, like some beautiful temple, overthrown by a sudden earthquake; his mind was darkened, his heart corrupted, his inclinations tended to evil as streams tend to the ocean, and he was condemned to the death, not only of the body, but to the everlasting death of the Who can heal this wounded, blighted creature Quis medebitur Who can undo these appalling evils? What mighty and beneficent power can lift up fallen man and restore him to his lost privileges? Who can atone to the justice of God for the sins of men, and reconcile the guilty creature to the offended Creator? What mighty arm can unbolt the gates of heaven, and open them once more for man's admission into eternal joys? We find the answer to these questions in the mystery of the Incarnation. Our Blessed Saviour and branded faces. children of God and heirs of the kingdom of heaven. The fact of and a power of merit in the eyes of God. In the christian system,

which the plummet-line of human reason can never fathom. Now we find that his whole life and conduct on earth were but the expression and manifestation of this infinite love and mercy as revealed to us in the fact of the Incarnation.

When St. John was in prison for having denounced the public sins 'Art thou he that was to come, or look we for another? And Jesus, making answer, said to them: "Go and tell John what you have seen and heard. The blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the

deaf hear, the dead rise again, and the poor have the gospel preached unto them." (Matthew xi. 2-5.) Our Blessed Saviour does not appeal in proof of his Messiahship to motions of the heavenly bodies, and suspended all the laws of nature. He could in this way have amply proved his divinity, and that he was indeed the Messiah that was to come to save a lost world. But he appeals rather to his works of tender mercy and compassion; he appeals to his beneficent and gracious manifestation of Almighty power in healing the ills that afflict humanity, in relieving the wretched of the crushing burden of their sorrows, in comforting the afflicted, in healing the broken of heart, and binding up their wounds. (Psalm exlvii. 3.) "Go tell John what you have heard and seen:—the blind see, the lame walk, and tenderness for the sick. His delight was to bring hope to the the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead rise again, the poor

have the gospel preached to them."

tender pity, and in practical and efficacious benevolence. For the poor He had a special affection and tenderness. When our Saviour came on earth, he found the poor crushed, ostracised, despised, and abandoned. was a cold, heartless civilization; it was like a marble statue by Phidias, exquisitely beautiful and radiant with the halo of artistic genius, but yet hard, cold, unfeeling and pitiless. All its honour and favours were for the rich, the powerful, the learned and the brave. Honours were lavished on the poet, the orator, the sculptor, the successful statesman and the victorious general; but the poor, as we have benefits for the sick and the infirm in all the christian ages! Those sphere of charity and even of liberty. Our Blessed Lord, who was notions, to teach men the true value of things and the true relationship of man to man, and to establish society on the basis of truth, justice and charity. He sympathized with the poor, and by practising and embracing poverty himself, he made it a sacred thing, and lifted it up in the estimation of mankind. When he condescended to come on earth for our salvation, he might have come clothed with great power and majesty and surrounded by his angels; he might have re-baticas, for the care and comfort of the sick and suffering. realed his law amid the awful scenes that witnessed the revelation and promulgation of the decalogue; he might have spoken his heavenly He is born in the poverty of a stable, his cradle is a manger, his royal dregs. He therefore became a man of sorrows himself, in order to sane robes coarse swaddling clothes, his retinue an ox and an ass, his luxur- tify sorrow, and to make it holy and even expiatory of sin and its conmore ies darkness and cold. He grows up in poverty and associates with the sequences, and in order, also, by the magic power of his example, to teach the sorrow-stricken, in every age, how to carry the burden of the air their nests, the Son of Man had not whereon to lay his head. their grief, and how to do so in a manner submissive to the will of He made poverty one of the beatitudes, "blessed are the poor in God, and pleasing to him. "We have seen him," said the Prophet, spirit, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." He thus gave poverty "and there was no comeliness that we should be desirous of him; desoccasion of merit in the eyes of God, and reconciled the poor to with infirmity, and his look was as it were hidden and despised, where will be eternally rich. And lest, in the lapse of ages, his blessed ex- struck by God and afflicted; but he was wounded for our iniquities and and declares that on the great accounting day our eternal lot will be see if there be any sorrow like to my sorrow." and obeyed and practiced his teachings in relation to the poor. was hungry, and ye gave me to eat; thirsty, and ye gave me to drink." And so, in every christian age, his true followers have esteemed poverty, have deemed it a holy thing, and have made it a duty and a happiness mate the countless blessings bestowed on the poor, the lowly and the weak by this example and teaching of our Blessed Lord. The hungry light of blessed hope has been made to shine in the darkness of the dungeon, the prison doors have opened to the captive, and the reign of proached, on one occasion, this little town, he met the funeral of the Isaias exxxvi.

it sacred, but he also embraced labour and toil as the occupation of his private life, and gave them a dignity and a merit which they had never before enjoyed. At the time of the advent of our Saviour, woman, and approaching her, he said, "O! woman, weep not." He labour had fallen into atter contempt, was a badge of degradation and considered as only fit for slaves. Working men were deprived of the man, I say to thee arise." Death heard the voice of the author of rights of manhood, were robbed of their liberties and civil rights and life and obeyed; the young man awakened into life and went home were reduced to the position of slaves. Both in Greek and Roman with his mother, to be the comfort and the staff of her old age. civilization work had been made servile, and working men slaves. At the time of Augustus Cæsar, there were upwards of sixty millions of slaves in the vast empire over which he ruled. And those slaves were not men on whose brows an Indian or an African sun had burnt the brand of slavery; they were in blood and race the equals of their masters. In Roman law, a slave was not a person, but a thing; he had, of course, no civil or political rights, he had no power to receive a legacy, no power of civil action, and was entirely beyond the pale and protection of law; he had not even religious duties or hopes. in everything absolutely subject to his master's will, who had the power of life and death over him. Such is the frightful condition to which millions of working men were reduced in ancient civilization, when they were described by Seneca as having "fettered feet, bound hands,

Himself the form of a servant;" He stooped into the abyss of our with St. Joseph for his daily bread. He thus made labour sacred, he here our brother would not have died. But now we know that whatnothingness in order to lift us up, and to make us once more the exalted it in human estimation, and gave it a dignity in the eyes of men ever thou shalt ask of God, he will give it to thee." To their

the Incarnation is a miracle of love far beyond the reach of human labour having become ennobled by the action and example of Christ, comprehension. The infinite condescension of God, implied in the In- the working man rose in the scale of human estimation, he ceased carnation—the great and eternal God, infinitely perfect in all his at- to be regarded a thing, and was looked upon as a man possessing human tributes, all-powerful, all-holy, all-wise, and all just, stooping into rights and liberties and duties. Men, whether free or bond, were the depths of our nothingness to save us; this is an abyss of mercy taught the dectrines of equality before God, who was their common father; they were taught the doctrine of human and Christian brotherhood, that in the language of St. Paul—"in one spirit they were all baptized into one body, whether Jews or Gentiles, whether bond or 1 Corinthians xii, 13. "That they were all children of God by faith in Jesus Christ, that there was neither Jew nor Greek, neither of Herod, he heard of the works of our Saviour, who had just entered on his public life, and sending his disciples to Jesus, he said to Him: iii, 27-28. These blessed sounds broke with the power and magic of delightful music on the ears of the fettered slaves. Millions of human beings bowed down under the intolerable burdens and unspeakable sorrows of slavery, lifted up their heads, raised their eyes towards heaven, and began to hope. Gradually, under the blessed and fruitful influence of the example and teachings of our Saviour, the fetters began to fall from the festering limbs of the slaves, men learned their stupendous miracles that startle and terrify. He could have shown in a thousand ways the power that belonged to him in heaven and on earth; his voice could have controlled all the elements, arrested the result, this great moral revolution! What blessings has it not conferred upon mankind! What fountains of tears has it not dried up! What broken hearts has it not healed! What unspeakable sorrows has it not banished! What burdens of grief has it not lifted up from the heart and soul of man! With what hope, what joy, what sunshine of liberty and gladness has it not flooded the world, transforming it from a pen of slaves into a home of christian freemen.

bed of the sick, to cheer their drooping spirits, to relieve their sufferings and heal their diseases. He cleansed the lepers of their most loath-His whole life was marked by the most profound and active sympathy for the poor, the sick, the afflicted, the sorrow-stricken, and the care and sin-burdened men. His whole Sacred Heart went out to them in the dropsy, every manner of disease that racks the poor body with pain, fills the mind with sad forebodings of death, and finally dries up the very fountains of life, all fled at his omnipotent command, or disap-The civilization of the Pagan world was then at its highest; but it peared at his healing touch. They saw in him the author of all life, and vanished in confusion from his Holy presence. "And all that were sick, he healed," said St. Matthew, viii, 16-17, "that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Isaias the prophet, saying:—, He took our infirmities and bore our diseases." How beautiful is this characteristic of our Redeemer, and how fruitful it has been in lasting said, were utterly despised and abandoned; they stood outside the who have been sick know how dependent the sick are on the kindly offices of others, how they crave for sympathy and yearn for one word the way, the truth and the life, came to destroy error, to correct false of hope. The example of our Lord, and its blessed influences, have soothed the agonies of the sick bed and lavished sweetest sympathies on the sufferers, and have shed upon them the blessed sunshine of hope. Under the potent creative power of his divine example, men and women have, in every Christian age, devoted themselves exclusively to the care of the sick, for Christ's dear sake, and hospitals

Then what shall we say of his profound sympathy for the sorrow-stricken and afflicted? He knew that sorrow and suffering would loctrines in a voice of thunder, and bade the trembling nations to be the portion of the great masses of mankind that in this valley of listen and obey. But far different was the plan adopted by our Saviour. tears man would have to drink the chalice of sufferings to the bitter a character of sacredness, exalted it in human estimation, made it an pised and the most abject of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted their hard lot by lifting up their thoughts towards God's eternal upon we esteemed him not. Surely he hath borne our infirmities and kingdom, which is the heritage of the poor, and in which they carried our sorrows; and we have thought him as a leper, and as one ample and teaching on this point might be forgotten and abandoned, bruised for our sins; the chastisement of our peace was upon him, and and the poor be once again treated with contempt, neglect and cruelty, by his bruises we are healed." Isaias liii." And, through the mouth of our Lord identifies himself with the poor, makes their cause his own, Jeremiah, he exclaims, "O! all you who pass by the way, come and Lamentations i, 12. decided by the manner in which we shall have followed his example, He drank the cup of suffering and sorrow to the bitter dregs, not 'I only to expiate our sins, but also to sanctify our sorrows, and to teach us how to bear them.

Perhaps amid all the grand and beautiful characteristics of our Saviour's life, there is none more endearing to the human heart than to be merciful and compassionate towards the poor, rendering their lot his blessed compassion for the afflicted, the mourners and weepers. bearable and contributing towards their happiness. O! who can esti- The instances of this trait in our Saviour's character, related in the gospel, speak to the heart with a sympathetic power which human language is impotent to command. We shall only refer to two of them. have been fed, the naked clothed, the lonely and abandoned visited, the The first to which we wish to call your attention is the case of the widow of Naim. As our Redeemer, accompanied by his disciples, apblessed charity, with all its mercies and commiscrations, has been only son of a widow, as it proceeded slowly and mournfully towards inaugurated and perpetuated upon earth, making the "land that was the cemetery. There were in that funeral procession the usual cirdesolate and impassable be glad, and the wilderness rejoice and flourish cumstances that mark such an occasion—the kind-hearted and symlike a lily, making it bud forth and blossom, and rejoice with joy and pathetic neighbours, the weeping relatives, the corpse stiff and cold in death, and there was the broken-hearted and widowed mother But our Blessed Lord not only practised poverty and rendered following the coffin in which her earthly joy and hope were enclosed. The sad spectacle was too much for the heart of Jesus; he was

The second instance of our Saviour's touching sympathy for the bereaved and the sorrowing which we shall adduce, is that which relates to the raising of Lazarus from the tomb. A beloved brother, the guardian, prop and pride of two orphan sisters, is torn from the family circle by the cruel hand of death; he is taken away in the prime of manhood, in the midst of his usefulnes, and at a time when is presence seemed essential to the well-being and comfort of his sisters, and he is now four days dead and buried away in the silent tomb. His place is vacant at the family hearth, there is a sad void in the homestead that cannot be filled up, there is a beloved presence wanting; and grief bitter and overpowering, and sorrow speechless and inex pressible, because too great for utterance have filled the souls of the bereaved and broken-hearted sisters. Our Lord came to console them in their heart-anguish and agony, and the sisters rushed out to meet came down from heaven and became man in order to redeem and save us. "He emptied Himself," says St. Paul, "and took upon of the control of th

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### Have Hope.

REV. A. J RYAN.

was my unceremonious reply.

"By the way, I've asked one of your cloth to take pot-luck. He is stopping at Inchatemple for purposes. I told him you were here, and he rose at my offer like a trout at a fly."

"Who is he?" I asked, dreading the name fa flippant junior or the dead-weight of a mouldy, breefess elder. "His name is Blackball."
"George Blackball?"
"Yes."

a dippant junior or many and dippant junior decided and the second side of the second sid

water, and in response to my "Come in" if he young barrister presented himself. He was, and is, a tall, pale, thoughtful-looking man of eight-and-twenty, with a calm, penetratians, dark bine eye, a delicately-cut nose, as the state of eye white a calm, penetratians, dark bine eye, a delicately-cut nose, as the state of eye white teeth that flashed as the state of eye white teeth that flashed as the state of eye white teeth that flashed as the state of eye as the state of a rich, in common with his curly hair, are of a rich, in common with his curly hair, are of a rich, in common with his curly hair, are of a rich, in common with his curly hair, are of a rich, in common with his curly hair, are of a rich, in common with his curly hair, are of a rich, in common with his curly hair, are of a rich, in common with his curly hair, are of a rich, in common with his curly hair, are of a rich, in common with his curly hair, are of a rich, in common with his early hair, are of a rich, in common with his explaints, and we have a constant of the outside-car to take me to the ratiway station.

"What a chance, to stumble on you, sir "he gaily exclained by the self-day of the state of his state of the self-day of the late of his respective flest, is gave over the gentle only seductive flest, is gave over the gentle of my seductive flest, is gave over the gentle of my seductive flest, is gave over the gentle of my seductive flest, is gave over the gentle of my seductive flest, is gave over the gentle of my seductive flest, is gave over the gentle of my seductive flest, is gave over the gentle of my seductive flest, is gave over the gentle of my seductive flest, in the state of the set of the set of my seductive flest, is gave over the gentle

to his J.-P. ship. I took my cigar to the veranda, and Blackball, having letters to

veranda, and filackball, having letters to the shadow of the mountain falls athwart the lowly plain,

And the shadow of the cloudlet hangs above the mountain's head

And the highest hearts and lowest wear the shadow of some pain,

And the smile has scarcely flitted ere the anguished tear is shed.

For no eyes have there been ever without a weary tear,

And those lips cannot be human which

I was slitting smoking in a shady corner and enjoying the eigar. The scenery, and the mild-morning air, when I suddenly perceived a white object in motion amongst the trees the eighth of the distance to a few hundred yards from the house. A more kerchief.

For no eyes have there been ever without a weary tear.

And those lips cannot be human which

scratinizing glance revealed a pocket-hand-weavy tear.

And those lips cannot be human which have never heaved a sigh;
For without the dreary winter there has never been a year.

And the tempests hide their terrors in the calmest summer sky.

So this dreary life is passing, and we move amid its maze.

And we grope along together, half in darkness, half in light;
And our hearts are often hardened by the mysteries of our ways.

Which are never all in shadow and are never wholly bright.

And our dim eyes ask a beacon and our weary feet aguide.

And our hearts are often hardened by the meaning and the key;
And a cross gleams o'er our pathway,—on it hangs the Crucified,
And han he answers all our yearnings by the whisper, "Follow Me."

MY CHRISTMAS AT BARNA-KERRY.

Ned's prophecy regarding the fishing proved correct, and we trudged back to Barnakerry without having seen the fin of a fast."

"When is hee y! the way, I've asked one of your cloth temple for purposes I told him you were flay, and he rose at mo feel it is stopping at Inchaten piece of the propose of I told him you were flay, and he rose at mo feel it is stopping at Inchaten piece in the stopping at Inchaten piece in the

tion."
"But I consider it is due," she haughtily exclaimed; "and yet I am precluded from affording it by circu stances so inexpressibly bitter as to render my silence nothing short of an acony."

which he cited was repealed years and years ago, but, my dear Mr. Daly, he was in earnest ago, but, my dear Mr. Daly, he was in earnest, and an earnest man, woman, or child is Backedall, who was already attired in conventional dinner costume, scated himself on the edge of my bed, and clasping his right knee in both hands, and wagging his foot backwards and forwards, suddenly asked "Who is that lovely girl I encountered just now in the corridor?"

"Describe your lovely girl."

"The young barrister instantly presented me with an admirable word-portrait of Emily Primrose."

"She is a Miss Pimrose."

"Any relation?"

"Any relation?"

"N-I can't say."

"Any relation?"

"N-I can't say."

"Any relation?"

"N-I can't say."

"One you know, Mr. Daly, that Miss Primrose and interest the primrose of the primrose. The more of the face once, that he had a pandonime, and drank such a deep, deep draught of list into years, such as the primrose down to definer." I interrupted this fine, straight, visit state, that was a mind way and my manner toward Miss Primrose and fine was formal, if not ley. I saw George Blackbail in love with his young fallow to fall in love with his young fady. The midnight visit state, that had young fellow to fall in love with his young fallow to fall in love with his young fady. The midnight visit state, that had young fellow to fall in love with his young fady. The midnight visit state, the was a mandally was part of the large of the primrose, and I didn't choose to hope the with the solution of the primrose, and I didn't choose to hope the year of the wind was plaid. "I'm glad you like her."

"Yery you dindeed,"

"Young the promote the primrose is charming."

"Young the promote the primrose is charming."

"Young the promote to the primrose is charming."

"Young the promote the primrose is charming."

"Young the promote the primrose is charming."

"Young the promote the primrose is charmin

"Are you sleepy, sir?"
"I am."
"Try a eigar?"
"I never smoke.

### ROME.

### HOW SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE CON-DUCT A PRISON FOR WOMEN.

It cannot be said that the female prison is one of the sights of Rome, first, because few strangers visit it, and secondly, because prisons, even for the indefatigable tourist, do not fall within the category of tourist, do not fall within the category of his "sights;" and it is not mentioned by Murray. Nevertheless, the Government female prison, under the exclusive care of the Belgian Sisters of Providence, is a

place to be visited.

One of the great works accomplished by the zeal and intelligence of the great Almoner of Pius IX. the late Mgr. de Merode, was the reformation of the prison system. Twenty-seven years ago he brought the Sisters of Providence to Rome, and placed in their hands the female prison at the Termini. It was a hideous place for dirt, disorder and neglect. The good Sisters soon introduced cleanliness, method and a careful system of religious training. They reformed the prison within a year. When the Italian Government took possession of Rome in 1870, the female prisoners were reduced to 50: the buildings at the Termini were required for other purposes, and it was thought that the cowould be sent to other gaols, and the Sisters sent home. The poor women implored of the civil authorities not to separate them from the Sisters. Mgr. de Mercie who had be defined as ode, who had bought an immense property on the eastern side of Rome, devised a plan for saving from destruction the work on which he had already expended so much. He lent the nuns the great Villa Altieri, which stands between the Lateran and Santa Croce, somewhat to the north of both, and allowed them to enter into terms with the new Government. The terms with the new Government. The Sisters offered to provide a prison and everything connected with it, and to carry out all the regulations of the Government without any further cost to the State than 80 centesimi, about 8d a week for each prisoner. The offer was accepted. Mgr. de Merode then spent between £5,000 and £6,000 most the research. Mgr. de Merode then spent between £5,000 and £6,000 upon the necessary arrange-ments; and after a short time the famous Villa Altieri, with its magnificent external flight of steps, busts and statues, became a

prison.

The other day the Count de Merode, who The other day the Count de Merode, who has inherited a large portion of his brother's property, and who keets up all his brother's favorite charities, invited me to meet him and the Countess at the prison; and accordingly, accompanied by two friends, I drove over there yesterday morning. We were at once conducted into the long work-room, where 150 women were employed—the younger ones in lace-making. ployed—the younger ones in lace-making, Brussels point, Valenciennes, and other commoner kinds of lace—the older ones in preparing articles for trousseaux, and the less skillful in darning, mending and he less skillful in darning, including chitting. Two Sisters presided, and everybody seemed as busy as she could be. There were criminals of all kinds, including murderors. They did not strike me as having the bratal countenance one is fami-liar with in English prisons, but my more intelligent companion thought he recognized the well marked and well known

The whole establishment is managed by fourteen Sisters. They have no assistance whatever beyond that given by the prisons themselves. They are respected and cloved by the convicts. The Sisters never bunish directly for any fault committed. They report the delinquencies requiring punishment to the director, who is an offi-

gone to rest. The voluntary life of char-ity led by the Sisters is in many respects more penitential than the penal life of the poor convicts themselves—such is the heroism of Christian charity.

The prisoners are allowed to wear their hair, and are called by their own names. Each one is a personal and separate object of the Sisters' care. The dietary of the of the Sisters' care. The dietary of of the Sisters' care. The dietary of the prisoners is poor, but abundant. Coffee in the morning, thick vegetable soup for dinner and supper, with two pounds of bread a day, to be divided as each one pleases between her three meals. Twice a

inspect but to admire.

The Sisters of Providence have two convents in London; they seem to devote themselves to all kinds of work of charity and education. They have a thoroughly practical turn, and it is entirely consecrated the service of God and of their neigh-

Strangers going to Rome would do well o visit the female prison at Villa Altieri. They may examine there the manufacture of lace by hand, and ladies may make purchases from the Sisters more economically and more satisfactory than in the

### TREACHEROUS CATHOLICS.

WHAT IS TO BE THOUGHT OF CATHOLICS WHO SUPPORT BAD NEWSPAPERS.

We reprint from the Civilta Cattolica ome just remarks which it made a few years ago at the opening of the last

jubilee.
"Since the days of Boniface VIII. history does not record a "holy year" (jubilee) published in the midst of such eligious calamity and civil distress as this present one inaugurated by our Holy Father Pope Pius IX. Whereever we look we see cause for sorrow. In almost every country of the world the Church is ersecuted, either openly, in the style Diocletian, or secretly, as was done by dian the Apostate. Satan's great sect, "Freemasonry," directly or indirectly the mistress of almost every public power in Christendom, labors, with a fury inspired by its master, to destroy, so far as it can, the reign of Jesus Christ upon earth, and every species of order along with it.

We believe it to be a work worthy of

We believe it to be a work worthy of all the journals devoted to Holy Church, and to the great interests of Christianity, to arouse Catholics to make every possible effort to prepare the return of an order and a peace longed for by everyone, and without which Europe will end by falling into an abyse of barbarism. As in the days of St. Jerome, we see

realized around us now the complaint made by that illustrions saint. The bar-

malady of our age, namely, perversion of mind and corruption of heart. This press is nothing else than falshood and blasphemy erected into a system. Every Catholic knows this, and yet many Catholics subscribe to these papers. They pay them the tribute of their money, and,

pay them the tribute of their money, and, what is still worse, to a certain degree, the tribute of their intellect.

The pretext of arming oneself against the sophistry, impiety, and falsehood of journalists, is not a sufficient excuse. No one ought to think himself invulnerable, heaven a sufficient to the source of the them. able, because experience proves that the upsetting of brains, even amongst the most sensible Catholics, has its origin in

cannot be aware of the evil wrought by such books upon themselves, their children, and their servants. The writer of these pages recollects seeing one day, on a table in a sumptuous drawing-room belonging to a grand lady devoted to the practice of religious and recommendations. practices of religion, and merging into old age, at one side the edifying life of one of St. Teresa's angelic daughters, and at the other a bad French novel, the title of which alone made one blush."

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE ROMA CATIOLIC CHURCH.

The saint specific not sain specific to saint specific to a saint specific to saint specific specific to saint specific to saint specific to saint specific specific to saint specific to saint specific specific to saint specific to saint specific to saint specific prisoners at Perugia and Bologna, as well and of all the ecclesiastical establishments | Nevada. Men had failed him often | Young man, remember this.—Traveller.

Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flour-ished at Antioch, when idols were still ished at Antioch, when idols were worshipped in the temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge, to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's.— Lord Macauley.

### DR. SMILES ON "DUTY."

Our English Catholic exchanges contain very complimentary notices of Dr. Smiles' new book, "Duty." "We are glad to see a Protestant author," says the Catholic Times, of Liverpool, "who is so widely read and admired, show, as he does in this volume, a large acquaintance with Catholic men and motives. Dr. Smiles has known to what motives. Dr. Smiles has known at the Church he might turn in search of splendid illustrations of his new theme; and among the heroic men and women who did their duty to God, to man and to beast, who m he sets forth as models, are to be found Catholic saints and priests, and lay women and men. Especially admirable is Dr. Smiles account of St. Charles Borromeo and of Savonarola. In speaking of the great Florentine monk, Dr. Smiles avoids the vulgar error of referring to him as a precursor of the Reformation. 'His aim,' says the author of "Self-help," 'was not to desert the Church, but to tighten the bonds of liberty and religion; it was for his intense love of liberty that he was put to death.' St. Augustine, St. Chrysostom and Peter the Hermst, Galileo and Columbus, Chateaubriand and Count de Maistre, Mrs. Chisholm and Miss Stanley—these are only a few of the Catholic names with which 'Duty' bristles, and which will win for it special favor among Catholic read-

### A RELIC OF THE HOLY BLOOD,

St. Paul's Church, London, was at one time one of the venerable churches in existence. The cathedral known as "Old istence. The cathedral known as "Old St. Paul's" dates from the time of Bishop Maurice, A. D. 1080. This wonderful edifice was nearly six hundred feet in length, and the summit of the spire rose to within a short distance of five hundred feet from the ground. It was made of wood covered with lead, and had relies a poor man's. When one begins life in the role of a imless wealth he is apt to end it in the role of a vagrant. He is a trump to within a short distance of five factoring and by that illustrious saint. The bardarians are strong through our crimes: pecatis nostris barbari fortes sont.

The barbarians of the revolution are strong in Catholic countries, because a large number of Catholics, directly or indirectly, take the side of revolt and partonize it.

We have often laid before our readers what a tertible plague revolutionary jurnalism is, which, wherever it penetrates, inoculates with and engenders, increases and spreads, as much as it can, the social malady of our age, namely, perversion of malady of our age, namely, perversi who visited it with the proper disposit

—Father O'Brien's History of the Mass.

### FLOWERS FROM THE "SEED PLOTS."

Bishop Moorehouse, in his inaugural address at the opening of the Church of England Assembly of Victoria, thus refers to the "educated larrikins."—"I hear it, on the testimony of a public officer, that al-They report the delinquencies requiring punishment to the director, who is an officer of the Government. But before doing so they endeavor to obtain an admission of her guilt from the culprit. When the director comes he sees the offenders separately and alone, and reads over the charges made against them. He then awards the punishment, consisting of reduced dietary or solitary confinement, and the Sisters carry it out at one or after a delay of a few days, as they judge expedient for the prisoner. Their great object is to convince the culprit and convert her will.

The prisoners rise at 6.30, they have about the hours' work during the day, and go to bed at 8. The Sisters irise at 4.30, and do not retire till the prisoners are all gone to rest. The voluntary life of charity is led by the Sisters is in many respects.

The prisoners rise at 4.30, and do not retire till the prisoners are all gone to rest. The voluntary life of charity is led by the Sisters is in many respects. Victoria we are developing a new

The history of that church joins togebreathings, and wondered at his calm resignation. Gradually the pulse of life throbbed fainter and fainter. There was no death-struggle, it is recorded, ne parting pang; but the flicker of a smile, like the passage of Heaven's own light, crossed his face, as he murmured, "Jesus." And the wings of the dove had come, and God's lest gift was death. The last was and Hope.

as of the one in Rome. They are much respected by the Government, so that they, at least, have nothing to complain of. The director at Rome, who is bound frequently to inspect their establishment, is accustomed to say that he comes not to improve the transfer of the mall. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain, before the Frank had passed the kind of the mall. She was great and out over its threshold he carried the courage and, inspiration necessary for any duty which he might find in his path. And so as he was going out for the last courage and, inspiration necessary for any duty which he might find in his path. And so as he was going out for the last time, as had been his won't he turned to leave a loving word for the wife and the bairns. A strong, a tender and true man was Judge Hillhouse.

### BETTER THOUGHTS.

Men who make money rarely saunter; nen who save money rarely swagger.

Getting up in the morning is like get-ting up in the world. You cannot do either without more or less of self-denial. Socrates said that there are two sciences ich every man ought to learn-first, the science of speech, and, second, the more difficult one of silence.

If thou wouldst conquer thy weakness, thou must never gratify it. No man is compelled to evil; his consent only makes it his. It is no sin to be tempted, but to be overcome.—William Penn.

St. Augustine, in his sermon De Tempore, thus explains in what consists true life: "It consists," he says, "in thinking justly, speaking rightly, and laboring virtuously."—Bonum cogitare, bonum dicere,

bonum facere. A good honest laugh at a good honest joke or bit of sarcasm rubs out the gathering wrinkles of care; but an ill-tempered joke is like a poisoned arrow, which makes a wound, and leaves its poison after it has been withdrawn.

Christ's working was miraculous to us but it was natural to him. He could produce results without the long previous processes which we have to use. He spake and it was done. That was His nature; His natural authority over the kingdom of physical force.—Prof. Sewall.

Society is like the echoing hills. It gives back to the speaker his words; groan for groan, song for song. Wouldst thou have thy social scenes to resound with music? Then speak ever in the melodious strains of truth and love. "With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again."—Dr. David Thomas.

" Pour in knowledge gently." Plato, "Pour in knowledge gently." Plato, one of the wisest men of ancient Greece, observed that the minds of children are like bottles with very narrow mouths. If you attempt to fill them too rapidly, much knowledge is wasted and little received, whereas with a small stream they are easily filled. Those who would make prodigies of young children act as wisely as if they would pour a pail of water into a pint measure.

into a pint measur Many great saints and great men have

returns exhibit no trace, although they are so often fallaciously quoted as a reliable test of our moral condition. You know what ordinary criminals are. You have yet to learn what intelligent criminals can be—what a scourge to society, what a terrible peril to the commonwealth."

\*\*SAINT IGNATIUS.\*\*

The saint spent his last night on earth alone—alone with God. He had no pain, no anxiety. Ease had come to his body, peace to his soul. When the san rose on the world, and lighted up the hills of Rome, the last hour of the founder of the Society of Jesus had come. He lay quite straight in his narrow bed. His face was towards Heaven, and he joined his palms together and placed his hands on his breast like one in prayer. His loving sons, weeping that the hour had come upon them so suddenly, stood round the bed; they watched him as he lay, listened to his quiet breathings, and wondered at his calm resignation. Gradually the pulse of life throbbed fainter and fainter. There was no death-struzole, it is recorded to His own divine Person. Heaven is the dwelling-place of God, a place of spotless purity and happiness. All, therefore, who would, obtain heaven and enjoy it must be pure. Though God exists essentially throughtout the whole universe, being present everywhere and beholding all things, yet we conceive that in heaven the fulness of his glory is more manifestly displayed. Here the rays of Divinity concentrate and form a a stoomet, he was come and following sory is more manifestly displayed. Here the rays of Divinity concentrate and form a a stoomet, and following sory is glorious focus. Heaven, a place as well as a state, having a pure and holy God as its governor dwelling within it, whose absolute holiness drives far from his presence all that is unclean, and fills the place with beauty and glory, making an abode of unmingled bliss, Being, then, a place of purity and bliss, they who enter there, according to the fitness of things as well as by divine appointment, must be holy and acquainted with happiness. One en

### HOPE.

Hope brings good tidings about us, not so as to be handled, but so as to be owned and rejoiced in. Hope prophesies to us. Hope makes us free of the universe. I am a pilgrim, and life is what I have to travel over; and oh! I have many dangers and many wants. But hope is my all inand many wants. But hope is my all in-all nearly. Hope is light, and courage, and a staff; and when I sit down it is a friend to talk with; and when I suffer it is an angel to stand by and strengthen me; and when I have wandered away in sin and repented and returned to the right path, then from hope I get peace of mind and newness of virtue.

### A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. If cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smining.

been broken secure always, old he carried the in necessary for any find in his path, g out for the last con't he turned to r the wife and the nder and true man

DUGHTS.

ney rarely saunter; arely swagger. orning is like getless of self-denial. ere are two sciences to learn—first, the second, the more

fy it. No man is onsent only makes be tempted, but to Penn.

what consists true says, "in thinking tly, and laboring ordere, bonum dicere,

at a good honest ubs out the gather-ut an ill-tempered ed arrow, which leaves its poison brawn. miraculous to u

him. He could the long previous tave to use. He lee. That was His uthority over the lorce.—Prof. Sewall. echoing hills. It er his words; groan er in the melodious ove. "With what all be measured to

up his children in sorry for it before , self-dependence blity are just as rich man's son as one begins life in the he is apt to end t. He is a trump at a tramp.

completely some ed in their own at candidate, who his mind to poli-t church member church had just hope it will suphope it will sup es," was the absent

e gently." Plato, of ancient Greece, s of children are s of children are narrow mouths, them too rapidly, sted and little re-small stream they who would make iren act as wisely a pail of water

d great men have n when they were I may name Sir ut three hundred le was afterwards B. Taney, Chief

tholic Christians, nents or Precepts re the Command-lf. Our Blessed that to obey the is just the same elf; and, on the ll look upon any of the Church, ce and contempt ne Person.

ing-place of God, ty and happiness. ild obtain heaven re. Though God ghtout the whole everywhere and yet we conceive ayed. Here the and holv God as within it, whose far from his presum, and fills the glory, making an ass. Being, then, bliss, they who the fitness of incomparison. t without purity an unfitness to an unitness to sunfitness would Purity and hap-nat one is evidence has no spiritual of heart.

ngs about us, not o as to be owned prophesies to us. the universe. I what I have to ope is my all-in-at, and courage, set down it is a when I suffer it d strengthen me; red away in sin and to the right et peace of mind

by. e to a man's re-topping for one married friend for five or six cross baby. Il need only Hopell and smining. In Memoriam.

In Memoriam.

Sister M. Delphine, who died at St. Joseph's Convent, Hamilton, Ont., Dec. Sth., 1880, in the 22nd year of her Holy Profession.

From over the calm, still, sparkling sea, Where silver-wing'd angels glide
Through the misty light from the valley On the Great Eternal side,
A lily-graced bark is sailing,
With a host of angels fair—
Their mission is glad and holy,
They a happy aspect bear,
Enter they the bower of Jesus' Heart,
With a tread of gentlest peace,
And want to the Blest Empire above,
A spirit of God's own lease—
A harvest rare of beautiful work—
A sacrifice sublime—
A nobel life of brilliant acts
For never-ending time!—
The mvriad-legion terrors dark,
That Death's steel shaft impart,
Are not for thee, pure blooming flower,
Thou'st chosen the "better part."
Thou'st welcome, indeed, in the Spirit Land,
Thy hands are laden well,
And the Seraphim of the angel-choir—
Alone thy beauties tell!
Yea, bright one, thy tranquil face,
Could soothe the wildest heart,
Thy magic power could lead the mind,
Afar from Sorrow's smart:
We'll miss thee here from among our midst,
We'll sigh for thy tender smile,

Afar from the here from another midst, we'll miss thee here from another midst, we'll sigh for thy tender smile.

Ah! we'll meet again on the Coral Stream In a short—a passing while!

Farewell, and sweetly sleep, dear Spouse, Of the bright, Supernal One.

In thy lonely hallowed bed, with beautiful work well done!

May night-birds chant thee happy songs, And green willows o'er thee weep, The sliver stars from the arch'd dome, A glorious vigil iseep!

And green willows o'er thee weep.

And green willows o'er thee weep.

The sliver stars from the arch'd dome, A glorious vigil iseep!

ANGELIQUE, E. DE M. Hamilton, Ont.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

seems to be to knock those Irishmen down first, and then give them a poor man's plaster. The chances are, poor man's plaster. The chances are, them what they have. They have a however, that they will not get the plaster, or, if they do, it will be a all if they came by it honestly. But very cheap one.

adelphia, held for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Irish pressile. Par Landing F. Hanstmann owns 175,000 acres, rental over £50, people, Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, 000; Lord Hartington's father, 200, D. D, said, in the course of his re- 000 acres and £180,000 a year; Lord marks: "The priests of the Catholic Spencer, 27,000 acres and £46,000 Church, and particularly in America, never intrude themselves into politics, but when the time comes for acres and £12,000; Mr. Dodson, 3,000 the Catholic clergy to advance, by their moral support, the cause of eternal right and justice, then they will be found to the fore. When the rights of man, his dignity, his moral elevation, are imperilled, then, I feel, the landed interest had an even more I have, as a priest, something to do.

The New Orleans Picayune has received a letter dated British Honduras, Feb. 9, from the Rev. Henry Gillet, S. J., in which he says he was intensely interested with the precise details of his arrest and terrible ex ecution in Guatemala City, as described in the American papers of Jan. 24. Father Gillett further states that he was never in Guate mala, and knows nothing about the politics of that State. He requests

in glossy curls over her shoulders. from her forehead and face, and in other respects her toilet is in contrast with the 'tashionable young lady of Madison square.' She dresses in black, usually in alpaca, cut to neatly fit her slender figure, and the sombre costume is relieved only by delicate bits of white ruche at the throat and sleeves."

speeches in Parliament, Mr. Glad- them to be carried over his road. stone made a very graceful allusion to O'Connell. He said he thought he ought to say of O'Connell "upon every decision of his life-long agitation, so far as his intentions and best efforts were concerned, that he never set him- the vile stuff stopped short of no were concerned, that he never set himself to what would tend to a breach of law or public order." Will Mr. Gladstone answer, then, why was it that an army of British soldiers, armed with cannon and steel, were sent out to suppress O'Connell's Clontarf monting? But thus it is glaved. The vile stuff stopped short of no means, however infamous, to dissemble the rising generation of the community. They even went so far as to throw specimens of their atrocious publications over the walls of semplements of the property of the vile stuff stopped short of no means, however infamous, to dissemble the rising generation of the community. They even went so far as to throw specimens of their atrocious publications over the walls of semplements of the vile stuff stopped short of no means, however infamous, to dissemble the rising generation of the community. They even went so far as to throw specimens of their atrocious publications over the walls of semplements. meeting? But thus it is always.
O'Connell was as much abused by the O'Connell was as much abused by the English Government of his day as assured that our Catholic parents are the leaders of the present agitation alive to the necessity of guarding are to-day. To-day O'Connell, when their children against this abominhe is in his grave, when his generation has passed away, while the total new passed away away passed away new passed n tion has passed away, while the rights that he strove for are still harmless papers into their housewill not be a reproduction of this edifying spectacle.

GEORGE ELIOT, in one of her works thus remarks on "The Imitation:"—
The small, old-fashioned book for which you need only pay sixpence at a book-stall, works miracles to there is time lost that could be to finish his business. He will take a week to finish his business. He will take a week to finish his business. He will take a week to finish his business. He will take a week to finish his business. He will take a week to finish his business. He will take a week to finish his business. He will take a week to finish his business. The business that it will take a week to finish his busines

and treatises newly issued leave all things as they were before. It was written down by a band that waited for the heart's prompting: it is the chronicle of a solitary, hidden anguish, struggle, trust, and triumph—they want illustrated papers, get them the "Hustrated Catholic Americant of the "Hustrated Catholic Americant of the "Hustrated Catholic Americant of the "Illustrated Catholic Americant of the " chromete of the guish, struggle, trust, and triumph—not written on velvet cushions to teach endurance to those who are treading with bleeding feet on the stones. And so it remains to all stones. And so it remains to all stones are papers contain light reading which will prove profitable to your family. We say again: Burn the Yankee love-and-murder weeklies. If you have to be stending of Dublin, presided. It is stated that amongst the important process of the profit of the p and human consolations; the voice of do not, you will bitterly regret it a brother who, ages ago, felt and suffered, and renounced—in the

THE Coercion Bill has passed, as composing the present Cabinet. It every one expected it would. Now for the Land Bill. The procedure dition of these good men. None of in the management of these vast estates they must be made to act on At a recent mass meeting in Phil- the principle that other men are en acres and £3,500. Lord Huntly who has just enrolled himself in the ranks of the administration, is owner of 90,000 acres and £27,000 a year. There are others besides, but these are the largest. In the late cabinet formidable representation, the Duke formidable representation, the Duke of Richmond having the largest number of acres—viz., 286,000—and the Duke of Northumberland the having the largest part of the Arms Bill and introduce the Land Bill having the largest water water water that a decision of great importance has been taken by the Cabinet, viz., to drop the Arms Bill and introduce the Land Bill having any delay. (apparent or presumptive) to large estates—Lord John Manners, Lord Sandon, and Col. Stanley. These three sprigs of nobility sat in the cabinet with 150,000 acres and £280,000 a year among them."

This is an age of progress—startling progress—Thougands of priors.

The Home Rulers have determined to exhaust the sittings of Wednesday and Thursday with amendments to the Protection Bill.

Pannell embarked for Economy. (apparent or presumptive) to large

the publication of this letter to relieve the anxiety of firends and satisfy the claims of truth.

Here is one of the newest ideas. It is an American one. The Willoughby Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, should apply for a pattent "The Reverend Miss Anna Oliver, the young lady pastro of the Willoughby Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, is thus described by an admiring writer in the X.Y. Shou." Miss Oliver, in Brooklyn, is about 26 or 27 years old, with coal-black eyes, brunette complexion, and raven black hair, which falls in glossy curls over her shoulders. Sho brushes how here seems the publication of the superstitions, and the superstitions and the "superstitions" and idolars were called on the superstitions," and the superstitions and idolars were called on the superstitions, and arm mear Parsontown, a total of \$55,000 remitted by that paper. The immense crowd present were greatly excited on Wednesday by the Irish World to the Land League Secretary at Paris, making the Land League Secretary at Paris, making the Land League Parsontown, a total of \$55,000 remitted by that paper. The immense crowd present were greatly excited on Wednesday by the Irish World to the Land League Parsontown, a total of \$55,000 remitted by that paper. The immense crowd present were greatly excited to the first enterprising "evangeliser" who comes around and promises to labor of the Willoughby Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, is thus described by an admiring community. At the Annual Meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Charles of the Society for the Suppression of the Charles of the Society for the Suppression of the Charles of the Society of the Suppression of the Charles of the Society of the Suppression of the Charles of the Society of the Suppression of the Charles of the Society of the Suppression of the Charles of the Society of the Suppression of the Suppression of the Society of the Suppression of the Society of the Suppression of the Suppression of the Suppression of the S had been made, 147 years imprison-ment had been inflicted, and \$55,650 fines imposed; 14,495 pounds of plates, and 1,316,088 songs, etc., had been seized. Chicago had passed an fines imposed; 14,495 pounds of plates, and 1,316,088 songs, etc., had been seized. Chicago had passed an ordinance forbidding the distribution of quack circulars on the streets, and other Western cities were taking tion of quack circulars on the street, and other Western cities were taking steps to prevent the circulation of napers published in this city which take the circulation of napers published in the circulat IN THE course of one of his recent derbilt had said he would not allow The good work did not meet with the support it merited, it was claimed, on account of the impossibility of civing publicity to the nature and giving publicity to the nature and widespread circulation of this per-nicious matter. The circulators of inaries devoted to the training and wanting to his country, is panegyrized by a British Minister. Let us hope that what the future will bring from the bookstore the American weekly story-paper, burn it, and ferbid them purchasing it again. You bid them purchasing it again. You

sund human consolations; the voice of a brother who, ages ago, felt and suffered, and renounced—in the cloister, perhaps, with serge, gown, and tonsured head, with much chanting and long fasts, and with a fashion of speech different from ours—but under the same silent fair-off heavens, and with the same passion at desires, the same strivings, the same failures, the same weariness.

\*\*Can any reasonable man expect that the present government of England will bring in a Land Bill doing justice to the tenantry of Ireland, As well might we expect the distillers to present a petition for the suppression of the whiskey traffic or the breweries. Here we have a list of the noble lords and Honorable and Right Honorable gentlemen composing the present Cabinet. It is interesting to ponder over the condition of these good men. None of them appear to be very poor. Their little nests age all feathered most luxuriously. We do not begunder them what they have. They have a first many thanks and a fashion. They are doing it—after fashion. They are doing it—af

Lord Kimberly, 11,000 acres and You see there are more than twice as many £25,060; Lord Northbrook, 10,000 Irish people here as in Ireland; and these are

### THE CABLE BUDGET FROM IRE-LAND.

ALL OF WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT BE TRUE.

The Standard of Wednesday asserts heaviest rental, £176,000. Then there were in the cabinet three heirs (apparent or presumptive) to large tion has been forwarded to Bolton,

stroyed by the society's agents. For selling obscene literature, 142 arrests had been made. 147 years imprison— Land Bill should be known before the meetings were held. Dillon denied that

were immoral in their tone, and Van-derbilt had said he would not allow cards of membership are being issued every week. The rmount received this week was £1,236, £300 being from Irish

Bill until he introduces it in the House, with a reasonable prospect of having the Bill come to a vote at an early day, without being subjected to fruitless delays by

evicted in the south and west of Ireland. Representatives of the committee continue to attend the land sales occasioned by the non-payment of rents. The police and soldiers are obliged to protect the com-

portion of the Republican press which up-holds the cause of the Home Rulers. Parnell will return to London to take part in the discussion of the Land Bill.
Bradiaugh, Burt, Labouchere, Thomson

They came into office "pledged to the eyes," as Mr. Chamberlain avowed, to do justic to Ireland. They are doing it—after a fashion. They acknowledge that Ireland and way there; that matters cannot go on at the present rate. So they call Parliament togetheratan unusually early time with the purpose of settling Irish affairs, and bring in a Coercion Bill.—Catholic Review.

The Boston Advertiser is troubled over Mr. Parnell's visit to America, and it reminds the people of Cork that they "elected him to fight England in the House of Commons and directly, not in the United States, and indirectly," Oh, don't mind, perhaps he can fight more effectively here, friend. You see there are more than twice as many Irish people here as in Ireland; and these are a very potent lever to move the moral force of nations against England's iniquitous course in Ireland.—Pilot.

They came eyes, "as Mr. Chamberlain avowed, to do justice to Ireland, so far from allaying the universal discontent, will intensify existing evils and lead to a prolonged and angreagitation.

"III—That, our confidence in the good sense and generous feelings of our flocks being unshaken, we are persuaded that the immediate introduction into Parliament of a Land Bill, framed on principles of justice to all existing rights, would be the signal to call back peace and a sense of security to all classes; and that we cannot refrain from giving expression to the fears entertained by many that, should order seem to reign by the power of coercion, the branch of the legislature which is regarded as unfavorable to popular rights may either totally reject or substantially nullify any measure of practical utility submitted to its consideration—a result which we cannot contemplate without serious alarm.

"He dward, Archbishop of Dublin,"

"+Edward, Archbishop of Dublin,
"Chairman.
"College, Maynooth, Jan. 25, 1881."

### LOCAL NOTICES.

a specialty.

Just Received.—New Valencia, Sultana

JUST RECEIVED.—New Valencia, Sultana and layer raisins, new currants and figs, this season's canned tomatoes and peaches, fine wines and liquors, Carling's and Labatt'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 removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacka" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken our rest by a sick child suffering and cry with the excrucialing pain of authors

WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

PROVERBS.	PROVERBS.
For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spiritis, rely on Hop Bitters.  Read of, procure, and use Hop Bitters, you will be strong, healthy and happy. "Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautial? Then use Hop Bitters."  The greatest appedizer, stomach, and liver regulator-Hop Bitters. Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers, and Ludles need Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance.	Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose. "Fair skin, rosy cheeks and sweets breath in Hop Bitters." Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by 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
	1

### NEW SPRING TWEEDS!

NHW SPRING TWEEDS!!

SPRING TWEEDS

PETHICK & MCDONAL First Door North of City Had,

RICHMOND STRE

# THE LONDON MUTUAL

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cept by itself.

Intending Insurers Will Note,
Ist. That the "London Mutual" was th
pioneer of cheap farm insurance in Canada
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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.

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Head, Throat and Lung affections have became as curable as any class of diseases that
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# NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Superintendent General off Indian Affairs, and
endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will
be received at this Office up to noon of saturday, 26th 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-consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural
Implements, Tools, Harness, &c.
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.

accepted.

[No Newspaper to insert without special authority from this Department through the Queen's Printer.]

L VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent

General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, 17th Jan., 1881.

The time for receiving tenders for Indian Supplies is hereby extended to noon of Saturday, the 5th March, 1881.

L. VANKOUGHNET.

Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian affairs.

Department of Indian affairs, Ottawa, 14th February, 1881. §

### PARLOR PICTURE STORE O. B. GRAVES CARVER & GILDER

### Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASHOVIAU ALUTUAL BENEFIT CASSOCIATION.—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and thirt Thursday of every month, at the Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX Wileson, Rec.-Sec.

### Professional.

DR. W. J. McGuigan, Graduate

McDONALD, SURGEON DEN rist. Office—Dundas street, 3 doors eas chmood street, London, Ont. 4 ly DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE-

J. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, AT TORNEY, Solicitor, etc. Office—No. 83 Dundas street, London.

### Miscellancous

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE—COR-AKLIOUCUTH HOUSE, COR-NER Front and Simeoe streets, Toronto, d up with all modern improvements. In proximity to railways. Every conveni-and comfort guaranteed at reasonable ges. M. A. TROTTER & SON, y Proprietors.

K. THOMPSON'S LIVERY A. Queen's Avenue, next to Hyman's Boot and Shoe Manufactory. First-class rigs at moderate rates.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL—P. K. FINN, Proprieter. Rates \$1.00 per day, Entire satisfaction given. Opposite D. & M. Depot, Grand Rapids, Mich.

E. E. HARGREAVES, DEALER An Chean Lumber, Shingles, etc., Georgian Market Yard, 230 York st. 1.1y

DRY GOODS.

I. I. GIBBONS Would respectfully inform his customers and the public that he is receiving his New Stock of

SPRING

Which in a few days will be complete in every department. CASHMERES excellent value, from 25 cents to

One Dollar per yard. A CALL SOLICITED.

REMEMBER

GREAT

# DRY GOODS!

IS GOING ON.

The Sale will be continued during the present month.

## A. B. POWELL & CO. KID GLOVE HOUSE.

EATON'S PALACE HOUSE!

House of the City. Our Annual Stock Taking SALE now going on, being A GENUINE one attracts the purchesing public, who know that EATON means Bargains all through

The Big Importing

when he advertises a Sale.

BARGAINS in Flannels,
BARGAINS in Underclothing,
BARGAINS in Blankets,
BARGAINS in Clothing,
BARGAINS in Mantles,
BARGAINS in Millinery, Remember! Cheap and Reliable.

JAS. EATON & CO.,



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

Friday, 25th March, 1881 friday, 25th wheren, 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 list July next.
Printed notices containing further information 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.
R. W. BARKER
Post Office Inspector's Office,
London Feb 11th, 1881.

### The Catholic Mecord

Published every Friday morning at 428 Rich-mond Street.

Annual subscription.....

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

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

each week.
THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Believe me.

ve me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."

# Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAR. 4, 1881.

(OFFICIAL.)

LENTEN REGULATIONS FOR THE DIOCESE OF LONDON FOR 1881.

1st. All the week days of Lent, from sh Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening.
2nd. General usage has made it lawful

to take in the morning some tea or coffee, with a morsel of bread.

3rd. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence. But by a dispensation from the Holy See, A. D. 1874, for ten years, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this Diocese at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of Lent, with the exception of the Saturday in Ember week a d Easter Saturday 4th. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent.

5th. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal in Lent. 6th. There is no prohibition to use eggs,

butter, or cheese, provided the rul the quantity prescribed by the law of the fast be complied with.
7th. Lard may be used in preparing

fish, vegetables, etc., etc., etc., when but-ter cannot be easily procured. 8th. The Church excuses from the obli-

gation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like), the following classes of persons: First, the infirm; second, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; third, persons who are un-der the age of twenty-one years; fourth, women in pregnancy or nursing infants fifth, those who are enfeebled by old age and all who through any cause cannot fast without great prejudice to their health.

Persons who are in doubt as to whether.

in their circumstances, they are bound by the law of fast and abstinence should con-sult their confessor or pastor, and should follow his direction in the matter By order of His Lordship the Bishop,

W. O'MAHONY, Secretary.

### THE BISHOP'S PASTORAL

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the Lenten pastoral of his Lordship the Bishop of London, which will be found on 1st and 5th pages of this issue. Our readers, we are sure, will be edified and instructed by the perusal of this most appropriate pastoral from the pen of the first pastor of the diocese.

### DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED PRIEST.

It is with the most unfeigned and heartfelt sorrow-a sorrow which we are certain will be joined in by all our readers, without distinction of creed, class or nationality-that we announce the death of the good, the kind-hearted Right Rev. Charles Felix Cazeau, Domestic Prelate to His Holiness the Pope, Honorary is wasted and morey lost. Canon of the diocese of Aquino, in Italy, and Vicar General of the Quebec and Toronto Archdioceses. The melancholy event took place at his home in the Asylum of the Good Bishop of Kingston, left Queenstown | Coercion Acts since show how ste one o'clock on Saturday morning, to arrive in New York about Ash and was caused by an attack of inflammation of the lungs. He received days in that city, afterwards visiting the last Sacraments on Thursday afternoon at the hands of the Bishop with His Grace Archbishop Lynch.

Toronto, and staying a short time with His Grace Archbishop Lynch. of Chicoutimi, after which he grad- He will then proceed to Kingston, ually sank; he was unconsci us all day Friday. In him the excellent Province and a numerous cortege of institution over which he has presided with paternal care for nigh a quarter of a century loses a father DEATH OF FATHER BELANGER. and a friend. Nor is the loss confined to them; the widow, the orphan and all in distress or trouble of what- Quebec announcing the death of manship in Ireland presents one unever nature also participate in it; but Rev. Ferdinand Beianger, formerly broken line of failure. The result is by no class will his death be deplored Vicaire of St. Patrick's, at the age that to-day English rule is no mere more sincerely than by the Irish Ca- of fifty-seven. The sad event occured respected or assured of permanency whenever the opportunity presented on Thursday.

itself will live forever in their mem ory. Monsignor Cazeau had attained the seventy-third year of his age last 24th December--fifty-one of which he had passed in the priesthood.

### No MUSIC.

Your thorough-going disciple of John Knox abhors music in church. In the conventicles set up by men of this stamp, musical instruments were tlll lately entirely unknown. Woe betide that man indeed, who dared some time ago suggest such an innovation. But times have changed as well with the followers of Knox as with others. A new generation less mindful of sectarian prejudice than its progenitors has risen up to demand the introduction of musical instruments into the conventicles. The remnant of the old generation has already exhausted itself-but vainly -in denouncing the profanity of the "Kust of whustles." They have in Toronto, at Cook's Church, a very lively time over the musical difficulty. A majority of the congregation attending that church voted for and procured the introduction of an organ for an accompaniment to the choral service of the church. Some of the "ancients" took umbrage at the profanity of the innovators, and actually dragged the organ from the church, and placed it on the highway. Hinc illae lachrymae. There is now tribulation and gnashing of teeth in Cook's Church. The whole affair will be ventilated in the law courts. But the garment of puritanical unity has been rent and torn to shreds. Meantime, the "Kust of whusties" will be, from time to time, heard in the church.

### TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

The city of Ottawa boasts of a suburb called Hull. Hull is a quiet, orderly, unpretentious little city, and thoroughly Catholic. For some time the attention of certain zealous sectaries has been directed to the "evangelization" of Hull. Their purses have been loosened in that regard, to the extent of stationing and supporting a "missionary" there. Unable to find converts through teaching and preaching, the worthy missionary determined, at all events, to bring some sheep into his fold-resolved on abducting a Catholic young woman and claiming her as a "convert." His plans for the abduction were so well laid that in a short time he found himself master of the mended in Lord Clare's celebrated University young woman. But it so happened that the enjoyed the privile so fall that the dates cerebrated Union that she enjoyed the privilege of havtriflers even of the type evangelical. No sooner did they learn of the treachery of the missionary than they took steps to recover possession that they took steps to recover possession that they took steps to recover possession that the possession of the missionary than they took steps to recover possession that the possession of the missionary than they took steps to recover possession that the possession of the missionary than they took steps to recover possession that the possession of the missionary than they took steps to recover possession that they are the possession of the missionary than they took steps to recover possession that they are the possession that the of the woman. They found her in the midst of a "Sabbath-School" procession, and much to her satisfaction removed her to her home The missionary worked himself into an exsionary worked himself into an excitement, ran over to Ottawa, and gave his own version of the affair to certain of the correspondents there, the course of a century. What, then, was the situation of Ireland at the Revolution, and what is it at this day? The whole power and property of the country has been conferred by successive who at once flashed a sensational narrative over the wires. There will, no doubt, be indignation meetings held, and subscription lists opened over the affair, but we would humbly have been hemmed in on every side by the suggest to our separated brethren, old inhabitants of the island, brooding the propriety of a thorough investi what, then, was the security of the Eng gation of the case, with all its atten- lish settlers for their physical existence at dant circumstances, before eloquence

### THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Cleary, last Sunday week, and was expected accompanied by the Bishops of the

We have received a telegram from

### CONTINUED INJUSTICE. The British Government seems in-

capable of dealing justly with Ire-

land. British statesmen have frequently propounded views, which, if reduced to practice, would alleviate much of the misery and remove much of the discord from which Ireland so severely and so constantly suffers. No sooner, however, do these statesmen take office than they enter on a course of action directly opposed to the interests and desires of the Irish people. Mr. Giadstone, it is true, carried through Parliament his scheme, propounded in opposition, for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. But that rotten structure would have been, we know. maintained for years longer but for the dread of the New Ireland in America, whose generous, determined and aggressive attitude after the American rebellion gave courage to Ireland and struck terror into Britain. In their gratitude for even this small measure of relief, the Irish people allowed themselves to be lulled into the belief that from Mr. Gladstone they would also receive justice on the land and education questions. Never were people more bitterly deceived. The land act of 1870 proved from the beginning a complete failure, while his scheme of Irish University training was so obviously defective and impracticable that it brought on Mr. Gladstone the crushing defeat of 1874. The truth is that the British Government has nearly always, since the union directed legislation in the interests of the Protestant minority of Ireland. regardless of the rights and claims of the Catholic majority. To keep the nation in discord seems to be the duty of the British statesman in Ireland. If he can keep that unhappy country in subjection, his task done. The land holding minority and its retainers amongst Irish Protestants will never, as far as its influence goes, permit the Government

to lay the foundations of a peasant proprietary. A peasant proprietary would soon acquire such influence in the national and imperial councils that the denationalized minority could no longer maintain its rule of hatred and exclusiveness. The Dublin Freeman puts the case, we think very fairly:

A correspondent calls our attention to the striking similarity between the Irish Land policies of Pitt, Castlereagh, and Clare, eighty years ago; and that of Glad stone, Bright, and Forster now. The for spee

A new colony of new settlers, a motley crew, poured into Ireland, and were put session of the ancient inheritance

last century.

The whole of our island has been confiscated with the exception of the estates of five or six old families of English blood.

And no inconsider ble portion of the island has been confiscated twice, or perhaps title: and, from their first settlement they the Revolution, and what is the security of their descendants at this day? The powerful and commanding protection of Great Britain. If by any fatality it fails, you are at the mercy of the old inhabitants of the land." It was on this ground namely, to secure the property of the settlers and to crush the f rming tenantsthat the Union was carried, and the 57 policy has been maintained. Mr. Forster' Bill is an accentuation of this policy—it i a lettre de cachet ready for any one that says ent men often pract ice surprising ar tics; but Glaustone, Bright, and Forster putting on the cast-off shoes of Pitt, Castle-reagh, and Clare, supply an unique metam-orphosis

Legislation for the minority against the just claims and advancement of the entire island cannot meet with success. English statestholics. His services on their behalf on Sunday. The funeral took place than one hundred years ago. The

cord of civil war, the memory of which should long since have been obliterated from the Irish mind, being the consequence of English legislation, in regard of Ireland, it is no matter of surprise that the latter country derives no benefit from union with Great Britain. Every day adds to the discontent of the Irish people-every day increases the peril of the empire, but every day brings Ireland nearer to justice and freedom.

### A FRUITLESS ADMINISTRATION.

President Hayes will, in a few days, say tarewell to the White House. His administration-if we except certain financial successes of Secretary Sherman-has been a notable failure. He began to deal with the South in a spirit of apparent justice. The "stalwarts," however, took such alarm that the President abandoned the tone of conciliation which marked his early Presidential utterances. His latter messages have been couched in tones of uncalledfor insult to the South. He finds fault with the want of freedom in elections, of which the negroes complain, and bitterly denounces the unanimity of the South in resisting Northern aggression. If the South be to-day solid and unanimous, it is due, in a very large measure, to the failures of President Hayes. His Cabinet has not governed the country in a manner to conciliate the South or to inspire confidence in the better classes of the North. An administration which seeks to gain favor by abandoning principle cannot reasonably hope for success. Mr. Hayes entered office with an avowal of principle entirely at variance with the course he at first pursued as President. Elected by the Republicans of the North to uphold the principle of equality of races in the South, he at once-to place himself securely in office, it is presumedgave over the government of two Southern States to men not believing in, or accepting this principle. He thus disappointed the supporters of his own openly avowed policy, without commanding the respect of his opponents. The better class of Amercan politicians have always opposed interference on the part of the Federal authorities in the local concerns of individual states. If President Hayes and his predecessor had simply left the states to themselves. all their difficulties had been speedily and fully adjusted. But ever since the Republican party adopted the policy of inteference in state affairs nisters, there has been discord in the naing some paternal and other relations of a disposition not safe for Bill. Lord Clare said, "... Protection Bill. Lord Clare said, "... Protection tional councils. President Hayes had lively interest he always manifeste a grand opportunity to allay disconto accomplish this desideratum. His

administration will, therefore, be

THE March number of The Catholic World is an excellent one, full of choice matter for Catholic families It may be ordered from D. and J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. \$4 per annum, single copies 35 cents.

Donohoe's Magazine for March has surpassed itself, and even promises still greater attractions. The table of contents will make it very welcome this month into many an Irish home. Send for a sample copy (20c.) to Patrick Donohoe, Bos-

A FRIEND has sent us a copy of a namesake from the Antipodes-the Bathurst, New South Wales, Record. It is a neat little 24 page Catholic paper. It is publishing Mrs. Sadlier's Old and New as a serial story, and contains, besides, a large smount of reading matter. We wish our contemporary and fellow-laborer all success.

THE Fenian fright in London

caused all the Guardsmen in that city to spend the night of February 3rd the spend the night of February 3rd themselves and subdue their passions by in barracks, officers and men sleeping themselves and such fasting and prayer. in their clothes. When day dawned, they found that all was quiet on the Thames, and London had not been captured. The government of Her Majesty has surely supplied us with enough of these things. Nobo'sy believes any such movement is on foot among Irishmen, and everybody fully dispensed by their pastors, and those foot among Irishmen, and everybody laughs at the silly attempt made to manufacture a scare. The expression of outside sympathy for the deads. foot among Irishmen, and everybody 

of affairs, and they must turn their attention to some expedient to change the current of public opinion. We would not be astonished were harrels of gunpowder placed under the House of Commons, and dynamite under the noble Lords, and the New York Herald man sent for just after the discovery were made. things can be managed so nicely and so carefully under government snrer-

Our excellent cotemporary, the Boston Pilot, seems to think that, as the Irish question is a purely political one, Mr. Parnell is not to be blamed for associating with Frenchmen whose reputations are not, from a Christian point of view, to be envied. We have admired Mr. Parnell from the beginning of the pre-sent agitation. We have enrolled ourselves amongst his triends and admirers. For this reason we would sincerely wish to see him keep good company. The Irish people can hold no communion with—can accept no sympathy from-the infidel madmen who now rule the French Re-

A TERRIBLE fire took place at the Catholic Orphanage, Hyde Park, Scranton, Pa., on last Sunday night, whereby fifteen of the little boys were suffocated. The building was occupied by the Sisters of Charity. It appears about half-past eight one of the Sisters put the children in their different rooms,-the boys on one floor and the girls on the other. After seeing they were all right she proceeded down stairs, when she discovered the room im.nediately underneath was enveloped in flames. She ran up stairs and took the girls all out of their rooms and brought them down, and on returning for the boys she was met by a man who said the boys were safe, and she would perish if she went upstairs. The fire brigade arrived, and after the fire was extinguished they opened the door where the boys were omiciled and a sad spectacle met their gaze, for on the floor lay fifteen of the little children all suffocated by the smoke. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

### HAMILTON LETTER.

CHANGE-FROM DUNDAS TO BRANTFORD—LENTEN REGULATIONS— SUDDEN DEATH—MISSION IN WALKER-TON—AN ANCIENT SUPERSTITION EX-PLODED—COTTON FACTORY—CURRENT ITEMS.

In St. Augustine's Church, Dundas, at

High Mass, on Sunday last, it was offi-cially announced that the Rev. P. Lennon, of that parish, was about to be transferred ity of Brantford, by the authority of His Lordship, Bishop Crinnon. Th announcement took the congregation surprise and filled them with deep and universal regret. For, during the two years and a half that Father Lennon has their spiritual welfare, by the general affa tent and remove discord. He failed bility of his manner, and by the activity to accomplish this desideratum. His and promoting various benevolent and re-ligious institutions. It was he who made reckones, and we must say justly, a complete failure.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Manual Action of the most successful pieces and the credit of Dandas; and it was Father Lennon who afterwards managed the first move towards securing the House of Providence property, which has since thanks to the generosity of Father McNulty, become the pride of the diocese and the credit of Dandas; and it was Father Lennon who afterwards managed the first move towards securing the House of Providence property. two of the most successful picnics, in aid of that institution, ever held in the province. He was the means of introducing the sisters to the school, and of its consequent improved condition. He founded the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin for Young Women, which now numbers about one hundred and fifty members, and an Altar Society whose membership yields to the church the handsome sum of four hundred dollars annually. It is not surprising then that the people of Dundas exhibit sorrow at his departure and would wish that he be retained. Nevertheless, they respectfully bow to his lordship's su-perior views, and in doing so bid farewell to Father Lennon with a hearty prayer for his walfare. his welfare.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT. The following are the Regulations for Lent for the Diocese of Hamilton, as pub-lished by His Lordship the bishop. 1st. All days of Lent, Sundays ex-epted, are days of fast and abstinence for

those who are obliged by the law of fast-

ing.
2nd. By a special dispensation of the Holy See, 1874, for 10 years, the use of flesh meat is allowed at every meal on Sunoay, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, ex-cept the Saturday of Ember Week and the Saturday before Easter.

3rd. The Church exempts from the law

of fasting:—
1st.—Those who have not attained their

fasting and prayer.

2nd—The sick and the infirm, from old age, and the weakly, those who are obliged to hard work, which they could not perform if they fasted, women bearing or

of a meal at night, and a cup of coffee or tea with a morsel of bread in the morning. The use of fish is not allowed with meat at the same meal. Egss, butter and cheese are permitted at the night collation: also fasting food may be fried in lard, where butter cannot be easily procured.

The usual Legten devotions will be held.

The usual Lenten devotions both St. Mary's Cathedral and St. Patrick's Church every Wednesday and Friday evening, commencing at half-past

seven.

AN EXPLODED SUPERSTITION.

The Hamilton Evening Times can point to a record of liberality and fair-dealing considerably above the average. Yet the Times is no exception to the rule of human liability to error. On Saturday night it undertook to criticize the new chief of police, and in doing so met with general police, and in doing so met with general favor. However, the editor pretaced his remarks with some insinuations which were not necessary to the demonstration of his argument, and which were not ly in accordance with accuracy. He strictly i would saunter down by the bay or near would saunter down by the bay or near the corner of Catharine and Cherry streets after dark." The reputation of the Times proves that there was no subjective malice contained in the foregoing insinuation; the editor merely gave circulation to an old and oft-exploded superstition and simply deserves the blame to be attached to the thoughtless bearer of an idle tale In 1870 these localities were among the most orderly in the city, and during no part of their history did they possess the character insinuated in the ab tion. In fact, outrages have been mitted under the very guns of the City Hall—so to speak—that were never thought of at the "corner of Catharine and were never Cherry." These are facts that can be substantiated by residents of the places referred to, for the past 30 yearsromantic effusions of those mythical individuals begotten in the days of the Great Rebellion—the "very reliable gentleman" and the "highly intelligent con-traband." If ever disorders raband." If ever disorders occurred down by the Bay," or "along Catharine," they were chiefly confined to the crowds themselves, and the inoffensive passer-by was never maltreated at any hour of the day or night, whether he was a coward or "brave man." The crowds have been noisy and clamorous, and therefore extremely annoying to residents; but as time passed on the confusion diminished, and was reduced to a minimum, as far back as the date quoted by the Times. Times would have it, should the abatement of this nuisance be credited; in fact, it is well known that the interference of the police has often made matters worse. There was a higher influence at work—an influence which editors and policemen, wrap in their own conceit, often forget, and which has always proved more success-ful than either. To conclude: When in ful than either. To conclude: When 1879, the Mail cast some invidious refle tions on the inhabitants of "Corktown" and "the Bay," the Times manfully op posed its contemporary; it is therefore uite clear, when it now quotes these same ces, its action is the result of a mistake Nevertheless, it is necessary that these mistakes be pointed out in order that the minitiated public may not fall into the

CURRENT ITEMS. The Dundas Screw Factory has been re-

A Mission, conducted by the Redemp torist Fathers, commenced last Sunday at Walkerton, Rev. P. J. Maddigan, pastor. A branch of the well-known Catholic A branch of the well-known organized in Dundas with ecclesiastic

The congregation assisting at First Mass n St. Patrick's last Sund y were com-pletely astounded by the sudden death in their midst of one of their number, Mr. Peter Keane. The deceased had entered the church and knelt in his pew in apparaent good health, but alm ne ill. He was carried to the morn became iii. He was carried to the morning chapel in a semi-unconscious state and a physician was summoned, but before the arrival of the latter, death, caused by heart desease, and ensued. In the mean-time he had received the spiritual attend-ance of Rev. Father Keough. Requiescat in

by Mrs. C. B. Snow in the building once used by Beckett & Bro., engineers. At present it has a capacity for turning our 1000 lbs. a day, but this will soon be largely increased. This enterprise is included in the larger cotton interest just established by a Hamilton Company, which is located in the same premises, and will give employment to about 350 hands.

When the Times editor said: "In 1870

he was a brave man who would saunter about the bay or the corner of Catharine and Cherry streets after dark," he forgot that he is about the only man that was never seen in those localities, and, we suppose, for the reason given above by

### CLANCAHILL. Religious Reception.

On the 23rd instant Miss Sarah Jane Coveny (in religion Sister Mary of St. Paul) daughter of Mathew Coveny, Esq., of Dover East, took the white veil and the religious habit, at the Ursuline Convent, religious naont, at the Orsunne Convent, Chatham, Ontario. Rev. Dean Wagner, Parish Priest of Windsor, Ont., performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Father Ryan, of Wallaceburg.

The Herald's London special says:—The Irish obstru ctionists can congratulate themelves after all as having delayed the Coercion Act to some purpose. They have shorn the law of some of its terrors and no inconsiderable part of its daration, the Government having pacified Mr. Forster by giving exceptional powers to the Irish Executive, who is said to be disposed to use them sparingly. Members of Parlia-ment have asserted that over one thousand processes have already been served in Ireland. Evictions will follow and, con-sequently, human misery in its old sicken-

till a soul is freed from it, it can n ver have

h, hard labour, or e, should abstain as flesh meat, except general dispensation. mitted in this severe on, about one-fourth
d a cup of coffee or
bread in the mornsh is not allowed
meal. Eggs, butter
ed at the night collamay be fried in lard, e easily procured. evotions will be held thedral and St. Pat-Wednesday and Fri-

neing at half-past uperstition.

ing Times can point
lity and fair-dealing
e average. Yet the
to the rule of human On Saturday night te the new chief of o met with general editor pretaced his insinuations which the demonstration d which were not with accuracy. He sa brave man who by the bay or near e and Cherry streets itation of the Times no subjective malice ing insinuation; the

l superstition and me to be attached rer of an idle tale. ity, and during no lid they possess the a the above quota-es have been comguns of the City that were never ner of Catharine and acts that can be sub-ts of the places re-30 yearsthose mythical inthe days of the very reliable genthly intelligent con lisorders occurre "along Catharine, fined to the crowds at any hour of the he was a coward or crowds have been and therefore exnfusion diminished. minimum, as far ted by the Times. ce, however, as the hould the abatement

onceit, often forget proved more success-conclude: When in me invidious reflec-nts of "Corktown" Times manfully op-ry; it is therefore w quotes these same result of a mistake. ecessary that these y not fall into the ITEMS. Factory has been re-

credited; in fact.

nade matters worse.

luence at work—ar

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rks has been started in the building once engineers. At pres-or turning out 1000 fill soon be largely rprise is included in rest just established any, which is located s, and will give em-hands.

O hands, iter said: "In 1870 who would saunter corner of Catharine er dark," he forgot only man that was railties, and, we sup-ven above by himven above by him-CLANCAHILL. Reception. t Miss Sarah Jane Sister Mary of St.

thew Coveny, Esq.,

ne white veil and the Ursuline Convent, sev. Dean Wagner, sor, Ont., performed ed by Rev. Father special says:—The in congratulate them-g delayed the Coerirpose. They have of its terrors and no ts duration, the Gov-

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a soul from coming e of the world; and it, it can never have

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

(Continued from 1st Page.)

earnest pleading, to supplications, aided by the silent but irresist able eloquence of tears, our Lord replied in words of tenderest sympathy and hopefulness that can never be forgotten, and that have shone ever since like a rainbow of promise over christian tombs:—
"Your brother shall rise again. I am the resurrection and the life everyone that believeth in me, though he be dead, shall live, and everyone that liveth and believeth in me shall not taste death for ever.' And Jesus, seeing the grief of the disconsolate sisters, groaned in spirit and wept, and going to the tomb wherein Lazarus was laid, he cried with a loud voice: "Lazarus, come forth." And presently, he that had been dead, came forth from the tomb, a living man, and went home with his sisters." John xi. How touchingly these instances of our Saviour's tender compassion speak to the bereaved and stricken heart! What rays of blessed hope have they not ministered to those who have been widowed or orphaned by death! But whilst they are calculated to console all weepers, they have a special significance for those whom death has bereaved of their dear ones. Henceforward, if Christians mourn for the departed ones, they mourn not without hope. of deicides, no longer worthy to live. But no; our blessed Saviour, They know that Jesus is "the resurrection and the life," and that those who die in his holy church, and at friendship with him, will one day rise again to live for ever in the Kingdom of God. Death, therefore, has not absolute dominion over their departed friends. These may sleep away for ages in their forgotten graves, but in the spring-time of the resurrection they will rise again in honour, in power and glory, to live with Christ in his eternal kingdom. This hope is laid up in the bosom of Christian mourners, and in every age and clime, has served to reconcile them to the death of their nearest and most beloved. It is thus that our blessed Lord has sublimated and sanctified sorrow and suffering. He became himself a man of sorrows; he bore those sorrows without plaint or murmur, for "as a sheep before the shearers, so opened he not his mouth." In his agony in the garden, when his soul was sorrowful even unto death, he besought his heavenly Father that the chalice might pass away from him, but he added, through the centuries to the beginning of time, and will descend in a through the centuries to the beginning of time, and will descend in a through the centuries to the beginning of time, and will descend in a through the centuries to the beginning of time, and will descend in a through the centuries to the beginning of time, and will descend in a through the centuries to the beginning of time, and will descend in a through the centuries to the consummation of the world. The victim, it is taught us, by his holy example, how to bear with patience and resignation the trials of life, and, by uniting them to his sufferings, how to make them expiatory and meritorious in the sight of his eternal Father. Thus, sorrow and suffering in the Christian system, become a source of merit and of sanctification, and, though our hearts may break with uncontrollable grief, we may offer them to God, all wounded and bleeding though they be, and when thus offered, in union with the sorrows and the agonized heart of Jesus, they become most acceptable offerings in the sight of heaven. But the example of our Lord, on this point, has not only instructed us how to bear our own trials and crosses with patience, but it has also taught us to be kind and compassionate to those who are in sorrow and affliction. He has given us an example that, as he has done, so also we might do. And this blessed and merciful example has been followed during the whole life of his holy church. Wherever sorrows were to be comforted, wherever tears were to be dried, wherever pain was to be assuaged, wherever wounded and broken hearts were to be healed and bound up, there, men and women, consecrated to Christ and animated by his spirit and example, were to be found as ministering angels, happy to suffer and to die if only they could bring comfort and consolation to the suffering and sorrowing members of the crucified Redeemer. God alone can tell how much this sad world owes, in this respect, to the teachings and example of its Saviour.

There is another class for which our Lord entertained a special compassion and mercy, namely, sinners. In a spiritual sense they are blind and deaf, and lame, and sick, and leprous. In the language of inspiration, they may consider themselves rich and made wealthy, and as having need of nothing; but they are wretched and miserable, and foor, and blind, and naked." (Apocalypse iii. 17.) miserable, and foor, and blind, and naked." (Apocalypse iii. 17.) They are poor for they have lost their eternal inheritance. They are slaves for they have lost the liberty of the children of God, and are thank and praise him, "for the Lamb that was stain is worthy to rebound by the servitude of Satan. "Amen, I say to you," said Christ,
"that whosoever committeth sin is the slave of sin." (John viii, 34.)

They are spiritually dead, for they have lost the life of their souls.

O! more wretched and more pitiable far than the blind, the lame and
has given himself entirely for us. Let us often say to him in all sinbased on the Lamb that was stain is worthy to receive power and divinity, and strength, and honor, and glory, and
benediction," (Apoc. v. 11); he is our Father, let us give him the obedithe dark and praise him, "for the Lamb that was stain is worthy to receive power and divinity, and strength, and honor, and glory, and
benediction," (Apoc. v. 11); he is our Father, let us give him the obedithe observance of their religious duties. We also request the Revd.

Has given himself entirely for us. Let us often say to him in all sinpastors to hold public devotions in their churches at least twice a the deaf, are sinners who have lost the treasures of God's friend-ship, have forfeited their rights to heaven, and have wrecked their immeence and destroyed the very life of their souls. Our Lord immeence and destroyed the very life of their souls. Our Lord Paul, "who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation of the Benediction of the came primarily for the salvation of sinners, to seek and save that which was lost. The primary object of his coming was not to heal the diseases. wounds of the sult; was not to restore the life of the body, but to restore the lost it of the soul. If, then, our Saviour wrought miracles for the caling of bodily diseases and the restoration of the dead to life, what miracles of mercy will he not work for the salvation in th for the salvation as good of the imperishable soul, for the happiness, the endless bliss of this living image of God, this immortal being, the enemy of God and man, it has filled heaven with mourning, hell with salvation of which is a greater work and a greater good than the creation of the material world, than the glory of the stars and all the beauties of the universe. Hence we find that his whole life was one divine effort for the conversion and salvation of the sinner. This was so markedly the case that the Pharisees reproached him for it and stigmatised him as the friend of publicans and sinners. Whereupon our Lord replied: "Those that are well have not need of a physician, but those that are sick; going therefore, learn what this meaneth. I wish mercy and not sacrifice, for I am come to call, not the just, but sinners to repentance." (Luke xv. 12-13.) He likens himself to the good shepherd who leaveth ninety-nine sheep in the desert and goes in search of the one that is lost, and declares "that there is joy in heaven before the angels of God upon one sinner that doth penance more than ninety-nine just who need not penance." (Luke xv. 7.) He is the father of the prodigal. A certain man, says our Lord, had two sons, and one was a prodigal, and the prodigal taking his share of the father's substance, went into a foreign country, and there wasted his fortune on riotous living. That country was scourged by a wasting famine and the prodigal was reduced to the necessity of feeding on the husks of swine. So far the prodigal was but the type and exem-plification of the base ingratitude and deep degradation of the sinner. The poor prodigal entering into himself called to mind the home of his father, its pure and innocent joys and the plenty that abounded therein, and he said, "I will arise and go home to my father, and I will say to him, father, I have sinned against heaven and before thee; I am no more worthy to be called thy son, make me one of thy servants." And when the poor penitent returned, the father no longer remembered the injury that had been done him nor the base ingratitude of his erring son, but he received him with open arms and the heart of a father went out in pity and forgiveness to his poor returned child, all tattered and torn and travel-stained, but repentant, he restored him to the protection and the privileges of his home, and caused rejoicings to be made because his son that had been dead was come to life again, had been lost and was found." (Luke xv.) It is thus our Saviour treats repentant sinners. No matter how base and black their ingratitude, no matter how numerous and enormous their offenses, though their sins were as red as scarlet and as deep as crimson, though they were as numberless as the leaves of Autumn, or as the sands of the sea-shore, the Father of the prodigal—Jesus Christ-will receive the returning and repentant sinners with open arms, and will restore them their lost privileges and the friendship of God. His precious blood will blot out their sins from the book of God's recollection, and the tide of his infinite mercies will rise above

their wickedest transgressions and drown them in eternal oblivion. It would be too tedious to dwell on other instances of our Saviour's mercy to sinners as related in the Gospel, such as the forgiveness of Magdalen and of the woman taken in adultery. We and suffered for the salvation of sinners were written, the world itself (Math. xv. 35.)

would not be able to contain the books that should be written. (John xxi. We shall only call attention to the last dread scene on Calvary. We know that our Saviour is there offered up as a victim for our sins. The Lord, said the prophet, hath laid upon him the iniquity fountain of all the bitter tears that have fallen drop by drop from of us all. He was wounded for our iniquities and bruised for our sins; ness the scene that is there transpiring, to assist at the bloody but all-atoning sacrifice of Jesus on the Cross. He has already hung nearly three long hours on the ignorminator of the nearly three long hours on the ignominious gibbet, a spectacle to the means of grace that Christ in his mercy has instituted for this purpose, viz: fervent and constant prayer, the frequent and worthy rewounds until the fountains of the heart are well nigh exhausted. An awful darkness is stealing over Calvary's hill and wrapping it in its pitchy folds; the graves are being stirred with a strange life, for the dead are awaking from their sleep of ages, startled into life by the divine tragedy, and are about to walk through the streets of the holy city. At this awful moment the Jews cease not to mock and deride our dying Saviour and to scoff at his untold sorrows and abandon-One would expect that our Lord in his justice would summon his angels to destroy those guilty wretches and rid the world summoning his remaining energies, and turning up towards heaven his eyes that were swimming in tears of agony and dim with the shadows of approaching death, made a last appeal for mercy, saying: unjust man his thoughts, and let him return to the Lord, and then he "O Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." And bowing his head he expired. His last prayer offered up with his dying works of darkness and put on the armor of light; let us walk honestly breath upon the cross was for pardon and forgiveness for the greatest sinners, the most guilty criminals that ever profaned God's creation.

One drop of the precious blood of Jesus shed upon the cross would have been sufficient to redeem a thousand guilty worlds, and yet he poured it all out to the very last drop to prove to us the infinitude of his love. His precious blood atoned fully to the justice of God For of what avail will it be to us if, whilst we fast in the body, our souls for the sins of mankind, it blotted out the handwriting of death that was against us and purchased us with a great price. His blood was shed for all the children of men from fallen Adam down to the last that will be born of woman. It ascended in its redeeming effects up their fasting they continued to offend him by their customary sins true, was offered only on Calvary, but the blood of that victim bathed the world in its saving tide, and washed the shores of all the ages. It from immodest words and acts; from reading bad books and gave infinite honor and glory to God, made full atonement to the Divine justice, lifted up a fallen world and placed it once more on the plane of its immortal destinies; it redeemed mankind from the curse of the fall, liberated them from the bondage of Satan and restored them to the glorious freedom of the sons of God and to the heirship of the kingdom of heaven. We may, therefore, truly and break asunder every burden. Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the needy and harborless into thine house; when thou shalt see one adæ peccatum quod Christi morte deletum est." "O felix culpa quæ naked, cover him, and despise not thine own flesh. Then shall thy talem et tantum meruit habere Redemptorem." "O truly necessary light break forth as the morning, and thy health shall speedily arise, sin of Adam which the death of Christ has blotted out." "O happy fault that merited such and so great a Redeemer.'

But here we must conclude. Were we to speak with the tongues of men and of angels we could not convey an adequate idea of all the graces, mercies, and blessings conferred upon mankind by our Blessed Redeemer. We can only say with the Psalmist, that since His advent "the earth is filled with the mercy of the Lord." Jesus is indeed our God and our all, the life of our life and the treasure of our hearts; the Sovereign truth and the movable anchor of our hope, the divine object of our charity; He is death to have compassion on us whom he has redeemed in his prehim in spirit and in truth; he is our Redeemer; let us never cease to him in spirit and in truth; he is our Redeemer; let us never cease to have and praise him. "for the Lamb that was slain is worthy to rewas not to heal or the sword? . . . I am sure that neither death nor life, . liments of the body, but to heal the diseases and nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of the communication of the Holy Ghost be with you all. (11 Cor., was not to restore the life of the body, but to God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." (Rom. viii. 35-39.) There is xiii. 13.) enemy of God and man, it has filled heaven with mourning, hell with wailings and lamentations, and the earth with untold miseries and calamities. It has brought pestilence, famine, sorrow and death into the world. It has caused all the afflictions that have fallen on mankind, all the sighs that have ever been heaved from the human bosom, all the tears that have ever fallen from the eyes of men, it has wrung tears even from the sacred eyes of Jesus himself, for if he wept over the grave of Lazarus and over the city of Jerusalem, it was because they sympolized souls ruined and lost by sin. It was sin which nailed Jesus to the cross and put him to an ignominious death. And so enormous is sin in its intrinsic malice, and so injurious to God, that St. Paul does not hesitate to say that they who commit it "crucify again the Son of God and make a mockery of him." (Hebrews, vi. 6.) Since, therefore, sin is the supreme evil, since it alone can separate us from Christ, and render all that he has done and suffered for us vain and fruitless, we should detest it with our whole heart and soul, we should sincerely repent of having ever committed it, and during our whole lives, but specially during the holy season of Lent we should do our utmost by incere repentance and penitential works, and the worthy reception of the Sacrament of Penance, to repair the injury done to God by our sins, to obtain forgiveness of them, and to obtain the grace of serving our Lord and Master in holiness and justice all our days.

"wounded coming in agree in reporting that Colley has been killed, and that only a mumber of the Dublin Freeman's Journal. A magistrate who was obnozious on personal Master in holiness and justice all our days. Lord and Master in holiness and justice all our days.

The conclusions to be drawn from all that we have said are briefly

1st. We should love our Lord Jesus Christ with our whole heart and soul, for he first loved us and delivered himself for us, and with St. Paul we should count all things as valueless and vile, provided we gain

Christ and abide in his love and friendship. 2nd. We should value the salvation of our immortal souls above all things, and as the great end and object of our existence here, since Christ so prized them as to lay down his life for them, and to purchase them even by the shedding of his precious blood; and in order to urge ourselves to labor every day for our salvation, we should frequently put to our hearts and consciences the momentous question of our Lord: What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world if he lose his soul, or what exchange shall a man give for his soul." (Math. xvi. 28.)

3rd. Instructed by the teachings and example of our blessed Lord, we should embrace poverty, toil, sorrows and afflictions as coming from the hand of God. We should accept them with humble and patient resignation to the Divine will, and should make use of them, in union with the merits of Christ, as occasions of merit and means of sanctification, "for Christ also suffered for us, leaving us | an example that we should follow his steps." (1 Peter, ii. 21.)

4th. After the example of Christ we should be charitable to the poor, tender and compassionate towards the sorrowing and afflicted, kind and attentive to the sick, and forgiving and merciful to those who have in-"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." I was hungry and you gave me to eat, I was a stranger and you may well say with St. John, that if all that our Lord said and did took me in, naked and you covered me, sick and you visited me.

5th. We should detest and abhor sin with all the energy of our being, as it is the supreme evil, the great enemy of God and man, the cause of all the calamities that have scourged the earth, the the eyes of man, and the crucifier of the Son of God himself. ception of the Sacraments, and pious and regular attendance at the holy sacrifice of the Mass. We should also avoid the occasions of sin, for they who love danger shall perish in it.

May God in his mercy grant you the grace to practise these salutary lessons and to carry them out in your daily life and conduct. And we should make a special effort to do so during the holy season of Lent. During this time also those who are able should faithfully observe the solemn fast prescribed by the Church, and those who are not bound to fast should observe the precept of abstinence and chastise their bodies and mortify their flesh by other penitential works.

"Behold now is the acceptable time, and now is the day of salvan." (2 Cor. vi. 2.) "Let the wicked man forsake his way, and the tion." as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and impurities, not in contention and strife, but put ye on the Lord Jesus (Romans, xiii. 14.) Yes, we must join the great fast from sin with the fast of Lent, in order that the latter may be really acceptable to our heavenly Father, and beneficial to our poor souls. fast not from sin and vice? The fast from sin and wicked pleasures is the perfect fast, without which the corporal fast will be of little benefit. God rejected the fast of the Jews because on the days of (Isaias lviii.), and will be better satisfied with us if we, in premust, therefore, fast from all dishonesty, calumny and detraction; journals; from drunkenness and rioting; in fine, from every thought, word and action that would offend God and transgress his Divine law. And whilst fasting from all such wickedness, we must apply ourselves to good works and acts of mercy. "Is not this," saith the Lord, "the fast that I have chosen?" "Loose the bands of wickedness and break asunder every burden. Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring naked, cover him, and despise not thine own flesh. Then shall thy and thy justice shall go before thy face. Then shalt thou call and the Lord shall hear." (Isaias lviii.)

Let us, therefore, spend this holy and penitential season of Lent in accordance with the spirit and requirements of the Church. Let all perform their Easter duty by worthily receiving the Sacraments of Penance and the Blessed Eucharist, as we are commanded to do by the Church, under the gravest penalties. Let us sincerely repent of our sins, bewailing them in the bitterness of our souls; let our cry ascend daily to God for mercy and forgiveness, beseeching him to look upon Supreme good. He is the author and finisher of our faith, the im- the face of his Christ, and for the sake of his bitter passion and our life, our sweetness, and our hope here, and will, we humbly trust, cious blood. Let family prayers and the Rosary be punctually said be our exceeding great reward hereafter. He is everything to us, "for in every household; let the passion and death of Christ be the subject would have profited us nothing," says the Church, "to be born if we of frequent thought and reflection; and in this way we shall spend had not been redeemed." O let us give him the whole homage and Lent in a manner pleasing to God, and fruitful in blessings to ourservice of our being; let us love him with our whole heart and soul, selves; and we shall emerge from the gloom of Lent into Easter and mind, and strength. He is our God, let us adore and worship joys, happy in the consciousness of having honestly endeavored to

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the charity

This pastoral shall be read in all the churches of the Diocese at the earliest convenience of the clergy.
Given at St. Peter's Palace, London, on this the Feast of St.

Mathias, Apostle, 24th February, A.D., 1881. + JOHN WALSH,

Bishop of London.

By order of His Lordship, WILLIAM O'MAHONY, Secretary.) SOUTH AFRICA.

Terrible Slaughter of British Troops.

Mount Prospect, Natal, Feb. 27.—Gen.

been heard all morning.

Newcastle, Natal, Feb. 27.—A severe engagement took place to-day between the Boers and Colley's forces. The latter was driven from its position at Spitz-Kop. There were many British officers killed and wounded A later telegram from Colley's camp says all the wounded coming in agree in reporting

extreme summit.
Durban, Feb. 27.—Two companies of the Highlanders remained on the summit of Spitz-Kop after the retreat and began throwing stones down on the advancing Boers, and subsequently received them with the bayonet. The guns from Mount

perate but un-uccessful rush. The Six-teenth Foot fought their way back to the camp. It is stated that only seven men of the 28th survive. The camp is being delphia Standard,

officers and 627 men, consisting of infan- years were spent.

try and a naval brigade, proceeded on Saturday night to occupy Magela Moun-tain. The Boers attacked him at 7 Sun-day morning, and at 1 p. m. the firing in-creased. At 2.20 it became evident from camp that we had lost the hill and that Colley, with six companies, took possession of Spitz-Kop, a position to the left of Langeneck. Firing has Gen. Wood telegraphs corroborating the Gen. Wood telegraphs corroborating the above, and says he will return to Newcas-

Boers charged up the hill four times, and in which he lived, on his return nome one evening, was groaned at by a crowd of were forced to retire because the reserve ammunition had not been taken to the extreme summit.

The companies of the passed. This awful "outrage" could not of course be endured. Warrants were issued for the arrest of sixteen or eighteen persons whose names were discovered, on a charge of contempt of Magisterial author-ity. At the preliminary hearing, however, it so happened that the Magistrate, in whose person "the majesty of the law" had Prospect greatly checked pursuit of the Britith.

Willow part with the bayonet. The guits from the been trampled upon, was in another part of Ireland, detained there, it was alleged, Mount Prospect, Feb. 27.—It has been larged by reinforced by Boers from the Orange and for want of other sufficient evidence, and for still other reasons enforced by the Free State.

London, Feb. 27.—Another account of the fight at Spitz-Kop's ys that when the ammunition failed the slaughter was fearful, rinall, the British made a despendent of the defendants, the case was dismissed. Yet still the occurrence goes down in the Irish police statistics of "offences against persons and property." And as there were seventy or eighty offenders, so, too, it will figure up on the British Government's list as that number of "Irish outrages."—Phila-

Indon, midnight, Feb. 27.—Colley in a despatch sent previous to the engagement to day says: —"We occupied Magela Mountain Saturday night. It immediately died on the 22nd February, leaving her overlooks the Boers' position. The Boers are fighting as from below."

The War Office has received the following from Col. Bond, commanding at Mount Prospect:—"Gen. Colley, with 22 gloom over the parish in which her early

### NEWS FROM IRELAND.

sidered as a satisfactory settlement of the question. The weekly income of the Land League in Ireland averages of £1,

last year. He was the first to volunteer his service as Inspector for the committee. His reports were characterized by such ability that the Local Government Board ability that the Local Government Board offered him an Inspectorship, which he accepted and filled until the outbreak of hostilities at the Cape, when he was offered and accepted a staff appointment.

Attempts have been made to show that Irish tenant farmers have been able very leading to increase their denosits in the

largely to increase their deposits in the banks, in consequence of the better harvest of 1880 and the non-payment of the rents; but the half-yearly accounts of the National Bank do not confirm that surmise. The amount due by the bank to the public on current and deposit accounts on the 31st December, 1880, was in excess of the liability six months ago by £300,000; the bank-note circulation had increased in the same period by £210,000. This does not show the great increase in deposits which some calculated upon.

the largest contingents at the meeting was that from Knockea and Donoughmore, which comprised a batch of over five hundred, including one hundred and fifty horsemen led by Rev. T. Haldin, P. P., and Rev. Mr. McCoy.

### WICKLOW.

W. F. Darley, Esq., Q. C., Chairman of the county Wicklow, recently, address-ing the grand jury, said that it affor-ded him great pleasure to be able to congratulate them on the very peaceable condition of their country. There were only two cases to go before them (the jury found no bills in these,) and these did not seriously effort here. seriously affect the peace of the country. He was not speaking merely for the Baltinglass division, but for the entire county. He was very proud to be able. He was very proud to be able to point to Wicklow as a model county.

### KING'S COUNTY.

Bessions on charges arising out of the rejoicings in that town at the result of the
State prosecutions. The principal offence
alleged was that of throwing "fireballs"
in the public street. The majority of the
cases were dismissed, and in others the
defendants were ordered to enter into
their own recognizances "to be of good
behavior for a year." Several witnesses
deposed that a sub-constable told a little
boy to throw "fireballs" out of the house
of one of the defendants. The orderly,
however, swore that the sub-constable in
question was in the barracks at the time
the alleged occurrences took place.

Renroe, President of the Kilmurry Ibrickane League; Smoon Cle-say, of Illane;
John Shannon, of Clonebaney; Thomas Finncane, of Clonegogan; James Flanagan, of
Clonboney, and Patrick MacMahon, of
Creevagh. The magistrates, after considering the evidence, were of opinion that
that a prima facie case had been made out,
and returned the defendants, with the exception of Shannon and Cleary, for trial
to the Assizes. Bail was then taken—the
defendants in £20 and two securities in
£10 each.

prosecuted for taking possession of a farm at Piercetown, from which he had been evicted. It appeared after the eviction

Studied, and challenging every one they met to explain their business.

DOWN. at Piercetown, from evicted. It appeared after the eviction the defendant re-entered on possession without the consent of the landlord, and his mother, whom he brought with him, became so ill that she was unable to leave the house. The Bench decided to adjourn the case until the next day, when the defendant was to produce to Mr. Meade, J. P., a certificate of the illness of his mother, bail in the meantime being accepted for his appearance to take his trial, himself in £40 and two sureties of £20 each.

A central branch of the Land League has been formed at Downpatrick, of which the Rev. Harold Rylett is chairman the case until the next day, when the defendant was to produce to Mr. Meade, J. P., a certificate of the illness of his mother, bail in the meantime being accepted for his appearance to take his trial, himself in £40 and two sureties of £20 each.

summonses to appear at the Petty Sessions to answer to a charge of intimida-

DUBLIN.

On Jan. 31st, Mr. Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, returned to Dublin from Paris, where, in accordance with a recent resolution of the League, he had been to invest a considerable sum of money for the association. The intention of the Land League is to invest from time to time in a secure way, a sum the interest of which will be amply sufficient to carry on agitation permanently in Ireland in case the Government Land bill is not considered as a satisfactory settlement of the by a Liberal Government. It was decided that a copy of the resolution should be forwarded to the different public bodies in Ireland with a request that they should also adopt it.

Land League in Ireland averages of £1, 500, and a reserve fund is always kept to provide for emergencies.

Colonel Deane, who was killed in the battle with the Boers, took a prominent part in the work performed by the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Committee last year. He was the first to volunteer his service as Inspector for the committee. His provide was a paragraphy and provided by the Duches with bands and banners attended from Limerick City, Rathkeale, Newcastle West, Williams Croom Patrickswell Deproch Limerick Circy, Rathikeale, Newcastle West, Kilfinane, Croom, Patrickswell, Donogh-more, and other districts. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the proceedings throughout were most orderly. It was thought that at the last moment the authorities might prevent the meeting but beyond employing two sub-constables in taking down the names of those on the platform, having Constable Jeremiah Stringer reporting the proceedings, and massing a large force of police into the village, they did not interfere. The Rev-Michael McCarthy, C. C., presided. The usual resolutions were adopted. One of the largest contingents at the meeting was that from Knows and December 1.

### CLARE.

The Rev. John Hayes has been translated from Killadysart, where he has been parish priest for over five years, to the im-portant parish of Tulla, and has been made

a Vicar Forane of the diocese.
On January 28th, a detachment of the On January 28th, a detachment of the 64th Regiment, consisting of twenty-five men and two officers, arrived at Ennis and took up their quarters for the night in the Militia barracks. They proceeded next morning en route to Ennistymon, where they will be temporarily stationed in the former bridewell, which has been fitted up as a police barrack.

fitted up as a police barrack.
On Feb. 3d at Miltown-Malbay much excitement was occasioned by the fact that KING'S COUNTY.

All the branches of the Land League throughout the King's County have adopted resolutions calling on Sir Patrick O'Brien to resign his seat owing to his opposition to the Land League and Parliamentary party. A requisition for that purpose will shortly be sent to every elector in the county, by the Tullamore Land League.

MEATH.

On Jan. 31st, 23 persons were summoned at the Oldcastle (county Meath) Sessions on charges arising out of the reliable forms and indicated the Kilmurry Ibricking in that town at the result of the league; Simon Cleary, of Illane;

attitude, when armed with a revolver, the were committed for trial for taking part in the Boycotting of a trader and farmer who refused to join the League.

The movement for electing mone but Land Leaguers to boards of guardians and corporations has been taken up warmly. On Jam. 31st, there was a large meeting of delegates held at Kanturk, and it was resolved to elect none but Land Leaguers to the boards.

At a time when the Government is clamoring for coercive measures for Ireland, it is a pleasant fact to be able to record that—notwithstanding the great vigilance of the police and their anxiety to make every little case—at the Charleville Petty Sessions, on Jan. 21st, tore were cally six cases of furnkenness in the space of a fortnight, within which period the people were exultant and had illuminations in honor of the acquital of Mr. Parnell and the other traversers.

LONGFORD.

At the Lomford Petty Sessions, on Jan. 31st, Mr. Patrick Donnellan, jr., an extensive merchant, was called upon to show cause why information should not be taken against him for having circulated certain notices, warning traders and others to have no dealing with a Mr. William Pennell, of Clondra, county Longford. The magistate in disnissing the case, said not only had Mr. Donnellan's reputation been asstance, but actually increased by the present proceedings. A charge has been brought against him from which he now discharged him,—not a single particle of evidence having been given against him for how he was considered the most which have been proken by the frost, and was been brought against him from which he now discharged him,—not a single particle of evidence having been given against which the nave defined on the mensation been asstance, but actually increased by the present proceedings. A charge has been brought against him from which he now discharged him,—not a single particle of evidence having been given against on the proceeding of the present proceedings. A charge has been brought against him from which he now discharged h

### CAVAN.

LIMERICK.

The Rev. Eugene Sheehy, Catholic curate at Kilmallock, and twenty members of the Kilmallock Lend League have received Petty Sessions magistrates for Boycotting

"THE ORGANIST'S FRIEND."—A collection of Organ Voluntaries, in twelve numbers.

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a carman named Olivell, who assisted in conveying an iron hut to the county Leitrim for the police.

GALWAY.

On January 29th, a tenant farmer who was evicted was again reinstated in his house, near Ardrahan, by a party of men. He was ordered to keep a "firm grip." It appears an information was sworn against the parties, as some of them were

On Jan. 29th, the Recorder opened the Commission for the county of the city of Galway, and addressing the Grand Jury said the duties they had to discharge were light in the extreme. There were only two trivial cases of assault to go before them, and from the similarity of the names in both case he would be is ideal. names in both cases he would be inclined to think that they both arose out of a single family dispute

### MAYO.

On Feb. 2d, laborers armed with revolvers were engaged in carting hay from the farm of Captain Boycott at Lough Mask. Three armed policemen were present, while the carts were being loaded, but did not escort them. The men, however, returned without molestation to Lough Mask.

The Mayo Examiner of January 29th thus speaks of the peaceful state of Mayo: "We have never known a period to equal the past fortnight for an almost total cesand sation of crime. The apprehension of eviction aroused by the ill-advised service of some ejectments before the quarter sessions just closed created excitement just then, but now all seems peace beyond prece-dent."

### ROSCOMMON.

Colonel King-Harman, at Boyle Borough Court, on Jan. 31st, fined two farmers £1 arine street, Montreal. court, on Jah. 31st, fined two farmers £1 each for cheering in the street, and announced that others brought up for the same offence would get seven days' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

WHEN EXAMINED AFTER DEATH, the lungs of those who have died of tubercular consumption are found to be honey-coombed with little cells full of purulent matter. To this terrible condition the lungs of any one may be brought who neglects a cough or cold. Unfortunately, many so-called cough remedies are ineffective as well as impure, containing investigates as the control of the cont ingredients absolutely prejudicial to the physical well-being of those who use them. physical weil-being of those who use them. There is however, a source of renewed health and strength upon which persons harrassed and weakened by lung and brenchial affections can depend with certainty. We refer to Northrop & Lyman's Emulsien of Cod Liver Oil and the Hymanhos. the alleged occurrences took place.

LOUTH.

The Drogheda Corporation have voted the freedom of the borough to Mr. Parnell, Councillor Whitworth alone dissenting, who said he dissented from Mr. Parnell, and was supported in his view by Mr. Shaw, M. P.

CORK.

At Millstreet Petty Sessions, on Jan. 31st, three members of the Land League were committed for trial for taking part in the Boycotting of a trader and farmer who refused to join the League.

ANTRIM.

defendants in £20 and two securities in £10 and the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, which is justly esteemed throughout the Dominion for the ejectments for non-payment of rent. All the ejectments were served, Count de la Poer and his brother being present in each throughout the Dominion for the self-etiveness and purity. The medical faculty have long recognized the value of purified Oil, obtained from the cod's liver, in throat and lung affections and print faculty have long recognized the value of purified Oil, obtained from the cod's liver, in throat and lung affections and print faculty have long recognized the value of section of Cod Liver Oil and the Hypophosphics are throughout the Dominion for the section of Cod Liver Oil and the Hypop

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Though the soil of Virginia grows the best tobacco leaf in the world, it does not all grow equal qualities. The production 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.

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AVER'S FILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion. Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Gout, Pilos, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

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and B. A. Mitchell. INS. IED 1839.



### HUMOROUS.

A red-headed man recently attended a masquerade wrapped from his head to his heels in a brown cloth, with his head bare. He represented a lighted segar.—Syracuse Herald.

They had been at a masquerade, where she had recognized him at once. "Was it the loud beating of my heart, my darling that told you I was near?" "Oh, no," she replied. "I recognized your crooked legs."—New York News.

"Is your wife a Democrat or a Republican?" asked one Rockland citizen of another in a store this morning. "She's neither," was the prompt response, and then glancing cautiously around and sinking his voice to a hoarse whisper he explained: "She's a Home Ruler."

A story is told of Sheridan, himself an A story is told of Sheridan, himself an Irishman, that one day when coming back from shooting with an empty bag, he did not like to go home completely empty, and seeing a number of ducks in a pond, and a man or farmer leaning on a rail watching them, Sheridan said: "What will you take for a shot at the ducks?" "Well," he said, "I will take half a sovereign." "Done," said Sheridan, and he fired into the middle of the flock, killing a dozen. "I am afraid you made a bad bargain." "Well, I don't know," said the man, "they weren't mine."

A sad misfortune lately befell a well,

A sad misfortune lately befell a well-known lawyer. It is related of him that as he was riding in a railway carriage, from as he was riding in a railway carriage, from a single glance at the countenance of a lady at his side, he imagined he knew her, and ventured to say that the day was pleasant. She only answered "Yes." "Why do you wear a vel!" "Lest I attract gentlement." "It is the province of gentlemen to admire," replied the gallant man of law. "Not when they are married," said the lady. "But I am not." "Indeed!' "Oh, no! I am a bachelor." The lady quietly removed her veil, disclosing to the astonished lawyer the face of his mother-in-law!

### Didn't Respond Right.

A colored man was busily engaged in sawing some wood for a Galveston gentle-man. The "man and brother" had a large Masonic breast-pin on his shirt bo-

"Do you colored Masons and white Masons affiliate?"

sons affiliate?"

"Don't fillyate wuff a cuss."

"What's the matter?"

"Dunno, boss, but I tried it. Dar is a barkeeper in dis town what toted dis berry same emblem. I was in distress; hadn't had a dram all dat mornin'. I cum in and gabe de distress signal."

"Did he respond!"

had a dram all dat mornin'. I cum in and gabe de distress signal."
"Did he respond?"
"He didn't respond right. He made a motion at the doah wid one hand and reached under de bar. I made de sign once moah and he fotched me between de shoulders wid be bung-starter, jess as I was gettin' out de doah."

### Queer Conundrums.

One day some of us got to talking about that witty old cynic, Dean Swift, when that witty old cynic, Dean Swift, when one of the company took advantage of the opening and gave this jeu de mot of his: "Why," asked the Dean, "is it right, by the lex talionis, to pick an artist's pocket?" It was given up, of course, and the answer was, "Because he has pictures." A silence fell about the table round until, one by one, we sawit. Then one thoughtful man observed; "It was impossible to give the answer, because the Dean had contrived to reserve the answer to himself. I could answer, because the Dean had contrived to reserve the answer to himself. I could not, for instance, say it is right for me to pick an artist's pocket because he has picked yours." Here is another conundrum, founded upon a pun, which only the propounder can solve: An old man and the propounder can solve: An old man and the propounder can solve: An old man and successful to the propounder can so The propounder can solve: An old man and a young man were standing by a meadow. "Why," asked the young man, "is this clover older than you?" "It is not," replied the other. "Itis, though," returned the young man, "because it is pasturage." Thereupon an abstracted-looking person who had not followed the line of remark, and had not understood the illustration, startled us with this invalence to the strong was a stranger of the strong was a stro and had not understood the inustration, startled us with this irrelevant inquiry: "Why cannot a pantomimist tickle nine Esquimaux! Give it up? Why, it's because he can gesticulate."

### Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3.00, which would tax a man confined to bis bed for a year, and in need of a gaily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000, and all the year's sickness.—

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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 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 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 directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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Written for the LONDON, ONT., CATHOLIC

THE NUN OF KENMARE ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

E WHY IRELAND IS DISCONTENTED

I have long been convinced that if the I have long been convinced that if the American people were fully informed as to the true state of Ireland they would join us in our determined efforts to obtain the freedom which they so value for themselves; first because of their glorious constitution, a constitution formed on the highest principles of liberty, political and social, and next because they have received upon their shores and incorporated with their people some millions of our with their people some millions of our

people and our race.

The state of Ireland, I will venture to say, should be a matter of personal in-terest to every American for the honor of his manhood.

his manhood.

Once a people have secured their own position and established themselves as a great nation, the wings of the eagle of freedom which they have sent to soar aloft droops and fail if they cease to keep other men to the attainment of what they have themselves obtained. Our dependence upon each other, whether as individuals or as states, is a grand and uniform law of nature. No man can live without the help of his fellow-man. form law of nature. No man can live without the help of his fellow-man. No

America, I say it in no spirit of flattery, is the greatest nation of the modern world. It has all the power, the vitality, the nerve, the fresh life-blood of the Rome of the Cæsars. One of your own writers has said that the first love of young America was Washington, may I not add that the second love was liberty. We are not "heroes of the strife" unless we take our share in it. And what more splendid strife is there for man than to come to the assistance of his fellow-man in his hour of need.

Such an hour has fallen upon us in Ireland; we stretch out our hands to the

hour of need.

Such an hour has fallen upon us in Ireland; we stretch out our hands to the great American nation. 'ill they not come over and help us. You came, ladies, with your gifts when we cried out to you as we lay perishing with famine; come to us now and help us as we strive, not as we think unworthily, but in such patience as we can to obtain, not mercy, but common justice from England. We have our humble pride, and we desire no longer to remain mendicants obliged to beg or starve at every adverse turn in the whee

of fortune.

But the American people will ask, what do the Irish want? Some turn from the subject with contempt, some blame our restate of misery and starvation cannot be the fault of our race, or of our religion, for, though no doubt there are some few Irish in America who are no particular credit either to Ireland or Rome, yet the man's whole moral and intellectual character as to make him industrious when he is naturally lazy, or to make him show marked ability when he is a natural fool. And yet multitudes of English people would have us believe that it is all the fault of the lazy Irish, "that they could pay their rents, if they would only wark sufficiently hard."

Male hovels. Employment at a distance, always precarious, has largely failed them during the late calamitous season.

The cause of depression, seriously aggravated by unfavorable seasons, and espectally by that of 1879, must be sought in the peculiar circumstances and conditions of the country, as well as in the defects in the property of the country, as well as in the defects in the property of the country, as well as in the defects in the property of the country, as well as in the defects in the property of the country, as well as in the defects in the property of the country, as well as in the defects in the property of the country, as well as in the defects in the property of the country of the count they could pay their rents only work sufficiently hard

not face it like men, and they are fools enough to believe that the world at large take them at their own estimati If the people are not to blame, the state is to blame. But then if the state admitted the fault, as a necessary consequence it should provide the remedy. To do so it should provide the remeay. 10 to 32 must put some restraint on the extravamust put some restraint on the extravagance of the upper ten thousands. It prefers to let the lower ten millions live a life of semi-starvation. And meanwhile, by way of justification of a policy as fatal as it is iniquitous, it uplifts hands of righteous indignation and weeps croedile teams over the exceeding wickedness of the Irish people. The case of Ireland unmber of persons employed in agriculture. sighteous management of the trish people. The case of Ireland is being tried at the bar of public opinion. I have taken a brief in your pages for Ireland, and I propose to take the novel course of calling the witnesses for the decourse of calling the ranks of our accusers.

The propose to take the novel course of calling the witnesses for the decourse of the proposed in agriculture, but also the quantity of food produced for the general community.

Bearing in mind the system by which the improvements and equipments of a farm are very generally the work of the topiant, and the fact that a yearly tenant course.

First, 4 propose to show that Englishmen have themselves stated that the normal state of distress which exists in Ire-land is not the fault of the Irish people. Next, I propose to show from English evidence that it is the fault of the English; is not in us, but in themselves, the only

anedy they offer us is coercion.

The three "F's" have become a national account and account account and account a and Free Sale—these have been the mo-derate demands of the Irish people. No ment could give less. But what is the

Report is published—it is placed on the table in the Houses of Parliament for the use of honourable members. It is quoted freely in the Times, it is discussed in the House, and we ungrateful people are not yet satisfied. The only remedy which remains to this great nation which takes such a parental interest in our welfare is to give us the other "C," and that, we fear, will be accorded to us before this letter can find its place in your pages.

But I do not wish to be unjust to England. The fact is that more than half the nation are under the impression that government has done what it talks of doing. They are sick of hearing of Ireland; what they say, you are always complete in the second of the same of

land; what! they say, you are always com-plaining. We are weary of debates on Ireland. Well, so are we. These good Englishmen fancy that when there has been so much talk, something must have been done for Ireland. Being sure that something has been done they are very angry indeed that we are not satis-fied, and they are very ready to join in the cry for Coercion. They have other affairs also to consider. England is very busy giving good advice to the rulers of other peoples. She abhors injustice—in Greece or Turkey. She has to maintain her "rights" in India, in South Africa and to rule Canada and Australia—and Ire-

land can wait.

But one ounce of fact is worth a pound of argument. Let me give facts. Amongst tre Commissions with which Ireland has been favoured we have had an

without the help of his fellow-man. No nation will long continue to hold its place, or to maintain its primitive greatness, if it ceases from the God-given mission of helping other nations to resist oppression. The man who "passes by on the other side" when the call of humanity reaches his ear does himself more injury than he does to his suffering brethren.

America, I say it in no spirit of flattery, is the greatest nation of the modern world. It has all the power, the vitality, the nerve, the fresh life-blood of the Rome of the Cassars. One of your own

been created or can be remedied by legislation," have proceeded in our inquiries, and think it our duty to present to your Majesty this preliminary report.

GENERAL CONDITION.

In common with the rest of the United Kingdom, the agricultural depression of the years 1877 '78 and '79 has greatly affected Ireland, and has been to some ex-tent increased in that country by the absence of manufacturing industries and other sources of employment. There is no doubt that the depression has fallen with extreme severity upon the smaller farm-

s. We have, therefore, reason to fearthat a very large proportion of these farmers are insolvent, and it is stated that the bountiful harvest of this year has alone

vast multitude who are driven out of Ireland year by year, when they go to America, establish themselves like other people and prosper like other people—some more—some less. Certainly a voyage of 10 or 14 days across the great ocean cannot effect such a marginal transformation in a feet such a marginal transformation in a feet with the singhtest failure in their crops they would be unable to exist upon their farms, even if they paid no rent. Many of them plant their potatoes, cut their turf and go to Great Britain to earn money, return home to dig their roots and to stock their fuel and pass the winter, and the sum of the proposition of the propositio feet such a magical transformation in a often without occupation, in most miserman's whole moral and intellectual characteristics. Employment at a distance, al-

4. Excessive competition, owing mainly to the fact that apart from the land, there are few if any other means of subsistence for the population and it has led to serious abuses, which have come before your Com-missioners in the evidence they have (a) Unreasonable payments for tenant

tenant, and the fact that a yearly tenant is at any time liable to have his rent raised and lastly, I propose to show that while English gentlemen admit that the fault rent does not seem unnatural, and we are inclined to think that by the majority of land owners legislation properly framed to accomplish this end would not be objected

Further, these gentlemen sayderate demands of the Irish people. No free people could ask less—no good gover-upon the development of the country by answer touchsafed to us. I may describe the answer to the provided t ment could give less. But what is the answer vouchsafed to us. I may describe ways and other public works and the en-

perity and an improved condition of the people.

Irish people, perhaps not unnaturally, would have supposed some years since that when English gentlemen informed her Majesty that Ireland so urgently needed fair laws and the encouragement of her manufacturing interests, when they actually stated that they believed that the majority of (Irish) land owners would not majority of (Irish) land owners would not object to allow tenants to be protected from an arbitrary increase of rent, that their recommendation would be acted on with promptness and zeal. But the Irish people have long since learned that these Commissioners are simply intended to silence public opinion, that when Englishmen have talked a great deal about what ought to be done for Ireland they become quite satisfied that it is done, and when the Irish people express themselves dis-satisfied with talk and ask for act, they are at once offered the other "C"—Coercion. With what amazement the American people will hear, that the English government instead of acting promptly on this subject, and doing what it has declared to be so necessary, has instead occupied itself with the country of the self with a Coercion Bill—a Bill the object of which is to prevent the Irish people from complaining because England has not done what England herself says ought

In my next letter I shall say something about this same Coercion Bill.
Yours faithfully,
SISTER M. FRANCIS CLARE

Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland.

### QUEBEC LETTER.

I deeply regret to have to announce the serious illness of

The venerable gentleman took ill on Monday. He received the last Sacraments on Thursday afternoon at the hands of His Lordship the Bishop of Chicoutimi.

Kicked by a Horse.—As Mr. D. Mc-Kenzie, of Lobo, was knocking the ice off one of his horse's hoofs the other day, the Monday. He received the last Sacraments Writing on Friday night, I can only say that this morning his medical attendant told me that his condition was very critical and enquiries made this afternoon do not

give much hope. Your columns of January, 1880, gay ample testimony of the esteem in which the Right Rev. Gentleman was held by all classes of the people in this district, when the spontaneous expression of their feelings found vent on the occasion of his fiftieth year in the Priesthood. But I cannot bring myself to write of him as I find mythe prayers ascending to Heaven to-night that the good Father Cazeau may yet be spared to continue the work which to him was always a labor of love; and from none will it ascend more ardently than from his

A POLYTECHINIC SCHOOL is about to be established here. A petition to the Local Government has been very to the Local Government has been very unanimously signed in this city praying that it may be placed under the control of the Christian Brothers, and it is said that their Lordships the Bishops of the Province of Quebec have endorsed the same. have all been in the city during the attending a meeting of the Council of Pub-

lic Instruction.

THE LAND LEAGUE

continues its work. Subsidiary branches
are being established in the surrounding
parishes; notably one at St. Columba of
Sillery, where the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

only work sufficiently hard."

The state of chronic poverty which disgraces Ireland is unquestionably no disgrace to the Irish people. The fact is evident. The fault must lie somewhere. If it is not the fault of the governed, clearly it must be the fault of the governed, clearly it must be the fault of the governed, clearly it must be the fault of those who govern. But this is precisely what the English Government will not allow. They are driven to an extreme difficulty. They will not face it like men, and they are fools are country, as well as in the defects in the land laws, and they may be briefly stated as follows:—

I. Inclemency of the seasons and consequent failure of the potato crop.

2. Foreign competition.

3. An undue inflation of credit, partly produced by the security afforded by the foreign competition, owing mainly a day, and thence to St. Patrick's cemetery at Woodfield. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father O'Connor, assistance of the defects in the land laws, and they may be briefly the deputy Chief of Police, who died from the effects of an accident, arrived here yesterday morning. They were attended to St. Patrick's church this morning by one of the deputy Chief of Police, who died from the effects of an accident, arrived here yesterday morning. They were attended to St. Patrick's church this morning by one of the offent of the deputy Chief of Police, who died from the effects of an accident, arrived here yesterday morning. They were attended to St. Patrick's church this morning by one of the longest concourse of sympathisers that I have seen on a like occasion for many a day, and thence to St. Patrick's cemetery at Woodfield. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father O'Connor assistance. celebrated by Rev. Father O'Connor, assisted by Rev. Fathers Ryan and Owen Walsh as deacon and sub-deacon. Amongst the mourners were a large number of the mem-bers of the Independent Lacrosse Club, of which deceased was a prominent member, headed by their President, Mr. John Kelly. Deputations from the sister clubs

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

London, Feb. 23.-To-day Gladstone gave notice that if the consideration of the Protection Bill as amended is not concluded to day, he would give notice of mo-tion for having all amendments put forthwith at 7 o clock to-morrow evening, and for immediately afterwards commencing the debate on the third reading. London, Feb. 23.—The consideration of the Protection Bill was continued in a

dilatory manner. Two Home Rule amendments, intended to introduce a distinct provision in the Bill that prisoners be leniently treated, was rejected, Foster saying the Government would do its saying the Government would do its best to prevent hardships. T. P. O'Connor was warned and Healy silenced by the Speaker for irrelevancy. The petitions for the consideration of the Bill were not finished when the House was obliged to rise by the rule governing Wednesday's

settings.
The Marquis of Harington, in the ab-

### LOCAL NEWS.

BROKE HER ARM.-Mrs. A. C. Stone slipped and fell the other day as she was going into Kingsmill's store, and broke her right arm.

LEG FRACTURED.-We regret to learn that Mrs. Dinnen, Mr. H. Beaton's mother-in-law, fell on last Friday, and fractured one of her legs. Going West.—Mr. John Purtell, one of

the late prisoners in the Biddulph trial, has gone to Nebraska, where he intends to take up his residence in the future. SKATING MATCH .- Mr. Corbett, of St.

Thomas, won the Brodie medal in the skating contest. He covered the ten miles in 48 minutes and 30 seconds. REMOVING TO LUCAN .-- Mr. Andrew Munro, who has been in the store of Mr. Frank Smith for a number of years, is about to remove to Lucan. He has

about to remove to Lucan. He has bought out the grocery of Mr. Crunnican. CRACKED .- The wall on the north side of the jail yard, owing to the severe win-ter, has cracked, and if not soon attended to will in all probability topple over in the spring.

LONDON JUNCTION RAILWAY .- The bill brought before the Local Legislature asking for an extension of time for the building of the railway, received a six month's hoist by a vote of 40 to 33. St. Patrick's Concert.—Arrangements

are progressing for the grand concert to take place on the evening of St. Patrick's Day. It is proposed to make it the best concert ever given in this city. SETTLED.-Mrs. Hemans, a confidence perator who defrauded a Montreal man out of about \$700, was before the Police

Magistrate the other day, and the counse for the plaintiff not bringing any evidence, she was dismissed. She had given her note at three months for the amount.

animal made a spring and threw Mr. Mc-Kenzie under its feet, where he was trampled on, and severely injured about Insane.—James McCosh was before Judge Elliott, on Monday, at the instance of his wife who complained that she was afraid to live with him, as he several times drove her and the children out of the house and brandished a knife threat ening to kill them. As there was a differ-

was remanded to jail for ten days. A GOOD OFFICER .- Of Detective Heean a St. Thomas paper speaks thus:
Since Mr. Heenan has assumed the duties
of C. S. R. detective, he has succeeded in
ingratiating himself in the good opinion of all with whom he has come in contact. He is an excellent officer and a thorough gentleman, and the company were for-tunate in securing his services.

ence of opinion among the physicians, h

LEG AMPUTATED .- Mr. Arthur Cope-LEG AMPUTATED.—Mr. Arthur Copeland, of London Township, about six months ago fell from his loft on to a plow and injured his knee. After suffering untold agonies Drs. Going, Arnottand Boyce amputated the limb above the knee, when it was found that a small piece of iron, had been driven into the knee. The unfortunate man sank gradually and died on Wednesday, 23rd inst.

LECTURE.-We understand that Rev. Father O'Mahony, of this city, is to de-liver his lecture "The Sunshine and Shades of Irish History," in the new Opera House, at St. Mary's, on the evening of St. Patrick's Day. The people of St. Mary's

AN OPERATION .- Ex-Ald. Thompson. AN OPERATION.—EX-AIG. Thompson, has had to undergo an operation of a very painful character. For some time past he has noticed the rapid growth of a tumor on his left arm. Dr. Brown, ashe has noticed the rapid growth of tumor on his left arm. Dr. Brown, as-sisted by four other doctors, successfully performed the operation of removing the tumor. Mr. Thompson is doing very well under the circumstances.

IMPROVING THE MARKET .- The market committee of the City Council are making arrangements for lowering the floor of the present market house, and doing away with the basement. It is intended to run a corrugated iron roof out thirty feet, so as to shelter those coming to the market to sell their produce from the rain and the heat of the sun. ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.—The

arnual report of this excellent society, whose only object is to assist and console the poor of this city, has been issued, and a perusal of it shows us the vast amount of good it has accomplished during the past year. The officers of the society are past year. The officers of the society as follows: Spiritual Director, Right Rev. John Walsh, Bishop of London; President, Labor Wright: 1st Vice-Pres. Mr. John Waish, Bishop of London; Fresident, Mr. John Wright; 1st Vice-Pres., Mr. Philip Cook; 2nd Vice-Pres., Mr. Martin Gould; Secretary, Mr. John McLaughlin; Gould; Secretary, Mr. John McLaughlin; Treasurer, Mr. William Starr. Its total membership is twenty-seven, and we hope to see before the end of the present year that it will be increased to double that number. Although the membership is but small, the society does a great deal of good. The number of persons relieved during the past year has been 1458, and the number of visits paid to the poor was 156. They distributed 3478 lbs. of bread and 48 lbs. of meat, besides \$106 worth of provisions. The society has a balance on hand of \$129.80. The members will hold their annual conference in St. Peter's School on next Sunday at 3.30 in the afternoon, and will go to Holy Comafternoon, and will go to Holy Com-munion in a body at the 7 o'clock mass. Too much praise connot be given to the members for their noble work, and the many sacrifices they make to assist the

there an assortment of books that have been carefully selected and well suited to the name and objects of the society. At the last regular meeting the following officers were elected for this year:—Chaplain, Rev. Father O's Jahony; President, Chris. Hevey; 1st Vice-President, R. Coleman; 2nd Vice-President, E. Dibbs; Secretary, Thomps Gould, Fin. Secretary, Thomps

Secretary, Thomas Gould; Fin.-Sec., Joseph Cook; Treasurer, Arch. McNeil; Marshal, J. Curtain; Librarian, J. Rana-han; Trustees, M. Mulrooney, A. Mc-Donald and M. Gray; Tyler, Thos. Fitzgibbons. The society meets every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock in the

A VERT BAD MOVE.—It is proposed to abolish the teaching of music in the public schools. The children, it appears, from statements made by competent judges, have been making extraordinary progress under the tuition of Mr. St. John. He has worked energetically to attain this end. The public has just began to feel a pride in the musical culture of the children, and the musical culture of the children, and have in various ways testified their admira-tion of the hard work and successful result attained by the accomplished gentleman mentioned. London has fewer good vocalists than any other place of its size in

Dominion. A couple of years more, and we will be able to claim that this is no longer the case, if we but keep on in the same course we have been pursuing of late. For this reason, we hope the motion before the Board will be voted down.

### CANADIAN NEWS

An inquest will be held on the body of Martin Moore, who is supposed to have met his death by foul play near St. Remi. John Connors, the C. S. R. brakeman who was so seriously injured at Amherst-burg last week, died from the effects of his

injuries yesterday. An old lamp lighter, named Patrick Farrall, dropped dead on Queen street, Toronto, last week, his death making the eighth case of sudden decease within a

Information has been received of the accidental death, in the woods of Michigan, of Mr. Gwen Walsh, son of the Deputy Chief of the city of Quebec Police.

Alfred Ductarme, sentenced two years ago to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for four years for aggravated assault, has been pardoned by the Governor-General. An old woman named Griffin, living on Bond Head street, Kingston, was found in a wretched condition on Wednesday. She had not tasted food for two days, and there

was no fire in the house. A report comes from Winnipeg that Mr. ames Galliford, eldest son of the late John Galliford, of this town, was trozen to death some time ago, while out with a gang of

Mrs. Lampson, residing on Scott street, St. Thomas, while carrying a tin pail of water, on Feb. 20th, slipped and fell, the windpipe striking the edge of the pail, from the effects of which inflammation and frequent spasms of the parts affected ensued.

trial will always be disa-trous. Lent, then, is the time that the church asks us to go away from the world, and to gain strength to overcome the antagonizing spirit, by placing a restriction upon sensual delights and satisfying the soul with prayer.—Catholic Columbian.

Montreal, Feb. 23. -The sentence on

the Hall lately. The building was completely destroyed, together with several others. The loss will be in the neighborhood of \$50,000, which s partly covered by insurance.

Dr. McIlhargy, who some time ago left Lucan to take up his residence in Strat-ford, has returned to Lucan again, and intends to take up his residence there. The people of Stratford expressed their sorrow at losing one of their best physicians and enterprising citizens.

Jas. Downiex, a farmer in Huntingdon county, Que, left his son-law's residence to pay a visit to a neighbor on Friday, and way committed suicide by his throat with a pen-knife and then sus-pended himself to a tree. No cause is as-

signed for the act. A promising young medical student of Toronto, named John Perralt, was crossing Queen street east, on Wednesday even ing, the 23rd, just after leaving his wife and two children at home, when he was struck by a runaway colt, knocked down, and kicked by the animal as it passed over him. He was killed on the spot.

The building occupied by Mr. Murphy as a grocery store, at the Toronto, Grey of Bruce Station, Orangeville, was completely destroyed by fire about three o'clock Thur destroyed by fire about three o'clock Thursday morning. Feb. 24. There was nothing saved from the building, as the fire was too far advanced before discovered. It is not known how the fire originated. There was very little insurance.

bread and worth of balance on s will hold St. Peter's an in the township of Morris on Monday night last. Mr. W. Gallagher, an old settler, was in Wingham on Monday, went home, had his supper, and retired to bed at the usual time. time. He made no complaint of feeling unwell, and appeared in good health. In the morning his wife, who was sleeping beside him, discovered he was dead.

The Irish ball was a great success at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Wednesday, Feb. 23rd, over 300 ladies and gentlemen

there an assortment of books that have The place is supposed to have been fired by

to be insured.

About 4 o'clock last Friday morning a fire brokeout in Jas.Smith's block, Clinton, destroying the whole thereof, consisting of four two story buildings. Insured in the Gore for \$800 and in the Canada Fire and Marine for \$600. Two were occupied by Peter Robb as grocery and provision stores and dwelling. The took was partly saved. Insured in the Western for \$1,500; furniture and clothing not insured—all lost. He with his wife and four small children escaped only partly clothed. The next escaped only partly clothed. The next store was occupied by John Mackid as drug and book store. Stock all lost, also drug and book store. Stock all lost, also the furniture in the rooms over the shop, where John and Percy Mackid were sleeping. They were aroused by the fire around them, and chopped a hole through the partition and woke Mr. Robb and then escaped from the window by the aid of a rope, the stairway being burnt.

### THE SEASON OF LENT. THE solemn, sombre season of penance

began last Wednesday, the Day of Ashes. The palms, that on the day commemorating our Saviour's triumphant entrance into Jerusalem, was carried aloft, with joyous acclaim and amid the shouts of "Hosanna to the Son David," are on this day reduced to ashes, and these are sprinkled on the forehead of the faithful, with the solemn injunction: "Remember man thou art but dust and to dust thou shalt return." Thus is worldly glory brought to heavenly humility, teaching us that all must sooner or later end, where our bodies originated. The church on this day arrays her ministers in the provinced of the church of the ch ters in the penitential purple and asks her children, bearing the ashes of mortification, to come with her into the desert away from the world, and there contemplate and imi-tate as far as weak human nature will al-low, their Lord, their Saviour, their Judge, in His fast and prayer. This is the true spirit of the forty days of Lent, and by encan realize the truths of eternity, the falsehoods of time. The world daily grows more material and the spiritual man outside the church would be an oddity. The age looks for something tangible and availin this life and constantly concerns itself with what may be man's needs on earth or what may satisfy his passons. In the Church, too, there is danger of our becoming heedless of the true object of existence. We step along, perhaps unconsciously, looking where we may venture to taste the sweets of the world, but in imminent dan-ger of taking the poison berries or suffer-ing the fearful attacks of voracious anisome time ago, while out with a gang or men some two hundred miles north of Winnipeg getting out ties for the railroad.

Mrs. Lampson, residing on Scott street, while carrying a tin pail of away from the world, and to gain strength away from the world, and to gain strength away from the world, and to gain strength

Montreal, Feb. 23.—The sentence on the Narbonne family has been commuted by the Governor-General to imprisonment for life. The grounds alleged for the act of elemency are the advanced age of the elder prisoners, and the fact that the actual murderer is of weak intellect.

Detective Sheehan has arrested a clerk in the accounts office at Osgood Hall, Toronto, named R. M. Ross, for larceny. He is suspected of being the party who has committed the numerous rhefts around the Hall lately.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Detroit, Mackinac and Marquett, R. R. Co., relating to lands in Northern Michigan. The company are offering lands at low prices to attract settlements. In this connection we cannot do better than quote the following from the Toronto advice to Canadians is to stay at home, but if they will go to the Udited States they had better go to Northern Michigan, where they will find flourishing Canadian settlements, good markets, good soil, abundance We call attention to the advertisement A destructive fire took place at Cobourg in Sunday morning, in Smith's Block. The building was completely a sunday morning was completely a sunday morning in Smith's Block. of wood, well paid work and a climate to which they are accustomed. They will not run the risk of freezing in winter for want of fuel, nor of having their crops destroyed in summer by dreuth or insects, as is likely to be the case in Kansas and Dakota. And then it does not cost much to go to Michigan, and if they do not like it they can return home. The Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette R. R. is a link of the Great Northern Pacific, and on its completion, which is promised this year, completion, which is promised this year, the lands will be rapidly settled and their

### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MARCH, 1881.

MARCH, 1881.

Sunday, 6-Quadragesima. 1 Cl. Semi-Double.

Monday, 7-St. Thomas Aquino, Confessor and Doctor. Double.

Tuesday, 8-St. John of God, Confessor. Double.

Wednesday, 9-Quat. Temp. St. Frances. Widow. Double.

Thursday, 19-St. 40 Martyrs. SemiDouble.

Friday, 11-Quat. Temp. SS. Lance and Naiis.

D.N.I.C. Double Major.

Saturday, 12-Quat. Temp. St. Gregory I.,

Pope, Confessor and Doctor. Double.

### OUR STOCK IS MOST COMPLETE.

**W**<sup>E</sup> have a splendid line of White and Colored Shirts! Anyone requiring any of the above should give us a call.

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

### N. WILSON & CO. LONDON WATER WORKS

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the day, 8th day of March, 1881, for the Constitution and Erection of

# STEAM PUMPING MACHINARY

2,000,000 Gallons per 24 hours.

General conditions may be obtained at the flice of the City Engineer. 125-2w I. DANKS, Secretary.

# MONEY TO LOAN!

MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates of inwoman and her daughter named Hollard. Jeffery Barristers, &c., London.