Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 4.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1881.

NO. 169

CLERICAL

WE liave received goods suitable for cleri- night, and kept two doctors up with cal garments.

We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch | the Protection of Prisoners" would of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

" Good-Bye."

- BY MATTIE N. BROWN, "Good-bye," a lover whispers,
 Standing beside the gate,
 "Tis hard, so hard to leave you,
 But we cannot alter fate;
 Think of me, love, for aye,
 Good-bye, sweetheart, good-bye."
- "Good-bye," dear mother, hold me
- The little wasted fingers
 Rest calmly in our own,
 And baby's bright, and young spirit
 Without a sigh or moan,
 Steers for its home on high
 Followed by our "good-bye."
- Bring hither spotiess lilles.
 Roses, and milk-white phlox
 With loving fingers strew then
 Inside this rosewood box,
 For maidens, tee, must die,
 "Good-bye, alas, good-bye,"
- Thus at each cross and turn,
 All through the ceaseless rush
 Of restive, busy life,
 From morning's earliest blush.
 The evening's latest sigh—
 "Good-bye, good-bye, good-bye."
- Mariner on life's ocean, Mourner beside the tomb Mourner beside the tomb.
 Traveller along earth's highway,
 These words thy past illume;
 Beyond these changeful skies
 Beyond these changeful skies
 There'll be no more good-byes.
 —Courier-Journal

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Columbian.

Or course everybody admires the Catholic young man who denies his faith in order to gain a worldly advantage. As temporal advantages go up, spiritual advantages generally

A COUNTRY paper now before us, speaks of the 8th of December being celebrated by the Catholics as the feast of the "Consecration of the Blessed Virgin." The fellow who wrote that would probably join the band of all those who deride the Catholic religion, the very first opportunity.

OUR Catholic papers lecture the Catholic young women too much. It would be very wholesome to give our young men severe attention frequently. They generally lie abed on Sunday morning, whilst their sisters are off to Mass.

It was pride that expelled the angels from Heaven; it was pride that expelled man from the Garden by the Senate, of Paradise; it was pride that put Martin Luther and his followers pride that keeps Protestants out of at the very moment when Prince the Catholic Church, and it is pride Bismarck declares himself ready that causes a Catholic to go out of

ONE reading the daily papers and observing the column after column of crimes most foul, perpetrated, cannot help but wonder why the temperance people and advocates of to better advantage. There are too many "industrious, sober and cultivated" young men and women going crooked every day.

As a mother of a family was dying in New York, the other day, desiring to have her children well cared for, she exacted a promise from her husband and sister that they would become man and wife. But in order to be sure that the promise would be fulfilled, she had the marriage ceremony performed, and of course, immediately began to grow better. The man now claims sacredness of marriage outside the

Irish American.

THE men who begged through America to get food for the Irish people, the men who have gone to ail cheerfully to keep money in the pockets and food on the tables of the Irish people, have now, in order to spare the funds for securing good food and comfortable shelter for the evicted of the Irish people, resolved to live, in their prison cells, on the same food as burglars and garotters. Even this is denied them by the rulers of the English jails in Ireland. as can be seen by any one who reads Mr. O'Donnell's description (which which the Irish "suspects" treated, the quality of their food, day over for breakfast for the next, it. Polemics only strengthen it; Catholic tendencies; that George

The "meat" for dinner is the refuse of the soup-pot. The "tea," some undrinkable concoction, is so bad a large stock of that it nauseated Dillon for a whole him! These are Gladstone's "resources of civilization." If they were applied to English pickpockets, the have intervened long ago; but as tice to the ignorance and meanness they are only applied to Irish gentle- of Catholics themselves. men, of course "it's of no consequence." What savages some of these English are! They can cry maudlin tears over a brutal murderer; but nothing is too bad for an Irishman "suspected" of that worst of political offences—in English eyes-the love of his motherland!

London Universe

ITALY, as described by her friends, consists at the present moment of a powerless monarch, a distracted cabinet, a population divided into furious factions. When to this we add the fact that the members of the Chamber of Deputies occupy themselves in one way only-that is, in voting fresh millions of lire for the wildest of projects-we seem to have recorded all that is necessary to convince the most ardent admirers of the Government of spoliation that its days are numbered.

THAT great apostle of infidelity, M. Alfred Naquet, a Jew by name but an atheist by profession, has just obtained a victory over the Catholic Church in the French Parliament. 'The victory, of course, is but a very poor affair, and with the present composition of the Chamber of Deputies was altogether a foregone conclusion. In France, as we explained to our readers on former occasions, the institution of divorces was introduced by Napoleon I. at the beginning of the present century, but directly a Catholic Government came into power it was done away with again in 1816. The law repealing divorces has remained in force for the last sixty-five years, and France feels none the worse for it-if anything, better. M. Naquet has an axe of his own to grind, as they would say in America; or, in other words, he is very anxious to get rid of his own wife, and, therefore, he has agitated for the last six years or so to have divorces restored. In all previous sessions his proposal to that effect was defeated. but last week he succeeded in having it taken into consideration by the Chamber of Deputies. This corresponds to a first reading in the British Parliament. Fortunately, there is not as yet the remotest chance of the motion being accepted

Spiritual tyranny of the grossest and willing to make peace with the Catholic Church. In those places in which there are "State priests"that is to say, renegade priests who have been put in by the Government without any authority from the Catholic bishops—the Catholic soleducation do not get in their work diers quartered in such places are compelled to attend the Church service performed by these men whose presence at the altar, as every Catholic knows, is a profanation of the sacred place. In the German Parliament last week Dr. Franz, a member of the Catholic party, called the Government to account for this violation of conscience inflicted on a von Kameke, the war secretary, replied that no such violation was intended, and that the soldiers had only been asked to take the oath of two wives. Another instance of the priests complained of. This, however, is merely begging the ques-tion, for in places in which there are none but State priests, the soldiers have only the alternative of attending the sacrilegious rites of these or staying away altogether. When peace is restored, it will, no doubt, be found expedient by the Prussian Government to appoint army chaplains for the Catholic as well as for the Protestant soldiers.

IF America does not at some future day proclaim itself as the youngest daughter of the Church, it will be the fault of Catholics. The spirit of bigotry is intense here, it is true; but this bigotry comes of igwe publish this week) of the way in norance and misconception. It is are | not that devilish hatred of the Church which is known among apostates. and how it is cooked. Mr. Parnell Good example softens it. Enlight-

as the prison "skilly" is uneatable! and the man who apologizes for the Herbert and Longfellow, and Helieving himself right. It is a hor-"Howard Association for ants owe much of their misconcept'on of Catholic doctrine and prac-

Boston Pilot.

IF English prejudice were not too stolid for any influence to move it, spectacle of the step-daughter the and literary executor of John Stuart Mill working earnestly for the Land League would certainly have some effect upon it. This Englishwoman has entitled herself to the warmest gratitude of the Irish people. They will not forget the name of Helen Taylor.

Moody and Sankey are going to Paris as soon as they have converted all England and Scotland. The Parisians may remain obdurate to the exhortations of the revivalists, but they are bound to suffer in listening to the grammar of Moody and the melody of Sankey.

Such a New Year opens for Ireland as she has not known since O'Neill of Ulster defied the troops of Elizabeth. And the future of today is incomparably brighter than the out-look of that time. Steadiness, firmness, boldness, and national integrity will carry the Ireland of to-day out of the storm.

THE thrice illustrious Grand Master presided at the banquet. Sir Knights, bearing such honorable titles as Most Wise, Eminent Grand High Prelate, and such modest designations, met in grand council. Gentle reader, we are not chronic-ling a feast of the Knights of the Round Table. The honest men to whom we refer are known in private ing in our Blessed Saviour, than life by the prosaic names of Nicker-son, Smith, Parker, Higgins, etc. It Christianity. is only when they put on their paste-board armor and play at being Knights Templars that they become objects of public admiration and subjects for the reporter's chronicle. But is it not a little funny to read about such silly masquerading in a Boston daily paper of this year of grace? Where is the Cervants to do justice to the sham chivalry of this

absurd age? It is the law in Ireland that newly-elected Mayor shall take the oath of office within five days after his election, and that the oath be taken in the presence of a borough magistrate, an alderman, and two councillors of the borough. At the his followers Church; it is on the soldiers of the Prussian army, spected merchant, Alderman John Mangan, who was and is in prison as a "suspect," was elected Mayor of the ancient borough. The Drogheda Argus describes the difficulties thrown in the way of the town officials in seeing their Mayor in iail and taking his oath within the prescribed time. But they persisted, and succeeded; and now old Drogheda feels doubly proud in having a Mayor who represents the will of the people in the place where to day patriotic Irishmen are best represented—an English prison.

A sad funeral took place in this city last week. It was the burial of a Spiritist. Around his coffin his large number of people. General friends gathered and listened to a eulogy of the deceased pronounced by a woman. "This very morning," she is reported to have said. "I received a communication from his allegiance in presence of the State spirit, in which he said that he was happily disappointed in his dreams the other world, and is content until he shall soon again rejoin his loved ones. Nonsense, and than nonsense! She either suffered from an illusion or was deceived by a demon-from the soul of the dead man she got no word. Spiritism is diabolism—the work of the Father of Lies; and it is deplorable to behold the number of its dupes. Of its "mediums" this is true—where they are not juggling frauds, they are under the influence of the devil.

THE English are restive at the steady and startling growth of the Catholic Church. They are growling at the slightest favor shown Catholics by the court. They complain that the illustrative decoration of the Princess Beatrice's "Birthday Book" has been executed at Leipsic with injustice to English art. It is also complained that the whole of has to keep his bit of bread from one enment weakens it. Zeal disarms the poetry quoted displays decidedly

claims of the Church, who minim- mans, and Adelaide Proctor, all of izes and smooths down the differ- them more Catholic than Protestant ence between the Church and her in their tone of thought contribute enemies, is a fool for his pains. He their warmest religious strains, deprives himself, in the eyes of his Then, again, another grievance is opposers, of the slight credit of be- that Messrs. Macon & Co., a Catholic firm, have been intrusted with the rible truth that American Protest- binding, which is rich almost beyond precedent. John Bull inquires in alarm what all this means. Well, John, it means that the Catholic world is moving right on, and ere long you will be so far behind that catching up, in your present gouty condition, will be out of the question.

Some Protestant writers display an unchristian spirit whenever they happen to mention the Catholic Church. For instance, Mr. T. W. Coit, commenting in the Churchman on Mr. O. B. Frothingham's resolution to cease denying, says that the latter, in his disgust with the everlasting Nay, may turn for a solution of his doubts to the Catholic Church, which claims to teach the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and this with absolute certitude. Then he adds: "If we hated Dr. Frothingham, we should say— Let him listen and fly to her pre tended shelter." In other words, Mr. Coit declares that he would prefer that a man should reject all revealed religion, as Mr. Frothingham does, than that he should know God and serve Christ in the Catholic Church. Is not that a just deduction from Mr. Coit's premises, and is it not horrible? Yet Mr. Coit claims that he is a Christian, and looks down upon Catholics as not up to his standard of godliness. St. Paul was a different sort of a Christian from Mr. Coit, for that great Apostle told the Philippians that while some of his brethren in the Lord preached Commander, Guard of the Tower, Christ out of envy and contention, still be would rejcice that Christ was preached. So we would rather see Mr. Frothingham a sincere Episcopalian, or Methodist, or Presbyterian, adoring our Father, and believ-

Philadelphia Standard. One of the New York dailies, which by its large circulation and its constant

by its large circulation and its constant inculcation of indifferentism as regards religion, is doing more than any other newspaper to disseminate infidelity, recently discussed the question, "Where shall a Poor Man go to Church?" After giving a number of secondary reasons why Protestant houses of worship are scantily attended, the paper referred to says? "Aside from all these incentives to remain at home on Sundays, there is the greater. at home on Sundays, there is the greater one that hundreds of thousands of people, particularly in large cities, cannot afford to go to church. In this country almost every church is supported by contributions from its members, and every one who is not a name is expected to consult to the contribution of who is not a pauper is expected to conchanic, whose religious nature is just as chairc, whose rengious nature is just as strongly and intelligently developed as that of his employer, must remain at home or forfeit his self-respect, which is one of the last qualities that a truly reli-gious man will part with. The same sentiment forbids his attending the so-called mission changes that are established called mission chapels that are established expressly for the poor, for even were the pastor of these churches as able in the pulpit as any others, as they seldom are, no man who is a man will acknowledge even to himself that religion should distinguish against him on account of hi poverty." Various expedients are then suggested by which the poor may be attracted to Protestant churches without having their pride humbled, or being asked to contribute to the payment of the expenses. The subject is one that is constantly discussed by Protestant ministers, and if any effectual means could have been devised, they would have been put in motion long ago. The trouble is in the essential nature of sectism itself and is ineradicable. There is one and only one religion which possesses the characteristic mark stated by our Saviour to the dis ciples of St. John the Baptist-"the poor have the Gospel preached to them." It is, as every one knows, the Catholic reli-In its churches only and before its altars the poor and the rich meet together, as they do before God; because there they actually meet God, really present and also because the Catholic religion alone possesses the essential divine alone possesses universality and charity which this union of rich and poor le. Human benevolence, however wide and warm, cannot achieve this; human efforts, to sink for the time being social distinctions and differences of circumstances and condition, can furnish no sufficient substitutes for the absence of true Catholicity. Hence, however much the subject of bringing the poor Hence, however into Protestant churches is discussed, and whatever means are devised, it will be of no avail. They cannot attract and hold the poor. But the Catholic Church will continue as it is now and ever has been, the only organization that possesses this mark of true religion, the religion of this mark of true rengion, the rengion of Christ; that into its sacred temples the poor flock, as their spiritual home, where they meet our Lord who has promised they meet our Lord who has promised

poverty in the right spirit, and has made

it a sign visible to the whole world in all ages that in His Church "The poor have the Gospel preached to them."

September number of 1881.—McGee's Weekly.

ONE of the last ecclesiastical acts of the late Archbishop MacHale was to write a letter to Mother Mary Clare, frequently styled the "Nun of Kenmare," granting conditional permission to build a convent at Knock. The condition connected with this permission is that "Before the founthis permission is that "Before the foundation stone of the projected convent is laid, ample funds will be provided for bringing the building to a successful conclusion, and security given for ample pre-existing funds for the permanent support of the Sisters who may be located there to do the work of God." With reference to the alleged apparations and private of the alleged apparitions and miracles at Knock, Archbishop MacHale in the same letter says: "We would, moreover, have letter says: "We would, moreover, have it distinctly understood that in thus ac ceeding to your pious request, it is by no means to be inferred that we sanction or approve nor disapprove of such. We re-serve our judgment till the time comes, if serve our judgment till the time comes, if ever, for canonically and judiciously investigating the whole matter. But at present we neither admit nor reject the alleged occurrence. So that we are in a position to approach the consideration of the subject with a perfectly settled subject with a perfectly settled

Christmas was practially ignored in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn; unless, indeed, we find a thought of the day in that part of Mr. Beecher's introductory prayer, in which he petitions "that the little ones which he petitions "that the little ones who with this day are just beginning to learn the alphabet of joy, may read its full literature in this life, and enjoy its genius in Heaven."! The rude manger genius in Heaven."! The rude manger and shivering Babe, and poor Virgin and lowly Joseph are not quite to the aesthetic taste of those refined Plymouth pagans.

THE PAPACY: 1871-1881.

Ten years ago Protestants and infidels were certain that the end of the Catholic Church was near at hand. The Old Cathwould rend it in Germany and Bismarck would grind the fragments into dust. In Russia it was expected that the horrible persecution that was waged against Cathelies, particularly those of the Greek rite, would have the effect of drivers. ing them into the State Church. In Italy "the Bible and Garibaldi" would soon complete the work of enlightening Italy and subjugating the Pope by compelling him to acknowledge himself a subject of the Italian usurpation, and to submit to its dictation as regards the government of the Church.

To have transformed the Pope into the head of a National Italian Church would have destroyed his character and office as the Sovereign Pontiff, the Visible head of the universal Church of Christ. Th Church then would have become a head-less trunk, and nothing would have re-mained but to bury it. In anticipation of this Protestants and infidels were already

exchanging congratulations. How is it now? Bismarck, the man of blood and iron, "who would not go to Canossa," has had to acknowledge his Kulturkampf war against the Church failure and to court the support of Catholics. The Government of Russia has been compelled to relax its opposition to the Catholic religion, and to regard that religion as the firmest support of the peace of society and the most powerful defence against the progress of revolution-ary socialism. In Italy the very Government that despoiled the Church; that robbed the Pope of his secular anthority that drove him out of his own palaces and compelled him to become a prisoner in the Vatican, is now alarmed lest he abandon Rome, and is really though not confessedly dependent on the Pope's presence there to hold back the destructive forces of revolution. In France the Church is persecuted through the attacks made ipon her Religious Orders and schools. Yet even in the very hour of the seeming triumph of the infidel element in France, its most powerful leader shows signs of being conscious that, for his continuance in power and preventing the destruction of the present French Government by its own disintegrating forces, it is necessary to hold back the very elements of irreligion to which he owes his elevation to office. The English Government, ever plotting and conspiring against the Papacy, nds it necessary to manifest a mor ciliatory disposition and would be glad to establish closer relations.

Thus, though compelled to pass through the fire of persecution, open or covert, in one form or another, in almost every country in Europe during the last 'en years, the Church has come forth all the tronger; and though Leo XIII. is still constrained to remain a prisoner in the Vatican, and though outside its walls there is a mob of atheists, Liberalists, and there is a mob of atheists, laberalists, and plotters and schemers of every type who thirst for his blood, yet in Italy and in Europe generally the Papacy is felt and acknowledged to be more powerful than the most powerful of secular Governments.—Philadelphia Standard.

The Order of St. Francis was largely represented in the grand ceremonies of can-onization which took place in Rome on the sthinst. In fact, of the four canonized, three belong to it by various titles, Blessed Laurence of Brindisi was a Capuchin Franciscan; Blessed Benedict Joseph Labre belonged to the Arch-Confraternity of the Cord of St. Francis; Blessed Clare of Montefalco was a Franciscan Tertiary, beeoming an Augustinian Nun; and Ble sed John Baptist de Rossi, who was a Canon of Santa Maria in Cosmedin at Rome, has been declared a Franciscan Tertiary by the Echo of St. Francis, in the

WHAT DID HE MEAN?

Baltimore Mirror

We published last week a verbatim re-port of the instruction delivered by Bishop McQuaid to the faithful of Rochester on Sunday, December 18, which has caused a sensation in Irish Cathelic circles and is

sensation in Irish Cathelic circles and is still a subject of comment there.

The daily papers have construed it into a condemnation of the Land League. We think they make it cover too much ground, for the Bishop himself approves the general principles and policy of the League, if we interpret aright these his words:

Persistent agitation on the part of the

Persistent agitation on the part of the whole people, avoiding bloodshed and secret societies, upheld by the generous co-operation of American citizens of whom pathiages in which we have the second control of the con co-operation of American citizens of whom nothing is asked inconsistent with the loyalty and fealty they owe their own government, will effect radical changes by which the administration of local Irish affairs and interests will be placed where it belongs—in the hands of the people.—The trouble is that the Bishop was not sufficiently explicit. There is no room to doubt that he denounced secret oath-bound societies, for his language was clear and

societies, for his language was clear and societies, for his language was clear and direct, but what he meant when he referred to "false doctrines at variance with the plain teachings of the Sovereign Pontiff," and "methods and practices not acceptable to * * [a] sense of justice and sound policy," he did not explain, nor can we surmise.

te surmise.

He laid down a number of principles,
which no one dare gainsay, but their which no one dare gainsay, but their applicability at all points to existing cirstances is not evident to members of

the Land League.

Until more definite language comes from the Bishop, we shall conclude that he censured only wild talk of war, communicate destrings dynamite plots, and such censured only wild talk of war, communistic doctrines, dynamite plots, and such other evils, which all men who go no further than the League goes must abhor.

After the above article was in type, this letter from Bishop McQuaid was re-ceived by the managing editor of The ceived by the n Catholic Mirror:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1881.

Dear Sir:—I returned home last evenng, having been absent since Sunday.

Father O'Hare tells me that he sent you

copy of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, containing a correct report of my remarks on Sunday last.

I approve of the Land League if the organization can be kept clear of secret societies and within the bounds of the Ten Cormandments of God. Or, in other words, I will follow where the Irish Bishops lead.
Why I do not uphold the Chicago Con-

why I do not upnoid the Chicago Convention and its resolutions, you may find out by submitting said resolutions to the Professors of Theology at Woodstock, Ilchester, Overbrook or Troy, and obtaining therefrom an answer such as they are willing to have submitted to the Holy

Yours respectfully, +B., BISHCP OF ROCHESTER.

AFFECTING LETTER FROM THE LATE BISHOP COMBONI,

The following touching letter from Bishop Comboni, the great missioner of Central Africa, was written scarcely a month before his death

KHARTOUM, 30th Sept., 1881. I want to write many things about this mission in Central Africa, but now I have not time, and I am in great trouble The other day we celebrated Mass and said the office for one of my missioners, whom I had myself ordained priest, Matthew Morar, a Pole. Before remov-ing the catafalque the news of the death ing the catalangue the news of the dead of another of my missioners reached me, Antonio Dabale, a student of Propaganda and brought by me in the East i the died in the capital of Kardofan of typhus fever. Yesterday morning, as we were celebrating the office of the dead and the Mass de Requiem, a despatch was brought to me announcing the death of Sister Maria Colpo, of my institute at Malbes, a little beyond Kardofan. She Malbes, a little beyond Kardovan. She died like a saint and a heroine, content and joyful to go to the espousals with the Lamb. What is one to do? Well, this morning, having celebrated the sacred rites for the repose of the soul of this holy religious, I gave orders to leave the cata-religious, I gave orders to leave the cata-falque where it stands, for I am expecting other little kisses from the loving hands of Jesus, who shows greater wisdom in making the Cross for us than in making the heavens.

At Kardofan for ten months I have had to spend between 40 and 50 francs a day for dirty water to prevent people dying of thirst. This year for the first time since thirst. This year for the first time since the creation of the world, after three months of rain there is not a drop of water in the wells. Ah! my Jesus. What a Cross for a missionary Bishop! My dear Jesus! we have no head to understand them thirst. Could we called than Jesus! we have no head to understand these things. Could we only see why God does those things! but we must bless and praise Him, because in every sense what he does is good.

Among the savage tribes of Nubia, I read and meditated and deeply enjoyed "The Life of St. Angela," printed in 1871 and I made my Sisters read it over and over and over and over the state of the save that the save and over the save and over the save and over the save that the save and over the save and over the save and over the save that the save th over and over again in that wild savage mission. Never in my life so enjoy a saint's life as I did hers. What generous, what sublime charity! And how the author brings out her charity! St. Angela Merici is a sublime model of charity for missionary bishops, for missioners, and for Sisters of Charity. I wish that all Vicars-Apostolic and all missioners had to read it, in order to learn how to fill their hear missioners and the sister of the sister o their hearts with the holy fire which burnt in the breast of St. Angela Merici. .

Bishop and Vic.-Ap. of Central Africa.

From the Catholic World A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER III. AT LIFE'S OUTSET.

Later that evening Olivia sat alone the parlor of the little home which was to own her for its mistress days and months, perhaps years, to come. The conversa-tion held with Nano McDonell in the preceeding chapter cannot have failed to give a fair idea of this cheerful lady's disposi The kind, active sympathy of her nature, its graceful, womanly vivacity, so tempered by good sense and true modesty as never to exceed due bounds, were united to intelligence and piety of a high order. She was educated, too, after the fashion of Charles Reade's ideal heroines -that is, could speak a few languages besides her own, play the piano correctly and well, sing charmingly, make her own dresses and bonnets, and cook with shining success. Her culture dresses and bonnes, with shining success. Her culture with shining success, was remarkable transcendental sense, was the black only by its absence. She was the black beast of the cultured circle to which Nano belonged, and where Nano admitted her in order to startle the refined body whose

tolerance was as conspicuous as their pro

lessions of noeransm were found and ridi-culous. She knew no mythology.

Her sunny disposition found proper ex-pression in the sunniest, purest, shape-liest little figure and countenance. She was not a handsome woman. She was too little to merit that appellation. Her light hair and blue eyes, her pretty mouth and fine complexion, her graceful alertness and well shaped body, were the qualities which arrested the eye and gave Olivia the reputation of a beauty. Her pure heart shone in her eyes and gave a new expression to the loveliness which, without it, would be only the beauty of the flower or the butterfly. When she spoke the sweetness of her voice, the good sense of what she said, the kindly wit or innocent sarcasm of her words, and the pretty dimples that ran up and down in playful response to her own emotions, were sure to attract her hearers and win from them admiration and very often regard. One young gen tleman of a pugnacious disposition and high rank had already laid siege to her heart and carried the outworks. She was sitting now alone in her parlor, her sewing in her hands; but the needle had dropped from her fingers, and her eyes were gazing dreamily, and with a shade of sorrow in them, into nothingness. Outside the wind moved the professional sign enough to bring to her ears a gentle squeak of the "sweetest music in the world." The fire was flashing and leaping in the grate, and the clock on the man-tel pointed almost to the hour of nine.

almost to the hour of nine. "Poor Nano!" she said aloud, and the words showed of whom she was thinking. The sound of her voice roused her from her meditation, and she resumed her work with a sigh. The thought of her friend's condition had long been the thorn in her neart of love and faith, and she longed to see her obtain the security and peace of truth. The interview of a few hours previous was not soon to be effaced from her mind. Some of its facts still rankled

severely.
"I wish she had not uttered them," she "I wish she had not uttered them," she thought, "or that I could forget them, or that her ways of thinking were not so wild. She is growing wicked. How can she help it, having no one to help her to be good and refusing to look for assistance, when we, with every facility to avoid wil when we, with every facility to avoid evil, find the work so hard?" Again, after a long interval of thought, she said aloud: "Poor Nano, poor dear Nano!"

"Poor Olivia," mimicked a deep voice from the door. She gave a little scream of surprise, and rushed to throw her arms around the neck of a stalwart young felow who was just entering, to upbraid him for giving her such a fright, and to him for giving her such a fright, and to assist him in a sisterly way to remove his development and rougher complexion took away considerably from the likeness. And, moreover, his face was grave and serious in its expression, and had perpe-tual care marked upon its handsome out-

"Poor Olivia!" he said again when comfortably seated. "You have any amount of pity for your neighbors and not a drop for yourself. Didn't somebody say that charity begins at home?"

"Yes, dear; and somebody answered that that was no reason why it should make an old gossip and gadabout of itself. There is a mean in everything—" 'And especially in men," interrupted

she.
"No inuendoes, if you please. There is a mean in everything, and it should be sought out. Shed some tears for your own pretty self now and then. wards give away as much sympathy as you

"I hate that self," returned Olivia, half in earnest. "It is a very demon in the world. I speak from experience."
"That is an unsafe admission, sister, and

you are scarcely twenty summers old."

But you won't take advantage of these admissions, Harry," said she pertly. "You

ples are of no worth and would not stand a severe shock, and education has so warped her kindly heart and disposition, and filled her with so much of cant, that I must call her a blue-stocking. But oh! Harry, no handsomer she is there alive."

"Beauty is the gilding of the pill," said Harry, making a wry face; "and do you expect, innocent, that I shall swallow it unresistingly?"

In they had never even seen him. So little promised to be derived from an investigation, however, that Harry had never resolved upon making an effort in that direction.

That was their simple stroy. Harry was a good-looking fellow of twenty-eight, with a fine figure, a severe, deep nature, and a talented mind. The discipline of poverty addleft its impress on his character in the

You want to sneer, sceptic; but look at that and be silent." And she pressed into his hands a photograph of her friend. It was impossible to look on the hand-

some, haughty, and intellectual face of Nano McDonell without emotion, and the doctor, hardened as he had been in the severest of schools, and not inclined to surrender on the instant, felt a momentary thrill steal through him as his eyes rested on the beautiful countenance. remained silent for some time, absorbed in studying the picture, while Olivia watched him with a keenness that almost bordered on anxiety and argued the presence of the deepest spirit of intrigue in her innocent breast. He handed the photograph back with a deep, involuntary sigh, as if awaking from a pleasant dream. Olivia clapped her hands and laughed in triumph.

"Oh!" said he, blushing at his inadver-"50 they do," assented she, "even in this instance. For Miss Nano is not always on exhibition, and one may never rouse her into that attitude and that expression again. But oh! Harry," con-tinued the cunning enthusiast, "if you saw

those lovely eyes with the fire of life in "They express intolerable pride," he

fessions of liberalism were loud and ridiinterrupted.
"And unutterable tenderness sometimes, and glorious anger, and withering scorn But O dear Heaven! if the soul were bu the shadow of the body in spiritual beauty there would be nothing to grieve for.
She is a woman that can be led by

love-"Where is the woman that can't?" said

"And if some strong, manly nature gifted as her own, but commanding and good, were to make her his wife, ah! then what might we not except?"
"Speaking from a medical point of view,"

said the unmoved Harry, "we might ex-

"You wretch! screamed she in his ear, "don't say a word. You are in love with her already, and I shall bring you to the next stage—jealousy. Dr. Kıllany is wild about her."

"Indeed! I never had the honor of a close acquaintance with the gentleman, but I should say he would make the very worst of husbands. Do you know, I have been thinking of entering into partner-ship with him. He has a splendid practice, and probably finds courting and practising not agreeable neighbors. He is to send a messenger to-night to inform me of his decision on the matter. I thought he had already come."

There has been no messenger yet.
o not like—but likes have nothing to do with business. Will the arrangement be better than independent work?"

For a time infinitely better. It is a real stroke of fortune. Don't you see that for many months I could do no more in my present position than pay expenses? With Killany I shall have a handsome salary. And, again, I shall become known in the city. When I do start on my own account I shall have hosts of friends. Yes, it is a real stroke of tertune.

"I am so glad. A'ter all your hard struggles, Harry, to find a safe position at

She took his hands in hers and they who had formed the subject of their conversation. They could not speak, and a delicious silence settled on the room, save for the crackling of the fire, and the ing of the clock, and the wind-born music from the professional sign outside

They were all in all to each other, thes two, although the first indications of separate interests intervening were begin ning to declare themselves. They had been orphans from childhood. Their memories of father, and mother, and assist him in a sisterly way to remove his outer clothing. He sat down in the easy chair, when the first flurry was over, laughing. In the strong light of the hanging lamp the faint resemblance to his sister was clearly seen, although his muscular was clearly seen, although rougher complexion. pense of a guardian whom he had never seen. The same was the case with Olivia, but she had spent her life in the convent of the Ursulines at Quebec, and was as patriotic a Canadian as ever They had not been often together in the twenty years of separation, but they had clung to each other as lonely, friendless hearts will cling, and absence only strengthened the ties of natural affection. years back the mysterious friend who had supported and protected them through childhood withdrew his assistance and left them to fight their own battle with life Olivia easily found a situation, and in the course of time became companion to Nano McDonell. Her brother began the practice of medicine at Philadelphia. Not meet-ing with even hopeful success, he drifted to the remote towns, and finally settled in the city of Toronto, where our story finds its scenes and characters. His life been one of self-denial and pain. had no resources save his talent, which often brought him to starvation's verge: but his brave heart, strengthened by the simplest and holiest trust in God, never wavered. He was anxious to make a nome for his sister, that for 2 few years at wavered. "Not so damaging in character, though," he responded. "But this Miss Nano, whose name is always on your lips, and whose excellent qualities seem to have bewitched you completely—what is she, a poetess or a philosopher or a blue-stock." poetess or a philosopher or a blue-stocking?"

longer outcasts. Ther root-tree was firmly rooted. In its shade they looked back on the past with mild regret and Christian "All three," said Olivia earnestly.

Her brother held up his hands to ward

their earliest life sometimes troubled Her brother held up his hands to ward off an imaginary dragon.

"All three, I repeat," said the little lady with great decision; "and if you knew her you would not fail to love and pity her as I do. She is a genuis. She writes the sweetest poetry, equal to much that I have read in Longfellow, and has all the world's philosophies and mythologies at her fingers' ends. But her principles are of no worth and would not stand a severe shock, and education has so a severe shock, and education has so little promised to be derived from an investigation, however, that Harry had

what else is there to charm the men more effectually than a lovely woman? said, was marked with lines of care and

melancholy. Their causes had long disappeared, but the suffering he had endured had given him stability and firmness of mind, had opened his heart to the keenest sympathy for the sufferings of others, and had taught him above at the necessity of unwavering confidence in God, its caused this distinctions and the suffering t its consolation and its reward. His dis-position was noble and generous, yet shrewd, too, and full of caution. He had made too many painful blunders in his struggle for bread to give his generosity free rein at every opportunity. An hon-orable prudence guided even his kindest charities, and impulse was a thing of the

past with him.
"Fairly settled, as you say, Olivia," he

"Fairly settled, as you say, Olivia," ne said after a long silence. "Yet I have a name to make, though in the meantime money will be plentiful enough."
"You will not find that so very hard," said she, with loving confidence. "I am not without some influence. I know many of the best and highest people here, and first among them; my nor Name. Her first among them is my poor Nano. Her friendship for me will bring the crowd to you. Have I been altogether useless?"

"My guiding star, dear," answered he tenderly, "could hardly have been that. If you had not been near to cheer and strengthen me I should have succumbed many a time.

"And now," he added, as if struck with sudden inspiration, "I seem destined to a studen inspiration, "I seem destined to lose it just as I begin to enjoy its glory."
She blushed the gentlest of colors.
"I'm not to blame," said she, "and, as I I told Nano, it is to be expected."
"Nano always! This woman has be-

witched you,"
"May I be far distant when she has done

the same for you! The men are the silliest of creatures over a woman. I could not believe it until—"

He would not take up her words when as stopped, but smiled and enjoyed her confusion. "Until you had experience of it your-lf. You haven't found it unpleasant,

since you seem anxious that more of our

ex should grow sillier still." She looked up innocently, her manner when intending a crushing reply, but Harry was saved the proposed humilia-tion by a diversion in the hall. There tion by a diversion in the hall. There arose without the sound of fierce scuffling, ntermingled with curses, blows, and the trampling of feet, and the next moment a young gentleman threw open the parlor-door with great violence, dragged in by the collar the humorous Mr. Quip,

collar the numorous Mr. Quip. struggling, kicking, and reproaching, and crushed him forcibly into a chair.

"Sir Stanley!" cried Olivia.

"An eavesdropper, Harry," said the baronet, gasping. "Your pardon, Miss Fullerton, for this rough intrusion, but I caught this fellw with his ear to the key

Mr. Quip looked up sideways mournfully. His hands and legs were dangling, his clothes crumpled and tern, his whole appearance very much like that of a captive chicken. The beady eyes stared bright and inquiring at nothing at all.
"I ask pardon," he said when he had

recovered his voice sufficiently to speak, but I must contradict the gentleman. He s laboring under a false impression. dropped a key close to the door, and was look for it, when I was set stooping to look for it, when I was set upon and roughly handled by him. I believe there's law(in this country." "There must be some mistake, Sir

Stanley," interposed the doctor. is Dr. Killany's messenger?"
"Your servant, sir," said Mr. Quip appealingly. "I have a note for you. If you will obtain my release from this sem-

blance of a gentleman -"
The semblance shook Mr. Quip with "You deserve a kicking as well for your impudence as for your dishonesty," said he; "people don't look for keys through keyholes."

"It might have fallen on the other side." Quip suggested, unable to conquer his desire to quiz. "I could give many instances of a like nature. My papa—poor old man! he died of a very interesting constitution had in hely in the contraction of the gestion—had in his—"
Sir Stanley shook him again with in-

reased violence. "I believe there's law in this country,

aid Mr. Qaip.
"Then you shall have the benefit of what there is. With your permission, Miss Fullerton, I shall kick the thing out

aid she. "Let the poor fellow go. He has done no barm."

"It might teach him manners and

ounder principles of bonesty. But as from his grasp with disdain, he came over to her side. Mr. Quip gathered his limbs and his rags together, and made a faint attempt to arrange his necktie.

'It's not often I'm so caught," said he

in apology, "particularly in the presence of ladies. My confusion is too severe to permit of my remaining longer, and I beg that you will not insist upon it. I have only to deliver you this note sir, and wish you a good-evening. There is no answer

required."

He handed a slip of paper to the doctor, made an elaborate bow to Olivia, and walked to the door. On the threshold he stopped and waved his hand loftily towards

sir Stanley.
"We shall meet again," he said, and walked away with the air of a crushed tragedian. The baronet's laugh rang in "Very melodramatic," said Olivia.

"You should have let me kick him. "And have missed in consequence that ragic departure? Why, Sir Stanley, where is your humor?" And they at once fell a-talking with

the honest intention of finding it out, which gave rise to much whispering and laughing on the baronet's part, and wonderful blushing on the part of Olivia: and so carnest were they in the search that the ector, who was smiling cheerfully over the contents of the note, allowed himself to be forgotten, and fell asleep in his chair. TO BE CONTINUED.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

When Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., announced that his "Favorite Prescription" would positively cure the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, some doubted, and continued to employ the harsh and caustic local treatment. But the mighty truth gradually became ac-nowledged. Thousands of ladies em-ployed the "Favorite Prescription" and were speedly cured. By druggists.

A VISIT TO LOUISE LATEAU.

Another Interesting Account.

A few weeks ago it was the privilege of the writer to have the opportunity of visiting Louise Lateau, the humble escta-tica of Bois d'Haine, Belgium. There may be a considerable number of very well informed readers perfectly acquainted with the wonders that occur in the modest the want of any popular work on the subject, the bulk of our countrymen are totally unaware of those marvels of grace which are manifested so close to our own doors. The first question one expects to hear, and one which I myself have put to those who had seen Louise Lateau, will be, "Are these wonderful manifestations genuine? Is there no deception?" From the learned and astute gentleman of whom I inquired, men who had seen Her jugglery in all its forms and in all climes, to the answer was clear and emphatic. It answer was clear and emphatic. was their opinion that, under the circumstances, deception was impossible.

THE IMPARTIAL AND UNBIASSED SPECTATOR at Bois d'Haine is not annoyed with fears or doubts of deception or imposture. There is so much unaffected simplicity and candor about Bois d'Haine and its occupants that the idea of double-dealing or imposition never occurs to the visitor, he simply admires the wonders that Divine Providence so generously places at his disposal to strengthen his faith in Him. Very early on the morning of Friday, the 14th of October, I arrived at Manage, a little town in the province of Hainault, between Mons and Charleroi Bois d'Haine is about two miles distance from Manage. On my way I met a poor working man of whom I made inquiries. With innate politeness and good breed-ing the poor man led the way through some bye-paths till we got on the high-road, whence he pointed out the cottage of Louise Lat au and the village church

further on. As I passed the neat, though modest and even poor cottage,

I MARVELLED HOW GOD, according to His unfailing promise, had used the weak and lowly to confound the mighty ones of the earth. At six o'clock, Mass was said in the village church by the known to all visitors. After Mass, tickets being given to those who applied to see Louise Lateau, preparations were made to carry the Blessed Sacrament to the cestatica. The function of torchearers fall to four graphs on the fact. bearers fell to four gentlemen; the first was a Dutch gentleman; the second, a merchant from Namur; the third, Brother Sulpice, formerly Superior of St. Joseph's College, Dumfries; and the fourth was the writer. The Blessed Sacrament was borne by a cure from Namur, assisted by M. Niels. As our little procession marched along, headed by a sacristan, bell in hand, it was very touching to an English Catholic to see how the peasants and working people whom we met, or whose houses we passed, rever-ently paid homage to Our Divine Lord, After eight minutes' walk, having crossed After eight minutes' walk, having crossed a railway line, the cottage of Louise Lateau is reached. M. Niel at once proceeds to place in Louise's room as many as can be packed into it. The less fortunate have to remain in the antechamber. but as the door is kept open they manage to see pretty well all that takes place.

IN THIS LITTLE ROOM, remarkable only for its simplicity and cleanliness, lay Louise Lateau, so singu-larly favored by heaven. She is now in her 31st year, and has been confined to bed by her sufferings the last two or three her sufferings the last two or three She has not taken any food or years. drink during the last ten years and a half, nor has she slept any during that period.
Till her suffering compelled her to remain in bed she took an active part in all the ordinary household work.

BEING FAVORABLY PLACED FOR OBSERVA-

I watched with a lively interest the scene before me. The first object that caught the eye was Louise, her eyes and mouth firmly shut, and her breast heaving in a most alarming manner, just like a person most alarming manner, just like a person in agony. After the usual prayers, the priest approached with the Sacred Host and Louise opened her mouth gently. As soon as the Host touched her tongue her mouth closed suddenly, all signs breathing or consciousness instantly dis-appeared. She was now in cestacy. The cure removed the white cloth which covered her arms and they were now seen resting on the coverlet, the blood flowing from the stigmata on the back of the hands. Many prayers were recited aloud by the cure, those present taking part in them. During this time all who were anxious to carry away a souvenir of their visit touched the bleeding hands with re-ligious pictures or handkerchiefs which were thus stained with her blood. may be well to remark that

THIS WAS THE 70TH EDIDAY that Louise had the bleeding stigmata of our Lord, as had the seraphic St. Francis and several other saints. The stigmata appeared on Louise Lateau for the first time on the 24th April, 1868. At present Louise's stigmata appear like blisters which increase in size till about midnight on the Thursday, then they burst and the bleeding begins. The blood continues to flow all Friday and then the wounds heal themselves. Most minute details as to the character of these stigmata, their rupture &c., are given in Dr. Lefebvre's splendid medical work entitled 'Louise Lateau', and which has been translated into English by Dr. Northcote. Before leaving the house another glance around tends but to confirm the impression made by the genuine simplicity and modesty of the good people. Adeline, Louise's sister, is sitting ante-chamler (the principal room in the house) sewing. Beside her are two sewing machines, one of which was often covered with the blood of Louise when, by way of the island experiment, she was ordered to continue her work on the Fridays. Rosine, the eldest sister, I am informed in reply to my inquiry, is out working a la journee. We then all leave working a la journee. We then all leave the humble abode of divine favors to re-turn at 2 p. m. But then we shall see the ecstatica during an hour, and be less crowded, as no ladies will be present.

IT WAS MY HONOR AND PRIVILEGE to share the hospitality of the good cure of Bois d'Haine on that day, and thereby the opportunity was afforded me of noting several facts hitherto unpublished and not generally known concerning Louise Lateau. I was thus enabled also to read

many criticisms on the saintly ecstatica recognizes the blessings and pray which M. Neils is not afraid to keep on ers of the Church. One of the commones his table. These range from the excep-tions taken by a Redemptorist Father to some of the phenomena, to the frantic ravings of a Dr. Charbonaer of Brussels. This impious man winds up one of his distribes by declaring that rather than throw in his lot with the miracle loving God of the devout, he would prefer to share his fate with the honest, matter-of-fact devil! May the poor fool live to regret his delicate choice! And this is but a specimen of the blasphemous rhetoric with which the liberal press of Belgium greets the name of the sive and saintly village girl.

THE CURE FROM NAMUR. who had carried the Holy Communion to who had carried the Holy Communion to Louise that morning, told me privately that he would not say he had given her the Holy Communion. It seemed to him that the Sacred Host had left his fingers of itself when he was about to place It on her tongue. M. Neis stated that she had 30 or 40 eestacies each day, and it was his own private opinion that during these ecstacies her soul was united to God and her body was then like a corpse soulless. He attributed her sufferings in good part to the repugnance the soul felt to return to the body. It was a noted fact in the life of Louise Lateau that she suffers very much when a calamity or scandal afflicts the Church. Many wonderful instances of those are related in her life by Henry Van oy, showing that the seizure of Rome 1870, the atrocities of the Commune, &c., were faithfully mirrored in the suffer ings of this holy victim, although she was numanly speaking, completely ignorant of

At 2 p. m. we started from the presby

The good cufe had preceded us. In deference to the oft-repeated request of Louise, that she might be freed from the embarrassing visits of numerous from every quarter of the world, the Bishop has ordered that the visitors shall bishop has ordered that the visitors shall be admitted only after the ecstacy is begun, and leave before it is over, so that Louise is unconscious that she is still the object of so much observation. When we arrived at the cottage our number had increased to about fifteen. There were six or seven priests, some from the vicin ity and some from a distance. The lay-men included a doctor from Brussels and two French gentlemen. At about 2.10 the cure came to the door of the cottage, invited us to enter, and arranged us in the little room in the most advantageous manner. The Doctor was seated on a low chair at the side of the bed near the head, so that he was in the most favorable position for observation. The writer was placed next him and had to kneel the greater part of the time to give those behind him an opportunity of seeing. When we entered the room we could scarcely repress

AN EXCLAMATION OF SURPRISE There was Louise, but her eyes were now very wide open. Her head was slightly turned to the right and her eyes seemed fixed on some distant object in the rection of the remote corner of the ceiling. Her countenance bore a mixed expression of pain and wonder as if she witnessed something awful and surprising.

Some of the ordinary phenomena were then produced. The cure invited a then produced. The cure invited a young gentleman present to move his hand before Louise's face—no result. He then asked a priest to do the same, and the awe-struck expression gave war to a smile. Blessed rosaries, medals, and above all, reliquaries were brought near the ecstatica, and although often wrapped up in an unrecognizable way, the blessed objects never failed to make Louise smile and extend her bleeding hands towards the holy object until she touched it. I carefully noted these surprising effects and can describe them no better than by comparing the effect of a blessed object on Louise to the effect of loadstone on a

WHEN THE BLESSED OBJECT WAS WITH-

DRAWN, Louise fell back on the bed like a corpse. Yet withal the eyes were never removed from the one spot. The priests present largely indebted to recited Vespers and Complin, and during all the time the smile, the raising up of the hands, show how the prayers of the Church had the same wonderful "electrical" effect on the ecstatica as the blessed objects. All prayers produce visible effects on her and many have been the trials of all languages from that of the North American Indian to that of the North American Indian to that of the Maori, but the poor illiterate girl is never deceived. Her smiles challenge the prayers even when mixed up in secular discourses. During the recital of the discourses. During the recital of the Divine Office the Doctor was not idle He examined closely bleeding wounds on the back of her hand and also on the palms which likewise bled a little. He felt her pulse also several times, and invited me to remark how cold her hands were : they were indeed as icy cold as if they belonged to a corpse. During the Magnificat in which by the raising of her hands and the her countenance she seemed smile on most sensible to what was going on, the Doctor pinched one of her fingers with all his might, but of course Louise did not feel it, although the Doctor pointed out to me the marks left by his nails: Dr. Lefe byre in his work describes a multitude of experiments which he made during the tacies but all to no purpose, as Louise's body is completely insensible. Later on the Doctor caused some surprise by pres-enting to Louise his purse on which was printed in large gilt letters portemonnic.
What was still more surprising Louise smiled and put up her hands to touch it. Every one was eager to know what was THE CAUSE OF THIS UNLOOKED FOR PHE-

NOMENON, and M. Neils asked him if he had any blessed object in his purse. The Doctor then opened it, and from the midst of his money, produced two venerable little blessed medals. The cure of a neighboring parish caused a large object covered with a white cloth to be brought in. Judging at first from its shape and size I took it to be a sugar loaf, but when held near Louise she expressed extraordinary symptoms of pleasure and joy and sat up-right in order to touch it. The cure then informed us that it was the statue of his Lady Chapel to which, in her early days, Louise had great devotion. When this covered up statue was removed Louise fell back like a dead body and her countthis covered up statue was removed Louise fell back like a dead body and her countenance instantly reassumed its expression of sorrow. Many have been the experiments to show with what delicacy the ecstant of the peddler displayed the wares and when he left that door-step, half an hour later, his face was full of pleasure and his pockets full of money. He understee the peddler displayed the wares and when he left that door-step, half an hour later, his face was full of pleasure stood human nature, and had made a good sale.

is to present a medal or rosary which has never been blessed—Louise is insensible to its presence. If it be now taken away, blessed privately, and then presented at ed privately, and then presented she smiles and seeks to touch it. As has been already stated, medical men have entirely failed, with all the means at their comand, to restore Louise to consciousness during her ecstacy, but the merest word or sign from her spiritual superiors, that is the Bishop or the cure, never fails to cause the eestacy to cease. What is strangest is the ecstacy to cease. What is strangest is that this authority can be exercised from any distance and can be delegated to any person. Wonderful instances of

THIS MARVELLOUS OBEDIENCE TO LEGITI-

matter by whom exercised—can be seen in all the works that have been published about her. However, this recall to consciousness is seldom practiced now as it causes her to suffer, and she has already passed through years of trials and experi-ments in the hands of eminent learned men. Suddenly, and without any premonitary sign. Louise stretched out arms in the form of a cross. Her head turns considerably to the left but she still keeps her eyes fixed in the same direction as before. Her mouth half opens, and her whole countenance expresses the most lively horror, fright and consternation. During her eestacy she has been following the Passion and she now sees our Lord expire on the Cross. "It is three c'clock! leave the room!" exclaims M. Niels; all ey, for in a few minutes Louise shall have regained her consciousness. It is worthy of note that this phase of ecstasy has occurred exactly at three o'clock every Friday from the beginning. Amongst those who had witnessed these consoling and faith-strengthening phenomena there was but one opinion concerning the con-summate virtue and holiness of Louis Lasummate virtue and nomess of Louis La-teau; and when one is acquainted with the holy and self-sacrificing life of the "good Louise" it is not possible to look upon her otherwise than as a saint.

CANON MCKENNA AND "EDITH" O'GORMAN.

On Sunday morning, before the com-

mencement of the eleven o'clock Mass, at St. Mary's Church, Derby, the Rev. Canon McKenna briefly alluded to the religious excitement in the town during the past week. He told his hearers not to be surprised if their holy religion was calumniated and reviled. Christ himself had been treated in that manner. No life could be more pure and holy than the life of the Saviour of men, yet none had been more reviled and calumniated by wicked men. During the past week vile calumnies had been uttered against the moral character of priests and nuns and the confessional; t was hardly worth while attempting to reason with those who uttered them. So long as they could make money by such means, they would continue to do so.

Any man of common sense could easily discover from the antecedents of the lecturer that she was an imposter, and that her statements were a hideous caricature of the Catholic religion. She had been expalled from a religion. een expelled from a convent, and now had her revenge in vilifying the character of the nuns who live nearly 4000 miles distant from Derby. It was creditable to the town that the thinking and respectable class of protestants and dissenters in Derby and kept aloof from the disgraceful and kept aloof from the disgraceful lec-tures agains convents. No honest man or modest woman would go to such lectures. Only one public man in Derby, a Primitive Methodist minister, could be ound to patronize that shameless woman, o open her unholy mission by offering prayer, and to give the influence of his position to help her in casting ridicule on Catholic doctrines and Catholic institutions. He perhaps forgot that the Catho-lic Church is the Mother Church of Christendom, that she is the most widely spread, that the number of her members exceeds that of all other Christian communities, that the largely indebted to her for many of the blessings it enjoys, and that it is from her, Protestants have received the Bible. It was a curious fact that in the Methodist Ecumenical Council recently held in London Catholics had been alluded to in a don Catholics had been alluded to in a kind and Christian spirit, and the hope had been expressed that Methodist min-isters might do much, if they tried, to spread the Gospel amongst Catholics. If the conduct of the Primitive Methodist minister in Derby was an illustration of the methods proposed to be adopted to enlighten the Catholic mind, that hope might meet with bitter disappointment. Catholics judge their priests by their deeds. At the present moment, while the epidemic of small-pox prevails in the town, a Catholic priest had been several times to the small-pox hospital to give re-ligious consolation to the Catholic patients; ligious consolation to the Catholic patients; but he (the speaker) had not heard that any Methodist minister had gone and done likewise. He concluded by asking the congregation to pray for God's grace and blessing on themselves, and to be zealous in spreading amongst their friends and neighbors a true representation of their holy faith. There was a large congregation, as many persons expected to gregation, as many persons expected to hear something on the excitement of the week. The address, delivered slowly and with much earnestness, was listened to with breathless attention.—London Universe.

He Understood Human Nature.

"Can I see the lady of the house?" inuired the peddler. "Well, yes, you can, if you ain't blind!" snapped the woman who had answered the

bell.
"Oh, beg pardon, madam, you are the lady of the house, then?"
"Yes, I am! What d'yer take me for?
Did yer think I was the gentleman of the house, or the next-door neighbor, or one of the farm hands, or the cat, or the

I didn't know, madam, but you might be the youngest daughter."

"Oh, did yer? Well that was nat'ral, too,"replied the l. of the h. "What d'yer want sur?"

nt sur!"
Then the peddler displayed the wares

Man's Mission.

BY LADY WILDE (SPERANZA).

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Human lives are silent teaching.
Be they earnest, mild and true—
Noble deeds are noblest preaching
From the consecrated Few.
Poet—priests their anthems singing
Hero—sword on corslet ringing.
When Truth's banner is unfurled;
Youthful preachers, genious-gifted,
Pouring fourth their souls uplifted,
Till their preaching stirs the world Each must work as God has given Each must work as God has given Hero hand or poet soul;
Work is duty while we live in This weird world of sin and dole, Gentle spirits, lowly kneeling, Lift their white hands up appealing To the Throne of Heaven's King—Stronger natures, cuiminating, In great actions incarnating What another can but sing.

Pure and meek-eyed as an angel,
We must strive—must agonize;
We must preach the saints' evange
Ere we claim the saintiy prize
Work for all, for work is holy,
We fulfil our mission solely
When, like heaven's arch above,
Blend our souls in one emblazon,
And the social diapason
Sound the perfect chord of love.

Life is combat, life is striving,
Such our destiny below;
Like a seythed charlot driving
Through an onward pressing foe,
Deepest sorrow, seorn and trial
Will but teach us self-denial;
Like the alchymists of old,
Pass the ore through cleansing fire
If our spirits would aspire
To be God's refined gold.

We are struggling in the morning
With the spirit of the night;
But we trample on it scorning—
Lo! the eastern sky is bright,
We must watch. the day is breaking;
Soon, like Memon's statue waking;
With the surrise into sound,
We shall raise our hearts to heaven,
Chant a hymn for conquest given,
Seize the palm, nor heed the wound.

We must bend our thoughts in earnest. Would we strike the idols down; Would we strike the idois down;
With a purpose of the sternest.
Take the Cross, and wait the Crown.
Sufferings human life can hallow
Sufferings lead to God's Valhalla;
Meekly hear, but nobly try,
Like a man with soft tears flowing,
Like a god with conquest glowing
So to live, and work, and die!

PARNELL AND GLADSTONE.

Magnificent Letter of the Bishop of Meath.

The Right Rev. Dr. Nulty, in a letter which occupies seven columns of the Free-man, speaks as follows in reference to the state of affairs in Ireland at the present The police fire volleys into crowds of

brave, afford her no protection from these warriors, for they shoot down women as well as men; and, according to sworn ac-counts, they bayonet to death young girls even when they are down. Three co even when they are down. Three coron-ers' juries, on their solemn oaths and on sworn testimony, have found and recorded verdicts of wilful murder against them, and yet the accused appear to be still at large, and do not seem to have been inconvenienced, or in the least disconcerted, by such insignificant incidents. And if anyone, like myself, ventures to raise his voice and give vent to his feelings in a ated piercing cry of anguish and of pain over the ruins of the liberties of his country, he is liable to be arrested and thrown into prison, to add one more to the 340 high spirited, intelligent and educated men who are at this moment, like so many wild beasts, caged within bars of iron, deprived of their liberty, their freedom, and of every other gift that makes life agreeable, or even endurable. And yet these men have not been convicted of any crime: let them clamour as they may, they will not be brought to trial, and no opportunity will be afforded them for proving their innocence. They are subjected to the indignities, to the solitude and the horrors of prison life, simply because the Prime Minister and the Chief Secretary wish it; and they must remain there during their goodwill and pleasure. This system of arbitrary arrests—of cruel and indefinite imprisonment for purely political crimes, which are only "suspected"—whilst it

vou have now your revenge! The system that had then been reprobated in words that will live for ever, that had been then relegated into eternal infamy, oblivion and shame, has quite recently been dis-covered among the "resources of civiliza-tion," has been revived, in its own proper individuality and identity, by the very man who had then so fiercely decried it. It is now one of the flourishing social in-stitutions of free England, and is actually in full swing this moment, plaguing her Majesty's subjects throughout Majesty's subjects throughout the jails of Ireland with forms of physical suffering and mental anguish, that to them are all and mental anguish, that to them are all but intolerable, and from which, before the winter shall have passed, some shall very likely escape by going mad, and others by becoming totally ruined in health, and rendered utterly worthless for the rest of their lives. Surely, then, Mr. Gladstone might have spared that galling phrase with which he mocks and insult purase with which he mocks and insults us, when he assures the world that to an-nihilate a nation's liberties, to crowd her prisons and her jails with the best and noblest of her sons, to silence freedom of speech, and to make every man in the community dependent for his personal freedom on his sole arbitrary will, are all out departments in the high and accomplished art of governing on principles deri-

THE "RESOURCES OF CIVILIZATION." Government by force—by arbitrary arrests—by wholesale imprisonments without judge or jary—by silencing freedom of speech and the right to complain of interior and wrong need to be recarded as justice and wrong, used to be regarded as a thateful despotism which would not be tolerated for one week in any civilized country, and which could not exist at all except in communities that were uncivilized and barbarous. But when men apply themselves to the odious task of oppressing or enslaving their fellow-creat ures, they are wonderfully ready in de-vising smart incisive phrases with which, in defiance of decency and truth, they en-

ing or defending them. History abounds with phrases of this kind, and they are associated with memories of which Mr. Gladstone would feel ashamed. I think it was Cromwell that characterized "as a

great mercy of God" THE WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF INNOCENT and unarmed citizens; the Red Republicans cut the throats and shed the blood of the best mer in France to the cry of "Liberty, fraternity and equality;" and the Russian tyrant announced to the world "that order reigned at Warsaw" at the very time that Warsaw ran red with the blood of Poland's noblest and bravest defeuders. Not to talk, then, of the insult wantonly flung at a spirited and sen-sitive people, an ordinary sense of self-respect and a decent regard for his own character ought to have induced Mr. Gladstone to hold his hand here at any on the Opposition benches, A Liberal administration, like the present Government, is, then, about the greatest misfor-tune that could happen to our country. The circumstances that immediately led to the present deplorable situation of affairs are still fresh in the memory of everybody. I forget the name of the old Roman who said that no one but a fool would argue with the master of twenty legions.

MR. PARNELL HAD THE RASHNESS, in his speech at Wexford, to reply to the Prime Minister's speech at Leeds. Further, he had the misfortune, in clear, logical, and irresistible argument, fairly to vanquish him. Mr. Dillon's singular haste to repudiate Mr. Gladstone's questionable compliments, and Mr. Shaw's famous lynching process for ridding the world of civil bill servers, furnished Mr. world of evri bill servers, furnished Mr. Parnell with a retort which was simply crushing, and which must have wounded the Prime Minister deeply. Now, all the world knows that Mr. Gladstone is an intelligent giant; but, as he is not infallible he sometimes makes mistakes, and if challenged and vanquished on these mistakes, he bears his defeat very badly When smarting under the defeat and f. The police fire volleys into crowds of unarmed men at the very time they are running for their lives, and even the dignity and helplessness of women, which render her personal safety sacred in every nation on earth that is civilized as well as in the various departments of ancient and modern literature, and even of theology. Everybody remembers how he applied

> by Farnell's intellectual victory lies the source of that impetuous, precipitate, and impassioned policy which Mr. Gladstone then suddenly inaugurated, and to which he has since steadily adhered. He rests the whole justification of the sudden and extraordinary policy he has adopted on the fact that Mr. Parnell was preventing, by intimidation and other unlawful means, the tenantry of Ireland from availing themselves of the benefits they could de rive from the Land Bill. Now, sir, that accusation, though often made, has never yet been proved, and in my judgment it never cau be proved, simply because it is not true. If Mr. Parnell's policy had been allowed to develop itself freely and na-turally, the Land Act would have proved itself the great salutary, remedial measure it was expected to be, and it would infalltumult, the strife, the intense and unna-tural excitement in which it had lived for nearly two years, battling bravely and at the greatest sacrifices for its rights and its liberties, till it had won substantially all that it had claimed. The victory it had just gained improved its condition im-

mensely. The tenant-farmers had discovered, to their infinite delight, that they could now breathe freely-that THEY WERE NO LONGER SLAVES, but freemen. They felt it to be an im-mense relief to have shaken off for ever the mortal terror of rack-renting and ex terminating landlords, that had hung over them like a night-mare for centuries. The benefits gained through the Land Act had been large, substantial, and important, and their intrinsic value would be vastly enhanced by the justice and generosity of the court that administrated it, and by the promptitude and despatch with which its valuable results had been brought home to them The Government would not allow Mr. Parnell to use Mr. Gladstone's Bill as a great remedial measure, which in a very short time, indeed, would have infallibly pacified and tranquilized the

fallibly pacified and tranquilized the country. In their impatience and irritation they had recourse to force, which is no remedy at all for stifling the discontent which springs from injustice. Anyone can see, in the lawlessness and disorder that now prevail, and which every good man reprobates and deplores, the folly as well as the follows of that anyone. well as the failure of that remedy. But the incident that surprises one most is Mr. Gladstone's incapacity to comprehend the taken from the very beginning towards the bill. I do not pretend to be in Mr. Parnell's confidence, and, except in his public life I know little or nothing about him. I did not meet him more than five or six times in my life, and then only in a quasi-official capacity—on the occasion of his seeking or resigning the representation of the county of Meath, in this dio-cese. Nevertheless, I can state as a fact

it did not give him all that he required, or that the tenant farmers were entitled to, but he knew also that it made large and substantial concessions, which it would Mr. Gladstone is speaking, and presents be criminal folly not to accept as an in-stalment of their rights. Nevertheless, the intense hatred felt for him by the whole Tory party, and by a large section of the Whig party, too, forced him to as-sume an attitude of indifference, and even of apparent hostility to the bill. The slightest indication of his approval, or that he felt any interest whatever in it, would be fatal to the measure. The fact of walking out at the head of the Irish party on the second reading did more for the real progress of the bill, by disarming opposition, than if he and twice as many more had recorded their votes in its fa-vour. But when the bill came into real peril, as it did on Mr. Heneage's motion, administration has introduced, and actually upholds and administers this moment in Ireland. I do not deny that a Tory Government could be found which would do exactly the same thing, if it were allowed freely to follow its naturally tyrannical instincts; but I do deny that any Tory Government would have the power or would dare to set up such a form of Government whilst the Liberal party sat on the Opposition benches. A Liberal administration, like the power affile the readines and wictory he had, fairly or unfairly, won over his great rival, and that this wild, impassioned, and indecent ebullition of feeling over a fallen foe looked very like full sanction and approval of the Government, had nevertheless the misfortune of having originated with Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gladstone with the victory he had, fairly or unfairly, won over his great rival, and that this wild, impassioned, and indecent ebullition of feeling over a fallen foe looked very like.

STRIKING HIM WHEN HE WAS DOWN. I have no doubt that the enthusiastic applause that Mr. Gladstone over his great rival, and that this wild, impassioned, and indecent ebullition of feeling over a fallen foe looked very like.

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STRIKING HIM WHEN HE WAS DOWN. I have no doubt that the enthusiastic applause that Mr. Gladstone over his great rival, and that this wild, impassioned, and indecent ebullition of feeling over a fallen foe looked very like. on it. But he said the same before, and he did his very best to keep his word; still the Land League agitation compelled him ican and Australian competition on the other, finality in legislation on land is the most glaring of all absurdities. Why? Legislation on the land question is only at its commencement, and

FULL SWING
in England and Scotland as well as here. If Mr. Gladstone differed from and found fault with Mr. Parnell, and condemned his policy, I could understand him, and I would not complain of him. But that he should punish and degrade an honorable and a distinguished rival—that he should consign him, without judge or jury, to imprisonment and to chains—that he should extort from him, in the indigna-tion which such injustice naturally pro-voked, an excuse and a pretext for suppressing an organization whose justice and SET MR. PARNELL AND THE OTHER SUSPECT

Everybody remembers how he applied himself to the study of theology, had a fling at the Syllabus, at the infallibility of the Pope, and at the degrading influence which the Catholic religion exercised on all who had the misfortune to belong to it. And everybody remembers, too, how powerfully and how scathingly his rash and ignorant accusations were exposed and refuted in about the most beautiful and eloquent brochure that ever emanated.

FROM THE PEN OE CARDINAL NEWMAN.

for ages past. A single class, and numerically number the set whole nationed a single class, and numerically numerical num FROM THE PEN OF CARDINAL NEWMAN.

In the soreness and irritation then created by Parnell's intellectual victory lies the source of that impersons the source of that impersons the source of that impersons the source of the particularly of the notate of the source of th particularly of the potato crop, slaughtered them wholesale, and SENT THEM IN THOUSANDS TO PREMATURE I

the arbitrary and irresponsible power of evicting their tenantry on any scale they thought proper, and they did exercise that the sincerity and loyalty of brothers, in the sincerity and loyalty of s power on a gigantic scale in every part of the kingdom. I was myself an eye-witness lions, yet we are thoroughly organized and of some of those wholesale clearances; I described their leading horrors as truth-fully as I was able, and when I venture to look back at them, the very memory even still. In one county in this diocese there are at this moment 369,000 acres of the finest laud in the world laid down in grass and pasture. That immense tract of country was cleared substantially since the did not go perished in the ditches or in the poor-houses at home. The intrepidity and courage with which Mr. Parnell denounced this system before hostile majorities in the House of Commons—the practical ability and skill with which he founded and developed to the highest pitch of efficiency and usefulness the Land League organiz:

in Parliament and out of it, to emanci-pate the land from the thraldom of land lordism, realized to the fullest all these exiles longed for and desired. He won at nce, therefore, from them all the confidence, the gratitude and the attachment to himself personally that generous Irish hearts and warm Irish feelings can bestow. Their generous sympathies soon assumed a practical and substantial form. Thousands of Land League organizations sprang up, as it were, by magic in every country in the world into which the Irish race had penetrated. There is not a city, town, village or hamlet throughout the vast extent of the United States, of Canada, of Australia, as well as in England and Scotland, in branches, thoroughly organized and disciplined, all in now suppressed) organization at home and contributing to it a moral and a pecuniary support that make it a power that is almost irresistible. Streams of

said; God bless all our mothers."

"And the Leaves were for the healing of the Nations."

The Nations."

The Most popular rishman of the most trusted, and the greatest, the most trusted, and the wind is specific for colic, cramps, of his arrest Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting composed principally of aldermen, at the Guildhall, in London, and his theme, of course, was the excited state of Ireland. Mr. Parnell had been arrested some hours before the meeting, and Mr. Gladstone was, of course, fully cognizant of the fact. At the very height, however, of a fierce, impassioned, and scathing that is almost treatment of the fact. At the very height, however, of a fierce, impassioned, and scathing that is almost irrestable or the most friendly terms. The partisan had ridden his favorite gray mare on the scout, and Upperville was standing beside her ready to mount, when the Federal officer said: "That's a superb animal, colonel." "Yes," was the gratified reply of the partisan, as he patted the mount friendly terms. The partisan had ridden his favorite gray mare on the scout, and Upperville was standing beside her ready to mount, when the Federal officer said: "That's a superb animal, colonel." "Yes," was the gratified reply of the mare's neck.

The officer sauntered closer.

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Mr. Gladstone is speaking, and presents the telegram, amid the breathless silence of the assembly. Mr. Gladstone opens and reads it, and, with the gravity and solemnity of an accomplished actor, announces that the first act of the drama i opened-Mr. Parnell is arrested, and is now safely lodged in Kilmainham Gaol The announcement brought the meeting, to a man, to their feet, and it was hailed with oud, ringing, and prolonged cheers, and with the most extravagant demonstration of exultation and delight. As far as I can remember, this is the account given of the meeting in the current newspaper litera-ture of the day. Now, sir, in reading this ture of the day. Now, sir, in reading this it would strike anyone that Mr. Gladstone might have remained satisfied with the victory he had, fairly or unfairly, won over his great rival, and that this wild, impassioned, and indecent ebullition of feeling over a fallen foe looked very like

wild, enthusiastic outburst of trinmph and joy, which hailed the annoucement of Mr to take the question up, and pass his bill sorely against his will. But the truth is that finality in legislation on any question is an absurdity, and, with the wide-spread and unprecedented privations and sufferings of the agricultural classes in England and Scotland on the one hand, and American Scotland on the one hand and fiercest hatred and contempt if levelled directly at themselves. But the most painful feature of this Gaildhall meeting was that, as Mr. Gladstone fairly enough insinuated, it was representative in its character. The great Liberal and Radical parties spoke and acted through it, and emphatically expressed their opinious and facilities through its proceedings. The its commencement, and IN ANOTHER YEAR OR TWO IT WILL BE IN Radical party has to do violence to their conviction and principles in assisting Mr Gladstone to pass the most comprehensive and oppressive Coercion Bill ever enacted for any country; and yet, with his promises broken before their eyes, they never yet condemned or even complained of the use he made of the dangerous and unco stitutional powers which that act gave hi But as we are now striving for our very lives, the time has come when they must speak out, and openly take a side for a against us. If they do not compel Mr. Gladstone to reverse his policy, and

pressing an organization whose Justice and legality he never questioned before, appear to me an arbitrary exercise of power which Liberal and Radical statesmen are bound by their own principle to disown.

The effete, and I suppose I may add the now expiring system of Irish landlordism, was the great social evil of our country for ages past. A single class, and numerically not a large one kent a whole nation seasons, fore, respectfully submit to these great parties to pause and gauge exactly our influence and strength before they finally reject and discard us. The whole Irish race in Ireland, England and Scotland, and, indeed, all the world over, is united The landlords were further armed with as one man in heart, interest and feeling, are now engaged. Although we are numerous enough to be counted by mildisciplined; we are, moreover, sensitively attentive and obedient to the instructions

issued for our guidance by THE LEADERS WHOM WE KNOW AND HAVE

CONFIDENCE IN.
We can throw our united energy and strength into one great combined movement; we can direct that movement to any point we please, and act and vote solid there against the common enemy. the eternal gratitude of a party to whom we have been, unfortunately for our-selves, always only too loyal.

Mullingar, December 8, 1881.

John Adams and his friend John Mar ston dined together on Saturday for nearly thirteen years—their chief dish being boiled codfish, the usual Saturday dinner of New England fifty years ago. Mr. Marston's grandson, Mr. De Wolf, of Marston's grandson, Mr. De Wolf, of Chicago, says that when as a small boy he was presented to Mr. Adams, then ninety years old, he found that the ancient 2 man retained much of manly beauty and dignity of manner. He asked the

A VICTIM OF HUMAN RESPECT.

contempt for, the man who lets himself be turned aside from duty through human respect. A man that has not spirit enough to do what his conscience tells him, for fear of what people will think or say of

him, is worse than a slave. In Prague, the capital of Bohemia, the Festival of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin is a holyday of obligation, and is very solemnly kept. Early in the morning of this Feast, some years ago, a young man, a member of the Confraternity of Our Lady, whom we will call J., was going to the church to make his confession, for he wished, as the rules of the Confrater-nity required, to receive Holy Communion on that day, with his fellow-members. He had gone far on his way when he chanced to meet some dissolute young men of his acquaintance who were walking along, eating nuts. They offered him some, but he thankfully declined them. They insisted, however, and, fearing they might guess the cause of his refusal and ridicule him, he finally accepted some and ate

them.

J. could not, of course, now receive
Holy Communion; still there was time
to go to Confession, and he wished to get
away from his acquaintances; but they insisted that he should go with them and

arm in arm, through the streets, laughing and singing and avnoying the passers-by in various ways. One of the persons thus accosted felt so excited at the insulting manner of J., that he answered him in a similar manner. Whereupon the tipsy youth drew forth a knife which he had secreted in his pocket, and declared his intention of fighting the stranger. Several pages were made on both sides, but with passes were made on both sides, but neither of the combatants was severely wounded. The stranger then attempted to pasify the youth and induce him to desist, but excited by liquor and blinded by rage, J. continued to brandish his weapon, until at last he received a thrust in the breast and fell to the ground, bleeding profusely

fusely.

On learning that the wounded young man was a Catholic, some of the spectators ran to the Jesuit College near by, for a priest; two of the Fathers came and used all their efforts to excite the young man to repentance; but they could not elicit any signs of sorrow. They could therefore do no more than give him conditional absolu-tion, and thus he died.

tion, and thus he died.

Alas, for poor J.! if he had only had the courage at the very first to say the word "No" and to stick to it, he could have freed himself from his companions and would have escaped the misfortune of such a death. Alas! for bad company! Alas! for human respect!

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

The following is, says a contemporary, the most salient passage in the pope's Allocution, as it has been furnished to the

Catholic papers:

With more audacity and license than perhaps any other age ever displayed, the enmity to the Church of Christ, of this, our age, manifests itself, for the sacrilegious and detestable war which rages on all sides turns its bitterest enmity towards this Apostolic See. And what is most intolerable, that divinely instituted authority, which could afford the chief and most tried hope of safety in the present crisis of danger, is especially attacked. Truly, if there is anything which can control the untamed cupidities of men, anything which can restrain within the line of duty the multitude unbridled in its insolen

dignity of manner. He asked the little by some simple questions, and among the rest, "Where do you go to school," my son?" "I answered," says Mr. De Wolf, "that I had never been to school." Apparently with some surprise, he continued, 'But you know how to read? 'Yes, sir, and he added, 'To spell, write, cipher and some geography? 'Yes, sir,' 'Who taught you?' The reply was, 'My mother.' He laid his wrinkled and flabby hand on my head and in tones which still fill my ears, said; 'God bless all our mothers.'"

with a few men into Clarke County, when he was informed that a Federal officer with a squad of cavalrymen was in the vicinity. The officer had stopped at "Clay Hill," the residence of Mr. Whiting, and Mosby made up his mind to capture officers and men. His action was prompt, as usual. He went to Clay Hill, captured while he was seated at supper, and carried while he was seated at supper, and carried with a few men into Clarke County, when he was informed that a Federal officer with a squad of cavalrymen was in the was the constitution, and to break down and kill any man not possessed of an iron frame with a squad of cavalrymen was in the was the constitution, and to break down and kill any man not possessed of an iron frame with a squad of cavalrymen was in the was the constitution, and to break down and kill any man not possessed of an iron frame with a squad of cavalrymen was in the was the constitution, and to break down and kill any man not possessed of an iron frame with a squad of cavalrymen was in the was informed that a Federal officer with a squad of cavalrymen was in the was informed that a Federal officer with a squad of cavalrymen was in the was informed that a Federal officer with a squad of cavalrymen was in the was into the care the constitution, and to break down and kill any man not possessed of an iron frame (that a Federal officer with a s

ures, they are wonderfully ready in devising smart incisive phrases with which, in defiance of decency and truth, they endeavour to palliate and pass off on the thoughtless forbearance of the public, excesses to which they would not venture to direct attention by professedly justify—

It is quite true he was well aware

| tion of the county of Meath, in this diocose. Nevertheless, I can state as a fact of the fact. At the very height, however, of a fierce, impassioned, and scathing philippic in which Mr. Gladstone was, of course, fully cognizant of the fact. At the very height, however, of a fierce, impassioned, and scathing philippic in which Mr. Gladstone has no rival, and by which he can drive an auditory into all but absolute frenzy, a long of the fact. At the very height, however, for a fierce, impassioned, and scathing philippic in which Mr. Gladstone was, of course, fully cognizant of the fact. At the very height, however, of a fierce, impassioned, and scathing philippic in which Mr. Gladstone was, of course, fully cognizant of the fact. At the very height, however, of a fierce, impassioned, and scathing philippic in which Mr. Gladstone was, of course, fully cognizant of the fact. At the very height, however, of a fierce, impassioned, and scathing philippic in which Mr. Gladstone was, of course, fully cognizant of the fact. At the very height, however, of a fierce, impassioned, and scathing philippic in which Mr. Gladstone was, of course, fully cognizant of the fact. At the very height, however, of a fierce, impassioned, and scathing philippic in which Mr. Gladstone was, of course, fully cognizant of the fact. At the very height, however, of a fierce, impassioned, and scathing philippic in which Mr. Ball dealers sell it, price 25 cents.

PRISON FARE.

We may pity, but we can hardly repress How the Government Treats the "Suspects."

> A meeting of the tenant-farmers of the county of Dublin was held on December 8th at the Rotundo for the purpose of taking measures to form branch associations in the various districts of the county in aid of the Political Prisoners' Sustentation Fund. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P. was called on to preside, and in the course of the proceedings Mr. F. Hugh O'Donnell, M. P. gave the following acon at of his recent visit to the "suspects Kilmainham:—
> Mr. O'Donnell said—I assure you

astronomen said—I assure you rentermost heartily into the spirit of the undertaking you have in hand. I have just came from Kilmainham where I have seen Mr. Parnell. I found him, I am sorry to say, lying on the bed of sickness on which the starvation fare of the prison has hald him (rise of "Shown?"). Vector. has laid him (cries of "Shame"). Yester-day I was in Derry and I saw the county placarded with the appeals of the Solici-tor-General to the farmers of Derry to yet for "Porter and Fair Rents." When them.

J. could not, of course, now receive Holy Communion; still there was time to go to Confession, and he wished to get away from his acquaintances; but they insisted that he should go with them and have a drink of wine.

The weak-spirited youth had not the courage to say no. He determined, however, to go at least to Mass. His companions, guessing the cause of his anxiety, called him a devotee, telling him it was dying. To save himself from their ridicule, the urhappy youth yielded to their entreaties and consented to let Mass go. They now began to drink, and soon became so excited by wine that they went, arm in arm, through the streets, laughing and singing and aunoying the passers-by Soliestor-General of Mr. Gracistone, makes the very same appeal for which Mr. Parnell has been east into jail; and Mr. Porter is the favored official of ker Majesty's Government (groans). Mr. Porter for appea ing to the cupidity of the tenant-farmers of Derry is to be rewarded with rank and place in Parliament, while on the false dear the reason of a reason of the contract of their contract of the contract of t interests, Mr. Parnell is cast into Kilmain-ham and reduced to the condition in which I have seen him to day. I am sorry to say the Government are not even giving prison fare to the imprisoned lead-ers of the Irish people (oh! oh!)—even the poor and wretched fare laid down by the jail regulations are not given to the political prisoners (shame). I asked Mr. Parnell the nature of the diet which was given to him. He said on the days on which they are allowed soup the soup was indeed very fair, but with regard to the pitiful allowance of meat guaranteed to them by the regulation, the regulations are observed only in the letter but flagrantly broken in the spirit, as the meat given was only the miserable shreds of rags out of which the soup had been previously extracted (great hissing). I cannot imagine a more inhuman, or cowardly quibble than that (hear, hear), and there is not a man of honor in all Ireland, I are that the his well its plut will constitute that the statement of the source of t care not what his politics, but will con-demn such mean and distardly conduct (hear, hear) I asked Mr. Parnell then about the tea and coffee. He said, quietly and patiently, in that calm, uncomplaining way in which you can expect he meets those miserable indignities and torture, "The tea and coffee are simply undrinkable," and he added with a smile "I don't know what the tea is made of, but it certainly is not tea" (shame). I inquired about the gruel, and it appears even the prisoners' gruel is not in accordance with the regulations. It is made of such coarse stuff that in trying to take it poor Dillon sickened the very first day. That uneatable, unwholesome gruel is given them for breakfast, and Mr. Parnell has to save his bread from his dinner of the day before in order to breakfast on it in consequence of the uneatable character of the prison porridge (oh, oh, and hisses). The pota-toes, he told me, are fair as to quality, but they are servel up clanmy and cold. The cooks, it seems, are prisoners—what are called the "short service prisoners" so that you can imagine the sorting which is had at their hands. nell observed in his quiet way, "I suppose it is because they are short service prisons that they are always discharged before they have time to learn cooking imprisonment for purely political crimes, which are only "suspected"—whilst it continued merely a Continental institution, shocked and scandalized Mr. Gladstone could then to-day tion, shocked and scandalized Mr. Gladstone immensely, and he denounced it in burning words that set all Europe in a burning words the present century. Of that wast, virtuous and industrious population words the present century. Of that wast, virtuous and industrious population wast, v ter). It is this sort of food, badly cooked, towns, have the glory of having revealed to the world the tactics we mean to pursue, and the world the tactics we mean to pursue, and they have entitled themselves to the eternal gratitate of a party to whom we have been, unfortunately for oursults always only too layer. he eternal gratitade of a party to whom we have been, unfortunately for ourelves, always only too leyal.

I have the honor to be, faithfully ours,

T. NULTY.

dullingar, December 8, 1881. to the permanent prosperity and greatness of the Italian name.

HOW MOSEY WAS ONCE OUTWITTED.

Mosby was seldom defeated and never out-witted to my knowledge but once. The incident has never been in print, I believe, and I am assured that the partisan and hones to be able to get up in a day or and hones to be able to get up in a day or and hones to be able to get up in a day or and hones to be able to get up in a day or and the selected property of the reduced condition of their system, they are liable to catch cold at every turn. It was a cold, I believe, that brought on Mr. Parnell a short attack of feverishness yesterday, which, however, was vigorously treated by Dr. Kenny (applause), and, thanks to his kindness and skill, Mr. Parnell is decidedly better to-day, and hones to be able to get up in a day or believe, and I am assured that the partisan and hopes to be able to get up in a day or never related it, it was so very mortifying. It is a trifle, but may amuse the reader. Golonel Mosby had crossed the mountains is calculated to destroy the strongest with a few men into Clarke County, when constitution, and to break down and kill

Guilty of Wrong.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is vertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—Tribune.

Timely Warning.

Now is the season for sudden colds and distressing coughs, treat them with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, it cures influenza, asthma, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, and all pulmonary complaints leading to consumption.

The Catholic Mecord

iblished every Friday morning at 428 Richmond Street.

Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Ad-vertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 lines to an inch Contract advestisements.

o an inch ract advestisements for three six or months, special terms. All advertise-should be handed in not later than

TO CORRESPONDENTS. matter intended for publication must the name of the writer attached, and reach the office not later than Tuesday th week.
THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.
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will please send us, by Postal-card, their Old
as well as New Address, and thus insure the
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We are in constant receipt of enquiries
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the way ordinar belows is transacted, or
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the way by which a publisher can tell who
are abscribers and how much they owe. If
the property awkward it becomes for the proprietor
of a newspaper to keep his business in proper shepe. Subscribers who desire to stop
taking a paper should in all cases remit the
amount of their indebtedneswhen they make

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.
London, Ont., May 23, IS79.
DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clerry and laity of the diocese. Believe me,

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1882. ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL.

The Right Rev. Bishops of the Province of Toronto, together with His Grace the Toronto, for the discussion of ecclesiastical

THE BISHOP OF MEATH AND THE GOVERNMENT.

We publish to-day a letter addressed to Mr. Joseph Cowen, M. P., member for Newcastle-on-Tyne, by the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath. The letter is, we consider, one of the ablest documents that has appeared during the present agitation, and, coming from the patriotic Bishop of Meath, will, without doubt, have a powerful effect. The reason why His Lordship addresses Mr. Cowen, he tells us in the opening paragraph, is because that gentleman has been, since his very first appearance in public life, the to-day fights for Ireland, it is because Ireland is at present the most oppressed country in Europe. The acknowledgment of his services to Ireland. In the discussion which his Lordship has, without doubt, fluence, expected that his coercion not only on his own part, but on the effectually crushing the land league, part of his countrymen, the admira- by placing in the hands of the adgratitude which was due a gentle- prison, "without rhyme or reason," come the champion of Ireland in the action of this new organization. face of an opposition that might well That they were right in their suspiless courageous man.

ship's letter has appeared—a time of new dangers which at present crisis and peril-will add its signifi- threaten the Irish people, and which cance to a document which, coming is so goading in its nature that it from such a source, will make itself may at any moment lead to the sadheard in circles which, if it came dest consequences: from an humbler origin than a great Catholic Bishop, would pay not the slightest attention to it. There is no doubt about it, Ireland's situation is strange and extraordinary spirit of bru-tality and insolence seems to have seized minds of European statesmen, and tiously on every occasion that offers. It this England, who for years had been posing before the world as the

closet by the consistent action of the Irish party, which fact brands her, in the eyes of the world, as a sniveler and a hypocrite-as one who, whilst advocating the grand principles of liberty to many countriesoppressed her own subjects in a manner which has no parallel. The present state of affairs in Ireland is thus graphically put forward by the patriotic Bishop:

"The situation of affairs which the Gov ernment has created in Ireland has no parallel or precedent even in her own melancholy history, and it has no existing counterpart (except perhaps in Russia) in any other country on the globe. Our liberties had been forfeited de jure by the disastrous Coercion Bill of last se and they are now simply annihilated of facto by the excessive severity with which the Government exercises the exceptional powers given them by the Act. By the strange and extraordinary use they have strange and extraordinary use they have made of these unconstitutional powers they have profoundly shocked the public feeling of the nation with a succession of sudden and painful surprises. For months past we heard every day with bewildered astonishment of the arrest and imprisonment of innocent, educated, and highly-gifted Irishmen, who in the estimf their countrymen were above even the suspicion of anything that could be regarded as criminal or dishonourable. Although the people's patience had thus been sorely tried they still hoped on. But the sudden and unexpected arrest of Messrs. Parnell, Sexton, and Dillon, the total suppression of the Land League organization, the dispersion by force of peaceful public meetings, and the violent unnatural silence and restraint put on freedom of speech, all occurring they did in rapid succession, spread terror

No one who has been following the course of events in Ireland within the last eighteen months will accuse the learned Bishop of exaggeration in this short but graphic statement of the position of things in Ireland, His Lordship's scathing censures are next directed against the perfidy with which the government have broken the promise which they made in the face of the world: "During the passing of the Coercion Act the Government had solemnly Archbishop, meet this week in the city of but perfidiously pledged itself to Parliament that the fact of being a member of the Land League would be no ground for arresting a man as a reasonable suspect, and yet eminent and distinguished Land Leaguers were as a matter of fact the only persons actually arrested under it. On the other hand, you would search in vain among the actual suspects tyrants' to whom alone it was solemnly promised the operations of man, therefore, being able to make even a rational guess at the principles by which the Government was guided in forming its estimate of a his liberty is not safe for the space of a single hour. Your innocence consistent champion of Irish rights and immunity from every form of and liberties. That he is such is crime, your punctual observance of undoubtedly due to the justice of the every law, human as well as divine, Irish cause. An intense lover of the irreproachable testimony of your liberty, his voice has been ever own conscience, afford you no guarraised to crush oppression, and, if he antee against arbitrary arrest and imprisonment."

These grand promises made by the government were at the time fact of His Lordship's addressing looked upon by the Irish people and his letter to Mr. Cowen is a grateful their leaders as worthy of very little confidence. Years of ministerial chicanery in the arrangement of arose on the passage of the coercion Irish difficulties taught them but Act, none more ably exposed and too plainly what they might expect brought to light the fearful features from the government. Mr. Parnell of that merciless measure, and none and his followers, who saw what a more ably pleaded the cause of the power the land league was in the oppressed Irish nation. Hence, in country, and who knew that the addressing his letter to Mr. Cowen, government was cognizant of its inwished to convey to that gentleman, act would be used for the purpose of tion, esteem and deep and lasting ministration the power to hurl into man who was brave enough to be- the ruling spirits that guided the have frightened a less honest or a cions the history of the past few months but too plainly shows. Dr. The time, too, at which His Lord- Nulty then touches on one of the

"Fresh grounds for alarm," he champion of liberty, has to-day to suffer the humiliation of seeing a suffer the humiliation of seeing a their duty to act with firmness and vigour

have shaken off even the semblance of moderation, and they scornfully and de-fiantly irritate and threaten the people as if they had no right to be regarded as anything better than rebels or slaves. ey appear to think that they have right to do just what they please, to be amenable to no tribunal, and to have relieved themselves from every sense of responsibility.

His Lordship next takes Mr. Gladstone in hands, and, holding him up before the bar of public opinion, teuches with a master-hand those acts which stamp the premier of England as unfit to hold the destinies of a nation under his control. Tracing the causes which led to the present state of affairs in Ireland, his Lordship says: "The circumstances that immediately

ed to the present deplorable situation of

affairs are still fresh in the memory o

everybody. I forget the name of the old Roman who said that no one but a fool would argue with the master of twenty legions. Mr. Parnell had the rashness, in his speech at Wexford, to reply to the Prime Minister's speech at Leeds. Fur-ther, he had the misfortune, in clear, logical, and irresistible argument, fairly to vanquish him. Mr. Dillon's singular haste to repudiate Mr. Gladstone's questionable compliments, and Mr. Shaw's famous lynching process for ridding the world of civil bill servers, furnished Mr. Parnell with a retort which was simply crushing, and which must have wounde the Prime Minister deeply. Now, all the world knows that Mr. Gladstone is an intelligent giant; but, as he is not infallible, he sometimes makes mistakes, and if challenged and vanquished on these mis-takes, he bears his defeat very badly. When smarting under the defeat and fall of his former administration, chiefly through the action taken by the Irish Bishops, in the vast, varied, and almost boundless grasp of his intellectual powers, he sought relief for his wounded feelings in the various departments of ancient and modern literature, and even of theology. Everybody remembers how he applied himself to the study of theology, had a fling at the Syllabus, at the infallibility of the Pope, and at the degrading influence which the Catholic religion exercised on all who had the misfortune to belong to And everybody remembers, too, h powerfully and how scathingly his rash and ignorant accusations were exposed and refuted in about the most beautiful and eloquent brochure that ever eman-ated from the pen of Cardinal Newman. In the soreness and irritation then created by Parnell's intellectual victory lies the source of that impetuous, precipitate, and impassioned policy which Mr. Gladstone then suddenly inaugurated, and to which he has since steadily adhered. That pol icy exhibits in all its leading features the visible impress of feeling, of irritation, and, apparently at least, even of resent-ment. Incidents have cropped up from time to time as adjuncts of that policy, such as Parnell's dismissal from a tracy which he did not prize, Dr. Kenny in vain among the actual suspects dismissal by a sealed order, the threaten-for the dissolute ruffians and village ing notice served on the telegraph boys, &c., all of which seem so low, so petty, and so mean that any man in his senses, and not in a passion, would scorn to stoop the Act would be restricted. No to them. Now, sir, it appears to me that a man who holds in one hand the absolute disposal of the liberties of a nation, and in other the tremendous responsibilities of his position, has no right to lay himself open to the imputation of irritation or feeling in the exercise of the excep-'suspect,' every man now feels that tional and dangerous powers entrusted to him. For passion and feeling blind every man who allows himself to be influenced or governed by them; and some-thing has blinded Mr. Gladstone certainly.

The tone of condemnation used towards the Land League by many in this country, who, it may be fairly to save the lives of England's subjects? assumed, know but very little about Were England a pauper nation, like Ireit, contrasts forcibly with the terms in which the Bishop of Meath speaks interference of foreign nationalities in of it. No man will deny his Lordship's opportunities of coming to a correct knowledge of the workings land, the most opulent and most powerful of this vast organization, and but nation on this broad earth, be thanked for few will impugn the correct judgmeat which is so characteristic of the patriotic prelate. A keen observer of men and things, a bishop having not only the spiritual, but also the temporal interests of his world. flock, and in fact of the entire nation at heart, it is scarcely to be supposed that his estimate of the Land League's capacity to effectuate for the good of the people would not be of a cablegram, but are boldly and honestly put forward over His Lordship's signature. We can therefore for England, it is all the other way. take the judgment which he passes

upon it as one to be relied upon. "The Land League," writes his Lordship, "was about the most perfect and the me highly-disciplined organization that ever existed in any country. It was every where present, everywhere active, intelli gent and discriminating. The local gent and discriminating, branches were, as it were, so many delibbranches were, as it were, so many delib erative assemblies, which absorbed all the talent, the intelligence, the experience, and knowledge of every kind in the various districts in which they were situ-Their members were for far the greater part, the very flower of the industcommercial, and, above all, of the agricultural classes of the locality. Each branch possessed within itself all the local knowledge existing on the productiveness of the land, on the value of the land, and on every circumstance of interest or importance connected with the land of all the holdings in its district.

These are but a few of the salient points of the letter, and we recom-

documents that have yet appeared Ireland, in time of famine. "The agitators," on the vexed question of Irish polit-

CANON DENEHY'S LETTER AND THE ENGLISH PRESS

The Very Rev. Canon Denehy, P. P., Kanturk, wrote to the Freeman's Journal, a few weeks ago, a very telling letter explanatory of the deep-rooted feeling of of British laws which lies deep in the breasts of most Irishmen, and which was exemplified most strikingly by a public manifestation and protest as forcible as such is unusual during divine service in a Catholic church. The Very Rev. gentleman thought it incumbent on him, is the guardian of public morals, to object to the formation of a children's land league in his parish, when suddenly a commotion was heard, and great confusion caused by forty or fifty members of the congregation standing up in their pews, and marching out, indignant and in wrath, from the church.

Father Denehy's letter was considered of such value, as throwing light upon the Irish difficulty, that it was republished in the London Times, and commented upon at length in the columns of the London Spectator, whose remarks we perceive have been copied in a late number of the Advertiser.

The Spectator seems to be laboring under the idea that the ills of Ireland are illusory and her supposed wrongs and grievances mere prejudices, born of the bullying tone of England generally, and maintained, and deepened in intensity, by the harangues of demagogues and agitators, to an easily influenced and sensitive

people. Quoth the Spectator: "The hate of the Irish for the Union with England is in the greater part of Ireland rooted deep in the popular prejudices, so fierce and so fed upon illusion, that it will take a generation or two, at least, of patient, unflinch ing, unresisting sympathy and justice to dissipate it." No wonder the English people would turn a deaf ear to the cry of Ireland for common justice, and a display of common humanity when journals of such weight and character class the wrongs that pauperise and demoralise a whole nation as mere prejudices and illusions, to be dissipated with time. "Just look," continues the Spectator, "at the things the Irish not merely believe, but cling to:

E is the English who've robbed us of bread F is the Famine they've left us instead. G is for Gladstone whose life is a lie H is the Harvest we'll hold or we'll die.

Whatever the English may have done in cidentally through their ignorance of Ireland, assuredly no country ever gave more lavishly of its own bread in the time of Ireland's famine than England did." If the Spectator does not mean to lie most egregiously it is, of all certainty, blinded by illusions more deceptive than ever distorted human vision either in Ireland or any other enslaved country. In the first place, why should any country give more of its bread to Ireland in time of famine? Is not England's government bound to protect the interests and save the lives of its subjects? For what purpose do they maintain the Union of Ireland with England, if not for mutual protection in time of danger, especially when pallid death menaces thousands at one fell swoop? Why should any other country interfere land, there would be some reason for the saving her subjects from starvation or other public calamities. But should Enggiving more of her bread to her starving subjects than any other country? Other countries have no responsibility of supporting England's pauperised subjects. But England had that responsibility. before God and before an unprejudiced

She therefore deserves no praise, or credit. with God or the world, for giving more of her bread than France or America to the starving populations in Ireland.

But, has she so acted in the past, as is so a just one. Nor are his views given that England really contributed more firmly asserted in the Spectator? Is it true to us through the doubtful medium than other countries to the sustentation of poor suffering Ireland in time of famine ? We believe not. Believe-unfortunately

Queen Victoria; whose private fortune exceeds that of any other Sovereign in Europe, gave of her accumulated wealth one hundred pounds to purchase bread for her starving subjects in Ireland. A private individual in Nova Scotia contributed several hundred pounds to the same object. Gordon Bennett, a foreigner, contributed a hundred thousand dollars of his private funds, and collected through the medium of his journal, the Herald, another hundred thousand for the same philanthropie purpose. Bishop Walsh sent, from his diocese alone, over four thousand dollars to the poorer districts in Ireland, that is, about eight times more money than was doled out by England's Queen and India's Sovereign Empress for the same object. These are only a few instances, among hundreds, that prove to a demonstration how wrong and how suffer the humiliation of seeing a skeleton dragged from her political skeleton dragged from her polit

pursues the Spectator, "have got into the heads of the Irishmen that the land in justice belongs to the tillers of it, and the people at large never gave a thought to the capital ex-pended in buying it." We would simply ask the Spectator, does confiscation mean buying? Was not all the land in Ireland, or the greatest portion of it, handed over to the officers, foot soldiers, and drummers and fifers of Cromwell's and King William's marauding bands? What capital could those mercenary troops invest in the purchase of land? No doubt, of late years, some private companies and stock brokers in England have purchased large tracts at sales in the Encumbered Estates Court. It was a very unwise and unstatesmanlike policy, on the part of England, to allow those money-changers and soulless corporations and guilds to grab up and let, at exorbitant rents, the lands which by right should belong to the tillers of the soil. It was a very unwise and short sighted policy that did not give to every farmer in Ireland an interest and a stake in land on which he lived and labored. How can British legislators expect that land occupiers in Ireland will be conservators of interests not their own? Why not give them a claim on the possession they hold? Why not grant them a legal status in their native land? Why not g've them something to conserve, something to fight for when danger threatens? The farmers in Ireland and their stalwart sons are now ready to join any movement. be it revolutionary or otherwise, that promises a change. They consider, and they have reason to believe, that no matter what change comes, they could not be worse off than they have been. During the last eighty years, from decade to de cade, has tenant-right been persistently refused by every successive Parliament So the people, having no interests to save. having nothing to lose, in fine, were at the mercy and beck of the so-called agitators. If England really desires to have peace and prosperity and loval attachment in Ireland. let Parliament grant Home Rule, and either by donation or purchase an independent home and a free gift farm to every man willing to work and pay for it by honest labour. However, we feel compelled to admit that, with the exception of the few blunders alluded to, and which are common to most English speakers and writers, the article of the London Spectator is written in a conciliatory tone, and in just condemnation of English prejudices and injustice, as the following extract

will sufficiently indicate :-"The tone of English speaking and writing about Ireland has more to do with Irish disaffection than Englishmen are aware of." Nothing could be better said. But our readers will ask how it is possible to speak with respect and courtesy of such acts as the agrarian murders, the mutilation of cattle, the proposal to rob the landlords of rent justly due, and not even disputed as unjust, and so forth? We reply that no one expects this. Such acts should be treated with the scorn they deserve. But we should remember how few there are, after all, in Ireland, who deliberately commit them. Would England have thought it just for the nation to be identified with the skulking rickburners and violent machine breakers of 842? Nothing is more easy than for politicians so to disguise the character of grossly criminal acts that, while very few commit them, hundreds of thousands apologise for them, and feel utterly indisposed to aid the law in its attempt to punish the offenders. And especially is this the case with a people like the Irish, who can hug illusions which please them till it seems to them almost an act of irreligion to open their eyes to the truth.
And, after all, who is it who ministers most of these illusions? Is it not the English writer or the caricaturist who deliberately tries to excite scorn for Ireland and for everything Irish? What we have to do is, as Mr. Rathbone says, to dismiss once and for ever that fatal tone of contempt which poisons every act of justice to a great race; to persist in "sympathy, justice, firmgoverning by ness," always keeping sympathy first, in spite of all the bitter disappointments to which we will be exposed; and to subdue our own impatience for speedy If an honest priest can go on trying to tell the truth to his parishioners, when thirty or forty leave the church because he denounces false and demoralising doggerel, is it too much to expect that a great empire which advisedly keeps Ireland in a Union that she regards as at present hateful, for the sake of the other elements in that Empire, should be patient and long suffering in the attempt to prove to her that we do desire her pros perity and happiness at least as much as we desire the prosperity and happiness of any other part of the United Kingdom?

NEW YEARS' DAY.

The first day of the year falling on Sunday, the Cathedral was crowded at all the masses. At the last mass his lordship the Bishop preached a most eloquout ser-mon and imparted the Papal Benediction. In the evening the choir gave a grand musical vespers. Never, perhaps, did the cathedral choir do better work than on Sunday evening. The singing was of the very finest and we congratulate the mempers on their marked success.

The progress which the Belgian Catholics are making in their work of covering that country with a net-work of Catholic schools is amazing. In the Province of Schools is amazing. In the Province of Namoor, for instance, there are no less than 500,000 scholars in the free Catholic schools, and less than 300,000 of those schools, and less than 300,000 of those schools, and less than 300,000 of those schools.

PROMOTIONS.

The Montreal Star, with justice and good reason, says:

The average Canadian newspaper is all politics. Social life, scientific research law, morality, good breeding, sanitation and medicine, the church, and all that es to make up life as we every day find it are never considered, for political swallows them all. In the old the press is not purely political, but here, with very few exceptions, it is, and party olitics at that.

And, as if to verify the Star's assertion, we find the Hamilton Times getting off the following:

British Columbia, according to the Colnist, wants a member of the Dominion Cabinet chosen from its Commoners of Senators. Sir John Macdonald nominally represents Victoria, but he is not properly a British Columbian, and the Colonist British Columbian, and the would apparently prefer to have Bunster or DeCosmos honored with a portfolio. Canada will never be a united country while the policy prevails of putting an inferior man into responsible position on the ground of residence. Let British Columbia produce a statesman worthy of promotion and his claims will be regarded, but we cannot make Cabinet Ministers of grizzly bears simply because they are imported from British Columbia.

Of course this is a very smart piece of writing on the part of the Hamiltonian scribe: but he knows. and his masters also know, that there is a province other than British Columbia which has produced a statesman worthy of promotion, as a long and unsullied record both in the Legislature of his province and in the Parliament of the Dominion is there to prove; one who is not a "grizzly bear", in the language, more expressive than polite, of our contemporary, but a statesman in the full sense of the word, and yet his claims have not been regarded. Unfortunately for Mr. Costigan, although a statesman, he is-well, he s an Irish Catholic, and New Brunswick's favorite may not be made a "Cabinet Minister." New Brunswick has produced "a statesman worthy of promotion," but promotion

PRIEST AND PEOPLE.

The Catholic Universe thus refers to an ccurrence which recently took place in Natick, Mass. It seems Father Walsh, the pastor, acted in a manner becoming his sacred character as a priest, and also in a way which would be expected from any gentleman. For thus acting he is threatened with a species of boycotting by a number of miserable men who draw their inspirations of right and justice from such doubtful source as the Irish World.

Who—in the majority of cases—are these men who are working this mischief to the Irish cause and Irish race? How do they compare with our Irish-American fathers who even in the yery humblest avocations were the grand missionaries of our faith in this land? They were indeed peers to the Irish, Catholic and valorous, faithful at home and abroad, who upheld the Celtic name and fame on every battlefield of Europe, and peers to that remoter ancestry that Christianized the half Europe, and illuminated its every hall of learning.

Fit generations those to rear, guide and sustain the fabric of a Christian empire. No grandeur would have compensated them for their Catholic faith, dearer to them even in poverty and chains than the dominion of an entire world. For what does it profit a people world and lose their own

But the mischief-workers on this soil, who are they?—Let every community answer for itself. We know what the honest answer will be.

The ruffianism of to-day may help to swell a mob, may even engage in the secret cowardly assassmation—but no country or cause was ever saved by such means and by such men. The Church and the priest is the ready taunt on their lips. They have forgotten to learn their own duties and business in attempting to teach the priests theirs. They raise no hat on passing the church; beads would hat on passing the church; beads would burn their tingers. If they go to Mass what is the next immediate place they

resort to ?
What kind of a Fontenoy would such s they fight? Are they Catholic Irish? Boycotting" the very priest at the Altar

Let us back to the days when the faithful Let us be not to the days when the faithful Irish peasant trudged through the lone watches of the night, where in some cave or on a mountain top beneath God's canopy of heaven the old and young in silent secrecy were gathered to bend with prostrate knee before the elevated Hostpassibly to hear the silence broken by the possibly to hear the silence broken by the crack of the pistol and the Cromwellian curses as the "priest-hunters" rush in upon the affighted concourse;—let us admire that fidelity, that devotion, that conscious ness of the inestimable privilege to kneel before the Real Presence, our Lord and Saviour, to lay before Him our burdens and place at His feet our petitions;—let us reflect on the dangers braved as that leal peasantry sought through the black night the hidden ministry of their priest, protected their loved soggarth at the peril of their lives, scorning in their starstarvation the infamous price set upon his head;—and then let us pass from this splendid stalwart Catholic splendid stalwart Catholic type to the worthies of Natick and their "Boycotting" resolution:

from this parish.

Pews! Their fathers-God rest their honest, faithful souls—would have died thanking God for the privilege of attendthat

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The following letters are samples of those which we are constantly receiving from our patrons. We do not wish to draw any comparison between the Recogn and other papers published in Canada claiming the support of Catholics. We merely allow the people to judge for themselves which is most worthy of support. From the way in which the paper has been received and supported for the past few years we hope soon to be able to enlarge and add new features which will make it a still more welcome visitor to the homes of our people. We have not given premiums with the CATHOLIC RECORD. We do not find it necessary to sugar-coat it with cheap baubles in order to induce the people to subscribe. The paper has won its way into thousands of Catholic homes solely on its own merits. The following letters of Rt, Rev. Bishop of Halifax, and Rev. Father Carolan, to gether with the extracts given from letters we receive from day to day fully explains the cause of the great favor in which the RECORD is held by the Catholic people of

St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.

the Dominion:

St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.

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

+ Michael Hannan,

Archbishop of Halifax.

Bonavista, Newfoundland, Dec. 2, 1881.

Thomas Coffey, Esq. Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find post office order, the amount of two years' subscription to your excellent paper the Carholic Record. Though the paper needs no word of commendation from me, and though the case were otherwise, such a word would be of insignificant weight, yet I can hardly refrain from expressing how happy I am to observe that it continues to hold undisputed possession of the high place it first so readily acquired in the ranks of respectable journalism. The good opinion formed of the Carholic Record in the earlier days of its existence, has been greatly confirmed by a more infimate acquaintance with it throughout the intervening period of its successful progress and the velopment Ait grows in years it seems to grow he send ness and vigor. I have not seen of a send of its which does not contain alorg matters of vital importance to Catholics. In fact, it brings to the domestic for world, the teachings of the Catholic pupit, the lecture hall, and lessons of the Sunday school in Christian doctrine.

I henders were I heartily wish it the wide circulation it so

eserves.
I remain, dear sir, yours truly,
P. Carolan, Priest.

Rev. B. Casey, Almonte. You deserve all praise for labor and care in the selection of religious matter, as well as for articles on the rights and duties of governments and peoples, and on the necessity of making edu-cation more Christian.

Oungah, Dec. 23, 1881.
r. Thos. Coffey. Str.,—I remit you two
ars and twenty-five cents for my subption to the RECORD and HARP. The dollars scription to the Record Record gains every number.

I remain, yours truly,

THOMAS SMYTH.

Sec. of State Office, Ottawa, Sept. 1, 1881.
Thos. Coffey, Esq. Dear sir,—Enclosed find four dollars for that queen of papers, the CATHOLIC RECORD.

James W. Grace, Marshall, Mich. As a Catholic journal it is second to none. Hugh Campbell, Exeter. No Catholic fam-ly should be without it.

John J. Bedford, Guelph. We hail the RECORD with pleasure every week. Joseph Bellepirche, Windsor. Your journal is highly appreciated by all its readers.

John Brennan, Eagle Lake, Wis. I feel happy every week when I receive your good Cathelle paper. atholic paper.

Mrs. P. Jackson, Windsor. Enclosed please
find four dollars, and continue sending the
RECORD. It has become indispensable in my

Wm. Chisholm, Saltford. Your paper is always most welcome and satisfactory. Bernard McKenna, Billings Bridge. I con-oder it the best Catholic paper I have ever

ead.
W. F. Scott, Culloden. Your paper is anxously read by my family. It is interesting
a Catholic matter and instructive to old and

young.
Gerald J. Nagle, Rock Forest, Que. I am well pleased with your paper.
Thomas Real, Dundas. All Catholics in Canada should have the RECORD in their families.

The Devil Has No Happy Old Men.

I met a man one day on his way to church. He had just passed the milestone of life labeled "seventy years." His back was bent, his clothes were old, his voice was husky, his hair was white, his eye was dim, and his face was furrowed. Withal, dim, and his face was furrowed. Withal, he seemed still fond of life and full of gladness, not at all put out with his lot. He hummed the lines of a familiar hymn as his legs and cad cane carried him

along.
"Aged friend," said I, "why should an

old man be merry?"
"All are not," said he.
"Well, why then should you be

"Because I try to serve God who is a good Master."

'Are none others happy at your time of life. "No, not one, my friendly questioner," said he; and as he said more, his form

straightened into the stature of his younger days, and something of inspira-tion set a beautiful glow across his countenance.
"Listen, sir," said he. "to the truth

from one who knows, then wing it round the world, and no man be found to gainsay my words: The devil has no happy old men!"

MISSION IN WALKERTON.

The Redemptorist Fathers Miller and McInerney will open a mission in this place on New Year's Day. We doubt not the results of these religious exercises will be highly gratifying to the good fathers who are laboring in this important parish.

The Catholic Telegraph notes the fact that the late Archbishop McHale lived during the portificate of no less than seven Popes. He was born during the

The Little Kings and Queens,

ву н. н.

Monarchs whose kingdom no man bounds No leagues uphold, no conquest spreads. Whose thrones are any mossy mounds, Whose crowns are curls on sunny heads.

The only sovereigns on the earth

No fortress built in all the land So strong they cannot from it fre No place made too rich, too grand For them to roam triumphantly. No tyrant so hard-hearted known

Can their diplomacy resist: They can usurp his very throne: He abdicates when he_ts kissed. No hovel in the world so small, So meanly built, so squalid, bare, They will not go within its wall, And set their reign of splendour there,

No beggar too forlorn and poor To give them all they need to thrive: They frolic in his yard and door, The happiest kings and queens alive

Oh, blessed little kings and queens, The only sovereigns in the earth! The only sovereigns in the ear heir sovereignty nor rests nor l On pomps of riches or of birth.

Nor end when cruel death lays low In dust each little curly head.

In dust each little curly head.

And other sovereigns crownless go.

And are forgotten when they're dead But these hold changeless empire past, Triumphant past, all earthly scenes: We worship, truest to the last, The buried "little kings and queens." —Harper's Magazine.

HERE AND THERE IN IRELAND.

A Few Notes from James Redpath and His Irish Friends.

From the Boston Pilot.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25, 1881. My Dear Boyle O'Reilly:—I see, and am delighted to see, that our friend, "Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby," is accused of exaggerating his reports of Irish distress and of British tyranny in Ireland—that it has been said of him, as it were, that he is a Land Leaguer, and the truth is not in him. Nasby, in politics, is a saint of the modern school, who believes in resisting the devil, to the end that that great friend of Irish landlordism may "fiee from him." The more that Nasby is abused for telling he truth the more truth he will tell, and thereby help more efficiently to make Americans understand what Irish landlord-

Mr. Locke's first introduction to Irish landlordism, under my guidance, was at the Galtee Mountains, in Cork, where the people, although extremely wretched, are not so wretched as in many districts of Mayo, Galway, Kerry, and Donegal, that I have personally investigated. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INVESTIGATORS IN

As Mr. Locke, his son and myself were driving out from Mitchellstown to see the homes of the peasantry of the Galtee mountains, we met several battalions of the British army returning from aiding in the eviction of the poor tenantry of the infamous Countess of Kingston.

for themselves whether the Irish people were justified in their determined resist-ance to the exactions of the Irish landlords. Like Mr. Locke, a few days before, and like myself, eighteen months before they came to Ireland with the belief that the wrongs of the Irish peasantry had been grossly exaggerated. They went back, not with the belief, but with the knowledge (as we all went back with the knowledge) that the hundredth part of the truth had not yet been told about these agrarian miscreants, for whose sake Ireland had been kept in pauperism and robbed alike

enerations.

Miss Cragan's companion (whose name I have forgotten) read a short statement of their observations on the Countess of

the rain falls on the rotten floor, and on the wretched apologies for beds. The bedding and bed-clothes were filthy, reeking masses of rags and straw. The smell from this mass of filth was something aw-ful. We could scarcely bear the

without fainting. "How they are FED AND CLOTHED.

"There is no distinction made between the farmer's and laborers' food. It consists of Indian meal stirabout, or potatoes, from year's end to year's end. There-

ore the people have a starved and famished appearance.
"The families of the laborers had no clothes, only what were on them, which

had to do double duty, as they were obliged to use them as bed-clothes at night.
"Some of them would have died of starvation only for their neighbor's bounty. The laborers never have enough to eat. REPRESENTATIVE CABINS ON A RACK-

"REPRESENTATIVE CABINS ON A RACK-RENTED ESTATE.

"In one place we visited, the roof had fallen. They had replaced it by furze bushes. We had to crawl in and could not stand upright or turn round when we got in. There was an old woman, 75 years of age, crouching before a few sparks of fire, trying to warm stale cabbage and water in a cup. She told us that was all she had for her dinner. I did not see a mouthful of anything else. An old armchair, without a seat, was the furniture. She had no clothes, only an old filthy woollen dress, which is her only covering at night. She has no underelothing."

Did the noble Countess relieve this poor and lonely old woman? Oh, no! If The writer continues: "But for her neighbors she would have died of starve." not stand upright or turn round when we

The writer continues: "But for her neighbors she would have died of starvation. They also gave her seed for a quar-

darkness. There was not a single thing in this damp, dark, and foul-smelling hole. Only a heap of filthy rags and rotten straw, on which a family of eight have to sleep every night. This was the inner apartment; the outer one was lighted by a hole with a way of straw in its Accordance.

with a wad of straw in it. A couple of old chairs was the only furniture. Women and children, starved looking things, were in rags. Miss Gragan burst out crying when she saw this deplorable sight. She said, humanity was outraged by such a state of things. The castle of such a state of things. the Countess of Kingston cost a quarter of a million of money (\$1,250,000); the walls enclosing the domain are seven miles in circumference, and cost \$50,000. Comment is needless."

The Buckley estate.

These ladies also paid a visit to the Buckley estate on which most of the tenants whose condition was described by Mr. Locke are living, They say of these poor neonle.

poor people:
"The wretched state of the people on Galtee Mountains is something alling. The thatch was rotten, holes appalling. here and there in it, through which the rain fell. There were large holes in the bed-room floor filled with rotten water. The smell from the festering mass of bedclothing was sickening. The people have not enough to eat, nor a possibility of buying a half-penny's worth of soap." Mr. Locke and myself saw these and

milar sights there.

From south let us now go north, and ee how the people fare there under Irish

landlords.

Here is an unpretending picture of peasant-life that is seldom so vividly portrayed in the ambitious writings of portrayed in the amoitious writings of historians. It is given in a private letter to me from Father McCabe, of the parish of Glenade, in the diocese of Kilmore. This diocese include nearly all of Cavan and part of Leitrim and Fernanagh.

WITHE PARISH OF GLENADE,"
writes Father McCabe, "has its name from two Light words.

two Irish words, Glan-avdha, or Fodha, which latter word by contraction has which latter word by contraction has obtained its present form. It means a long valley. It is in reality as well as in name. This valley lies between two lofty mountains, and runs towards the Atlantic Ocean. It is separated from the sea by a strip of land two mile wide. The mists from the sea are caught by the mountains, and fall upon us in very heavy showers. The howling of the wind through this place is quite enough to heavy showers. The nowing of the wind through this place is quite enough to terrify a stranger. You might imagine some giant was whistling for his dog that had gone wild after some mountain spirit!

The winds are wild, anyhow, unroof houses, tear down trees, and scatter in their fury the furze (for there is little or no corn) that has been gathered with much difficulty. It is a churlish, bleak, and dreary place.

'HOW ITS PEOPLE LIVE." "How ITS PEOPLE LIVE."

"About 400 families live in this place.
They are sober and virtuous. They live by finding a little stock. They are good hands at butter-making. They rear calves, and sell them at the approach of winter, as the cold would kill them. On the mountain side, which is a common

and one-third in Sligo. I suppose the population is 2,000. There are only four Protestant families in this parish.

"The average size of farms is what we call, five cows' place." By economy, by which is the control of the parish is the parish in the parish in the parish is the parish in the parish in the parish is the parish in the parish in the parish in the parish is the parish in t

live when the stock gives a good price.

In every house, there is one and often two wheels. All the females can spin and dress wool. There are also many looms for weaving linen, flannel, and frieze, and other can be a place with no fewer than eight gates in other can be a place with no fewer than eight gates in other can be a place with no fewer than eight gates in other can be a place with no fewer than eight gates in other can be a place with no fewer than eight gates in other can be a place with no fewer than eight gates in other can be a place with no fewer than eight gates in the can be a place with no fewer than eight gates in the can be a place with no fewer than eight gates in the can be a place with no fewer than eight gates in the can be a place with no fewer than eight gates in the can be a place with no fewer than eight gates in the can be a place with no fewer than eight gates in the can be a place with no fewer than eight gates and of the can be a place with no fewer than eight gates and of the can be a place with no fewer than eight gates and of the can be a place with no fewer than eight gates and of the can be a place with no fewer than eight gates and of the can be a place with for weaving linen, flannel, and frieze, and other coarse stuffs that make gowns, etc., for the women.
"There are six schools, well-attended, of her prosperity and population for ten

and in efficient hands.

"THE LANDLORDS OF GLENADE
"The land is cold and bad. Yet the
oor people are rack-rented. The rents of their observations on the Countess of Kingston's estate at a private meeting of the Ladies Land League of Dublin. It was not published. I obtained a copy of it. Let me make a few quotations from it. Let me make a few quotations from it. Manorhamilton, near this place. There was not published. The countess of Kingston's Manorhamilton, near this place. There was then thirteen tenants; now there are

lands are all rack-rented. "In the bad days past" (Father McCabe is now replying to my question, What the landlords did for the relief of their tenants during the famines of 1847 and 1879?) "the landlords contributed nothing to the support of the poor people they had robbed.

"Sir Henry Gore Booth is an exception. At the relief committee he was indefati-gable. Week after week he came long ourneys to assist me in the just distribu tion of the alms that our friends at home and abroad contributed. He owns the Sligo portion of this parish. His lands are not so highly rented as other lands, but "duty days" and "bog money" make them too dear. He is a humane landlord, and takes an interest in his people. He not an absentee.
"All the other landlords would be too

bad in Botany Bav." So here is one good Irish landlord! But, alas! he is so mean that in addition to the rent he charges for the bog-bog which must be removed to make the land arable; and he is so despotic that he re-tains the feudal custom of serf-labor or unpaid labor called in the West of Ireland "duty work." This impost was a reasonable one during the feudal times because the lord did give protection (to be sure much of it was of the wolf and sheep order), for the service or "duty" rendered by his tenant. But now that the tenant supports the landlerd, what a monstrous impertinence it is to exact "duty work from the peasant? My advice abolished it in Western Mayo and Western Galway; and I trust that here will be a strike against it wherever it may yet linger in the lonely parishes of the West of Ire-

Jacques Cartier's Pilgrimage and Vow to Our Lady of Roc Amadour, at Quebec, in 1534.

Even in our New World, devotion to Our Lady is no new thing ; all but three hundred and fifty years ago there was a formal act. It was in the heart of a Can-adian winter. A little band of French Catholics, who sailed from the port named after the Irish Saint Malo, set out with the Bishop's blessing on them and their bold undertaking, and had planted the cross hard by the Indian village of Stadacue, on the heights of Quebec. Priests were with them, devoted men of the an-cient Order of St. Benedict. Far to the north, in Greenland, snow and ice had gathered for three-quarters of a century around the roined Cathedral of Garda and the fallen convent and chapel. Eight years the vegetation of Virginia had run wild over the crumbling Dominican chapel on the Chesapeake; but far and wide over this fair land, except here on the St. Law-rence, there was no trace of Catholicity and Christianity till you reached the foot-hold which for a decade and a half Cortes had been struggling to maintain where he had planted the banner of Our Lady in Mexico. Cartier's settlement of the Holy Cross stood alone amid almost Arctic snows, with no Christian neighbors within thousands on thousands of miles.

To add to the loneliness of their winter-

ing, scurvy set in, and dath began to thin the settlers.

"There were eight dead and more than fifty for whom there was no more hope of life," says the account of Cartier's voyage. "Our captain, seeing the misery and malady thus spread, summoned all to prayer and devotion; and he caused an image in remembrance of the Virgin Mary to be borne over the snow and ice and set up against a tree at bow-shot distance from our fort; and he ordered that on the Sunday following, Mass should be celebra-ted at the said place, and that all those who could walk, both sick and well, should go in procession, singing the Seven Psalms of David, with the Litany, praying the said Virgin that it would implore her dear Child to have pity on us.

The Mass said and celebrated before the

cession that wild December day over snow and ice to hear Mass said before the leafless tree on which the picture or statue of Our Lady was placed! And, when the last Gospel had been said, brave Cartier wowing a pilgrimage to the far-off shrine of Mary! And what was that shrine? Far remote as Cartier's pious act seemed to us now the sanctuary of Roc Amadour is These tenants had been visited, a few days before, by a well-known English woman, Mrs. Cragan, and another English lady, who had come from England to see for themselves whether the Irish people Two-thirds of the parish is in Leitrim with boulders, tower to the skies rugged, rocky mountains whose height appals you.

"The Darksome Valley," sometimes a
stone-encumbered ravine, sometimes a
mountain-torrent, is hemmed by precipneeds pass to reach the staircase leading to the church. On a peak above the tower yet rises, though sadly shattered by time, by Huguenot and infidel, the Church of Roc Amadour, surrounded by rocks that seem to protect it, and where once in clois-tered homes pious nuns poured forth their

"Momes of the Countess of Kingston. The places of the Countes of Kingston. The port people had to fly were more like the lairs of wild beasts than the counter of the Countes of Kingston. The places at a rack-rent, for fear the counter of the Countes of Kingston. The poor people had to fly were made a lew quotations from the counter of the Countes of Kingston. The places of the Countes of Kingston. The places of the Countes of Kingston is a considered themselves well paid by?

Manorhamilton, near this place. There waits came here to honor Mary and considered themselves the sword of walls were hung with ex-votors the sword of walls were hung with ex-votors the sword of sword of the Countes of Kingston. The places of the Countes of Kingston. The places of the counter of the Countes of Kingston. The places of the Countes of Kingston. The places of the Countes of Kingston is the confidence in Counter of the Countes of Kingston. The places of the Countes of Kingston. The places of the Countes of Kingston is the confidence in Counter of the Countes of Kingston is the counter of the Countes of Kingston. The places of the Countes of Kingston is the counter of the Countes of Kingston is the counter of the Countes of Kingston is the counter of the Counter o Mary. Great was the confidence in Our Lady of Roc Amadour and her intercession when the brave heart of Cartier, amid the horrors of his wintering on the St. Lawrence, turned to her for aid; and near the church, on the let, beneath an overhanging cliff, is a narrow cell cut in the rock, where Saint Amadour lived, and where he was buried, to be found years afterward, and make the rock to which he gave his name a mighty pilgrimage, not in his own honor, but in that of the Mother of God.

And who was Saint Amadour? If we lay aside wild dreams that seek to connect him with Zaccheus of the Gospel, he seems nim with Zaccheus of the Gospei, he seems to be St. Amator, Bishop of Auxerre, and predecessor of St. Germain. With this latter holy prelate St. Patrick was con-nected, and in all probability he accompanied St. Germain when he visited Britain to check the Pelagian heresy, and obtained by his prayers a miraculous vic

tory for the Christians over the heathen Now, according to the Book of Armagh St. Patrick, on hearing of the death of Palladius, having been already appointed by the Pope, "turned his journey, as well as those with him, to a certain wonderful man, a very high Bishop, by name Amathorex, dwelling in a neighboring place, and there St. Patrick, knowing what was to come to pass, received Episcopal Consecration from the holy Bishop Mathorex." St. Germain succeeded to the See of Auxerre in 418, and, by the resignation of St. Amator, the latter might still have consecrated St. Patrick for his wonderful

nission in his church at Roc Amator.
It is impossible, indeed, to give this ighest authority as a fact of undoubted history, but there is nothing to prevent our piously believing that the Saint Ama-tor from whose hands the Apostle of Erin

THE EARLIEST PUBLIC HONOR TO mariners afar off were environed by peril and offering their prayers to Our Lady of nor a Rome under the laws of which an

not to their own skill or travery, but to the miraculous banner of Our Lady brought to them on the eve of the battle from the Church of Our Lady of Roc

Amadour.

Thus we can understand why the pious Jacques Cartier in his hour of need implored the intercession of Our Lady, and plored the intercession of Our Lady, and made himself her pilgrim; nor can we doubt but that he kept the vow uttered under the leafless tree on the St. Lawrence, and made his pilgrimage to the Church of Our Lady of Roc Amadour.—John Gil-mary Shea, L.L. D., in Ave Maria.

ROME FOR THE POPE.

WHAT THE PIEDMONTESE SEEM NOW TO BE WILLING TO GRANT THE POPE-RESULT OF THE PRESSURE OF EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION-PREPARING FOR THE PIED-

Paris Correspondence of the LondonTimes. You put lished on the 10th of October a letter giving a conversation in which an Italian patriot advocated the deporture from Rome, not of the Pope, but of the King, who would fix on some other city as the capital of united Italy. This idea of a sincere and enlightened patriotism, em-bodying a really practical and Italian solution, made no little impression. It has called forth speeches, articles and pamphlets, and though it has excited certain objections it has not provoked the anger which might have been expected. It has even been the subject of repeated conversations in circles where repeated conversations on such a subject indicate early, if not immediate, practicability.

Nor is this surprising,
Precisely because in one of the leading
countries of the Continent, the signal of
an anti-religious campaign has been given by a Republican Government. Monarch cal Europe feels the common interest at stake in the conflict between two prin iples of Government, and the inecessity of safeguarding one of the greatest auxil-The Mass said and celebrated before the said image, the captain declared himself a pilgrim to our Lady of Roquemado, promising to go thither if God idid him the favor to return to France."

What a picture! Sick and well chanting the Litany of Our Lady and the Seven Penitential Psalms as they went in proper intential Psalms as they went in production of the greatest auxiliaries of moral authority. In this common anxiety differences of creed disappear, for it is felt that the assault threatens all creeds alike. At the advance of materialism every religion feels that its turn is approaching, and that war has been declared against all. This is what now ti is felt that the assault threatens all creeds alike. At the advance of materialism every religion feels that its turn is approaching, and that war has been declared against all. This is what now approaching, and that war has been declared against all. This is what now alarms all the regular Powers, and this is the reason of the effect produced throughout Europe by M. Paul Bert's appointment as Minister of Worship. The news was received with stupefaction, and every body expected that this time the Vatican would rise an outcry, and that the Nuncio would rise an outery, and that the Nuncio would in some way or other protest. Cur-iously enough, however, Leo XIII. has not said a word, and Monseigneur Czacki has given no sign whatever. Europe could hardly realize, in view of the immobility, that the French Portfolio of Worship was entrusted to a man who less than three months ago declared that religion declined as morality advanced, and who ridiculed the belief of the vast majority of France.

A MORE STRIKING SPECTACLE can scarcely be conceived. Never did a Power so openly menaced show such cool-ness, and never has the curiosity of those watching this silent conflict been more intense. No idea can be formed of the intense. No idea can be formed of the turn men's minds have taken since M. must Bert's nomination; or of the sudden un-eading looked for, almost illogical and unreflect ing sympathies which have been aroused for the weakly, pale, tired looking pre-late, whom the nomination seemed to cast into the lion's den. It is not merely the idea of the religious conflict which thus attracts attention. No, the spectacle constant prayers.

Two hundred and seventy-eight steps cut in the rock led up to the Church of Mary and the twelve rock-cut chapels. Kings of England and France in the olden times came here to honor Mary and heave their rich votive offerings. The leave their rich votive offerings. The

the scenes.

MEANWHILE CHRISTIAN GOVERNMENTS ARE for Baptism, and shed their blood in mar-CONSULTING ON EVENTUALITIES.

An intimate solidarity has of late existed between them. They feel that the hour lave kissed His feet not once only, but An intimate solidarity has of late existed between them. They feel that the hour is at hand when the intolerance advocated by the authorities of a great nation will by the authorities of a great nation will be tween received His blood in penance, Himself in communion—how many, many times—and an eternal vision of Jesus between the difference between the difference between the control of the con etween to sat hand when the set of a great in become aggressive, that a general assaurathreatens all the moral forces on which nearly all Europe still rests. The fate of the Papacy interests them because it is attacked as the personification of one of those moral principles. They feel that every blow at the Vatican will be followed by blows at ramparts thenceforth easily blows at ramparts thenceforth easily blows at ramparts thenceforth easily blows at ramparts the provided by blows at private by blows at ramparts the provided by blows at private by blows at provided by blows at private by blows at private by blows at provided by blows at private by blows at priva between them, is at hand when the intolerance advocated by the authorities of a great nation will become aggressive, that a general assault threatens all the moral forces on which threatens all the moral forces on which all Europe still rests. The fate of those who love and those who love not. We dear children! O why will you not is

kept, of course, well posted up in the general feelings, and as to the preliminary negotiations he has instigated, writes me to-day: "I did not expect so simple and hegotiations he has insugated, writes he to day: "I did not expect so simple and logical an idea to produce so intense a sensation, for what has been whispered on this subject is more serious than what has been written or published. But what been written or published. But what he was the subject is more serious than what has been written or published. But what he was the subject is more serious than what has been written or published. But what he was the subject is more serious than what has been written or published. But what he was the subject is more serious than what has been written or published. But what he was the subject is more serious than what has been written or published. But what he was the subject is more serious than what has been written or published. But what he was the subject is more serious than what has been written or published. But what he was the subject is more serious than what has been written or published. But what he was the subject is more serious than what has been written or published. But what he was the subject is more serious than what has been written or published. But what he was the subject is more serious than what has been written or published. But what he was the subject is more serious than what has been written or published. But what he was the subject is more serious than what has been written or published. But what he was the subject is more serious than what has been written or published. But what he was the subject is more serious than what he was the subject in the subject is more serious than what he was the subject in the subject is more serious than what he was the subject in the subject is more serious than what he was the subject in the subject is more serious than what he was the subject in the subject in the subject in the subject is more serious than what has been written or published. But what he was the subject in the su this subject is more serious than what has been written or published. But what astonishes me and what I tell you frankly vexes me, is that it has been thought I desired to see an atom of the unity of my the control of the unity of the control of the control of the unity of the control of the unity of the cont desired to see an atom of the unity of my dear and gracious country sacrificed to the convenience of the Papal See. God forbid. May everything perish rather than unity so patiently won by my country. It is because I want to see Italy united, great and strong, and the great Italian Royal house, the valiant House of Savoy, on the throne, that I am for leaving Rome to the Papas for abandoning a glooner to the Royal For abandoning a glooner of great italians. to the Pope, for abandoning a gloomy, uncomfortable capital, for placing side by history, but there is nothing to prevent our piously believing that the Saint Amator from whose hands the Apostle of Erin received the apostolic succession was the same who made Roc Amadour such a famous pilgrimage, a shrine to which the mariner's heart turned when the perils of Ocean threatened his frail bark, or other dangers lowered which seemed to bar for ever his hope of ever seeing his home and friends again. How often had the bold seemed to sole Sovereign there and have a police the laber region of Pius VI, was just nine years of age when Pius VII, ascended the Chair of Peter, and was elevated to the priesthood in the same reign. He became a Bishop in 1823, two years after the enthronization of Leo XII, and afterward enjoyed the confidence of that Pontiff's successors, was the lonely parishes of the West of Ireland.

Yours truly,

JAMES REDPATH.

New York, Dec. 21, 1881.

New York Dec. 21, 1881.

New York, Dec. 21, 1881.

New York, Dec. 21, 1881.

New York, Dec. 21, 1881.

New York Dec. 21, 1881 want dour, which tolling of itself amid the still-ness of sight, told priest and religious that those of all Italy, nor a Rome whence full Holiness, the Pope.

mariners afar off were environed by peril and offering their prayers to Our Lady of Ros Amadour.

And, centuries before, the Christians of Spain attributed the great victory won almost bloodlessly over the Saracens at Navas de Tolosa, in 1212—where one hundred thousand of the enemy perished—red thousand the enemy perished thousan in a Rome freely administered by him, and, I repeat, subject to the laws of united Italy. I want a free Pope, extending his hand to the free King of free Italy. A Pope who will give Italy new strength, adding to the strength of the common country its spiritual strength, laying aside the blunted weapon of excommunication. the blunted weapon of excommunication, and in no case using them except against the enemies of Italy. What I look for-ward to is that the honest king who governs us should deliver us from the perpet-ual nightmare of a Papacy ever ready to make a truce with any nation except Italy, and you may be sure that all Europe,—I do not speak of revolutionary Europe, but of our Europe, liberal and monarchical Europe—will rejoice when the struggle between the Quirinal and the Vatican courses to an end. Europe—was all of Vatican comes to an end. For we are all of one mind; we do not wish to let loose the mob which deal us a mortal blow—mortal for itself as well as for us. Do you not think that Bismark would have felt more self-complacency if he could have boasted of never again having negotiated with the Pope? But he has too great a mind not to have seen that moral force is a patrihumanity must not be impoverished of it. Only the presumptuous, ignorant, and violent can propose that material forces should prevail everywhere. Bismark is not of the number, nor is king Humbert either. I have faith in him and reckon on him. I am convinced that the day will come when he will offer his hand to his spiritual fellow-laborer in Italian greatness, and when, having restored Rome to the Pope, he will restore the Pope to

THE EPHIPHANY.

Father Faber. There is no history in the Gospel more strange, more singular or more apart. Lesson:—God will lead the most unlikely Lesson:—God will lead the most unlikely people in the most unlikely ways to Jesus, rather than they should miss the salvation of their souls. Yet though it is so singuar a mystery, there is none which describe more faithfully what has happened or will happen to ourselves.

1. We are to be led to Jesus, the end of

our creation: how sweetly our Father cares for each of us.

II. We were unlikely people; alas! who more unlikely?

III. We were afar off; ob, yes,! how very far—by sin, by coldness, by ignorance, by

relapses.
IV. We were led in unlikely ways—let ns look back on our lives—how strange is all God has done—and how plain it seems, when we are far enough off to get a good view of it. Yet all tends to the one direc-

view of it. Yet all tends to the one direction, which is the true faith.

V. What is all life but stars of Bethlehem? This is the meaning of everything.

Every sorrow is a star to lead us to Jesus.

Every joy is a star to lead us to Jesus.

Every change in life is a star to lead us to Jesus.

This is the simple view of life what is life reither Get view of life, what is life without God, without Jesus? How it passes away in without Jesus? How it passes away in joy; how it lingers in sorrow; how peril-ous, how anxious, how doubtful it is when it comes to end in death! Oh poor, poor life of man! it means nothing, but poor life of man! it means nothing, but only one thing—Jesus Christ and Him crucified, the Son of Mary, the Babe of

crucified, the Son of Mary, the Babe of Bethlehem.

The mystery of the Epiphany must be narrated in detail to be fully understood.

I. The three Kings present a bright example of lively faith in their long journey. How much more sure are we than they? Yet how do we act? in coming to Mass in coming to Confession in a coming to Confession in the control of the coming to the confession in t they? Yet how do we act? in coming to Mass, in coming to Confession, in putting ourselves out of the way in coming to Benediction. II. Their journey is a pattern of the pilgrimage of life. 1, in constant change, letting us have no abiding home. 2. In dangers and difficulties. 3. In disappointments, as when we lose our star. 4. But our end is the same—Jesus. 5. And we have a better star—even May.

no rude word, no rough oath, no lcud immodest word awaken the sleeping Babe: let no angry tempers, or evil deeds

of coal; Adams & Co., a nice lot of gro-ceries; Mr. D. McCarthy, one turkey; ladles of the Sacred Heart, a large quan-ity of figs and candies; Mrs. J. Roach, one turkey; Mr. J. P. O'Higgins, a valuable

Cardinal Howard has been appointed successor to Cardinal Borromeo by His

BETTER THOUGHTS.

The world is the harvest field of man's Fear is the beginning of wisdom,-love

The dignity of man is seen in the length of time that is allotted for his maturity. A brave man will never underrate a danger, nor overestimate his own powers. God will save no man against his will—the labor is his own: God supplies only

Bad habits are the tares that choke the growth of the sweet-blooming flowers of virtue in the garden of the soul.

A cheerful spirit sweetens every under-taking, robs the rose of its thorn, and the thorn of its sting.

Great things have small beginnings-a gentle breeze swells in volume until it becomes a great tempest.

A good act, that is not performed for the sake of itself, loses its character, being robbed of its honor and merit. Though all desire respect at the hands of others, few act so as to merit it. With

these it is all play and no work. A scandalous tongue is the nearest approach to perpetual motion yet discovered.

The slave of passion serves an unrelenting master and his punishment is in his

There's a secret drawer in every heart, as there is in every desk, if we only knew how to touch the spring of it.

Build your hopes on firm ground. You cannot expect a substantial superstructure on an unstable foundation. Its own weight will crush it.

Be not above learning even from the ig-norant. Useful knowledge is honorable as well as serviceable no matter whence it

It is truly a depraved nature that has not, at least, some redeeming feature— the desert is not without its oases; and straggling flowers bloom amid its arid

When you are sure that you are right, let no obstacles prevent you from accom-plishment of your undertakings. The nore you will have to contend against the said. greater will be your merit.

A fickle mind accomplishes nothing. It is always on the wing, flitting from flower to flower, and never remains long enough to extract any of the sweets they centain. Laboring hard, it yet languishes and dies of starvation in the midst of

"The wicked prosper!" Yea, but of what value is their prosperity? Consider the fearful price they pay, and wonder rather at their folly and blindness." What does it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

Why feel hurt at the judgments of the world when you labor for God? Even if your best intentions are misinterpreted and distorted to your temporal injury, you should not murmur, but rather rejoice that you have placed your labors on a level too high to be affected by the strife and turmoil of the world. God is your Master, and He will reward you.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith says: "It is not intellectual but moral culture that we need. We know too much. Children can give the boundary of every country under heaven; but the boundary line between truth and falsehood, honesty and fraud. virtue and vice, they know nothing about. Girls and boys should be put down to the study of common honesty-honesty in its altimate and entire meaning.

The prudent man of business reckons up the affairs of the day to see how his business prospers. If at the close of day they show that no progress has been made he carefully inquires into the cause thereof and finding it, he begins t'e next day guarded against the evils that caused his failure. Why does not mankind witness the same care and anxiety in regard to spiritual interests? Unlike in the former case, Yet, which is of greater moment?

WHAT SHALL CHILDREN READ?-Are teachers and parents asking daily this question? The power of reading! Is it possible to estimate its force? All the pupils sible to estimate its force? All the pupils above the age of nine years, and many, especially girls, of a younger age, are not able to read, but are hungry for reading matter. We asked a boy of thirteen, recently, if he read much. He thought he did, and on telling upon what looks his boys for the history and the same and the sam books his hours for the last two weeks had been spent, we found the list embraced four dime novels. Guard carefully the school library. A young person is made to enjoy good reading as easily as to enjoy trash. Teachers cannot do all, but parents and teachers can do the whole. Guard wall the reading as the school of the whole. well the reading of the boys and girls. makes character.

DEATH.

Take the sunny side of death. Take the sunny side of death. Sooner or later it must come to all, and at the latest it is only a few swiftly passing days distant. Kings and grandees have no refuge from the summons of the dreaded messenger. Death is the great leveller of man, and dust to dust the heritage of all. Why, then, should we shrink from its contemplation? Why banish it from our thoughts with a shudder? It is not rational to permit death to shadow our lives; nor is it rational to turn in terror lives; nor is it rational to turn in terror from what must as surely come as to-mor-row's sun. Those who are suddenly chilled day after day by the thoughts of death either shadow their lives by misdeeds, or reject the philosophy that should make every well ordered life wait serenely for its end. The rational apprehension of the upright man is, not that he may fell upright man is, not that he may fall too apright man is, not that he may fall too soon in the race, but that he may linger too long and outlive everything but hope. The saints have longed for death, and like Simeon and St. Paul have welcomed its approach, superharms approach, sure that it was the door to life and bliss eternal.

"Don't Give up the Ship"

were the memorable words of Commo dore Perry. We repeat, "Don't give up the ship." poor, despairing invalid, but try Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures others, why not you! It renovates, regulates and

No more Hard Times.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good healthy food, cheaper and better clothing, get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only ham, and put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a traffic. pure remedy, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, you will see good times and have good health.—Chronicle.

Little Dora, three years old, in her father's absence at business, happened to let a china plate fall. Her mother was very sorry for the accident, as it broke her set. At night she told her husband about it, and he said, "Why, Dora, how did you do such a careless thing;" "This way, papa," said she, quick as a flash, taking another plate from the tea-table and dropping it on the floor.

In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and the early stages of consumption, Dr. Pierce's "Gol-den Medical Discovery" has astonished the medical faculty. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. By druggists.

A South End man recently smashed a very ripe tomato on a yellow canvas and set it up in an artist's studio, and three-fourths of the critics who called pronounced it a most æsthetic and delightful piece of color work, in fact a chef d'œuvre and sold it to a rich man for \$500. Money goes to the inventive genius

A Prominent Actor's Belief.

Mr. Tony Pastor, of New York City, the great humorist and actor, was signally benefited by the Great German Remedy, and felt constrained to testify to its effi-cacy for the benefit of others suffering in the same way.

A man stepped into a milliner's shop the other day on business, and accidentally sat down on a bonnet that some one had lain on the chair. He remained there until no one was looking in that direction, and then quietly got up and stepped to one side. There was a lady in at that time looking for a bonnet shaped to suit She finally found the one the man

A Case of Hydrothorax Cured. FROM DR. J. S. HUMPHREY, of DURAND,

"It is now over nineteen years ago that my attention was directed to your highly valuable PERUVIAN SYRUP, which at that ime was, I believe, the means of saving the health, and probabaly the life, of a young lady who was said by her physician to have symptoms of hydrothorax (dropsy of the chest), from which disease her brother had lately died. She married at the age of nineteeu, and for a long time had been unable to ascend a flight of stairs without stopping to take breath once o twice during the ascent, or indeed to take any active exercise without distress. She took the PERUVIAN SYRUP for six weeks when all the before-mentioned symptoms disappeared and have not since returned. This case occurred in Potsdam, N. Y., in 1860." Sold by all druggists.

A Boston book-dealer was thrown into convulsions on receiving, from an up-country school district, the following

Many people make drug shops of their stomachs, in the attempt to relieve a simple attack of liver complaint, when with a dose or two of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil the complaint might be easily and pleasantly obviated. Colic, piles, hurts, corns, lame back and swelled neck, are also among the troubles which it

Upon the first feeling of chill or shivering remain indoors if possible, bathe the feet in tepid water, gradually increasing the heat as long as it can be comfortably borne, drink freely of warm glager tea, or sage tea, to induce prespiration, and take Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam according to directions on the bottle. Hagyard's Balsam cures coughs, asthma, and bronchitis.

Der sur if yew her gut a book will be a sourced by the system of the treatment of the various diseases of the ment of the various diseases of the HEAD, THROAT & CHEST.

(During which time we have successfully treated over 30,000 cases). We are enabled to offer the afflicted the most perfect remedies and appliances for the intent of the various diseases of the ment of the various diseases of the treatment of the various diseases of the ment of t

Der sur: if yew hev gut a book called Daniel Webster on a bridge pleas to send me a copy by Pyser's express c. o. d.—i want ter git it termorrow if i kin, caus my spelin teacher says i oughter hev it.

Had Suffered Many Physicians

and grew no better but rather worse. Mr. D. H. Howard, of Geneva, N. Y., after dismissing his physicians, tried nearly half a gross of the various blood and liver remedies advertised, with no benefit; when one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him of Paralysis and General Debility. At the advanced age of 60, he says he feels young again, and is overjoyed at his wonderful recovery.

A Canny Scotch minister wound up his prayer at Moerness the other day as follows: "The prayers of this meeting are requested on behalf of a young married woman, that her tongue may be bridled and her spirit chastened to the peace and happiness of the minister of this church!"

F. H. Earl, West Shefford, P. O. writer

-"I have been troubled with Liver Com-plaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horse in cases of Cuts, Wounds, etc., and I think it equally as good for horses as for man."

A colored Baptist preacher illustrated the doctrine of the perseverance of the saints as held by Methodists and Baptists as follows: "De Methodist, my bruddren is follows: "De Methodist, my bruddren is saints as held by Methodists and Baptists as follows: "De Methodist, my bruddren is like de grasshopper—hoppin," all de time hoppin'—hop into heaven, hop out. But my bruddren' de Baptist, when he get to of the heaven he's dar! De Baptists is like de 'possum. Hunter gets after him, he climb de tree; he shake de limb, one foot gone; he shake de limb, anndar foot.

he shake de limb, one foot gone; he shake de limb, anudder foot gone; he shake de limb, ebbery foot gone; but tink you, my bruddren, 'possum fall' You know, my bruddren—you cotch too many—you know 'possum hang on by de tail, and de berry debbil can't shake him off." Lame Back.
Lumbago, Kidney complaint, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, and all pain and inflamma-

langour "Quinine Wine,"—and which, when obtainable in its genuine strength, is a miraculous creator of appetite, vitality and stimulant, to the general fertility of the system. Quinine Wine, and its improvement, has, from the first discovery of the great virtues of Quinine as a medical agent, been one of the most thoroughly discussed remedies ever offered to the public. It is one of the great tonics and natural life-giving stimulants which the medical profession have been compelled to recognize and prescribe. Messrs Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, have given to the E Lyman of Toronto, have given to the preparation of their pure Quinine Wine the great care due to its importance, and the standard excellence of the article which they offer to the public comes into the market purged of all the defects which skilful observation and scientific opinion has pointed out in the less perfect eparations of the past. All druggists

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which Aven's Sarsa-Parilla enjoys. It is a compound of best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, —all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick For sale by all druggists.

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The well known face of Charles Stewart Parnell, nearly life size, fill the centre viguette, whilst the eighteen popular leaders of the Irish National Land league, such as DAVITT, DILLON, SULLIVAN, SEXTON, JUSTIN MCCARTHY, HEALY, EGAN, etc., etc., will be recognized and prove interesting to thousands all over the country. In the lower left corner, the Land League is personfied in the figure of Justice, shielding the evicted; whilst the opposite corner, bold and defiant, an Irish cavailer summons the Irish Army to try the fortunes of war. Over all floats the Goddess of Victory, bearing in her extended hand the laurel crown.

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

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Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? master-uneral special permission can deposit \$1,000. Its relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has aver 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 safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the laste, and is the prescription of one of the laste, and is the prescription of one of the

in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panagaa" 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 Panagea," 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.

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MESSRS. JAS. WILSON & ANDREW MUNRO,

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(Signed) FRANK SMITH.

Dated Toronto, Nov. 21, 1981.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, the undersigned take this opportunity to state to the public that the business will be arried on in the future as it has been in the past, and trust that by strict attention to the requirements of the public generally we may merit the same liberal patronage as has here-tofore been bestowed upon the late firm of Frank Smith & Co.

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ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—This Society meets every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, in their rooms. Albion Block, Richmond street. The objects of the society are many, the principle ones being to cultivate a literary taste among its members, and to grant pecuniary aid to those who may be taken sick. The rooms are open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and the society has provided all kinds of games and amusements to enable its members to pass a pleasant evening. Every Catholic young man in the city should belong to it, as it is worthy the approbation of all.

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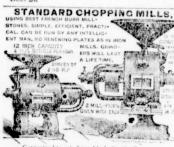
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WM. F. BULLEN, MANAGER. London, Sept. 1881.

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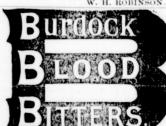
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EMERY'S BAR TO PORT MOODY NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Tenders for Work in British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, in a lump sum, for the construction of that portion of the road between Port Moody and the West-and of Contract 60, near Emery's Bar, a distance of about 85 miles.

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

will be open for inspection at the latter office.

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

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

N. w. det will be entertained unless on onc of the printed forms, addressed to F. Braun, Esq., Sec. Dept. of Railways and Canals, and marked "Tenders for C. P. R."

F. BRAUN, Dept. of Railways and Canals, 3 Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Oct. 24th, 1881.

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by mail on receipt of money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., TORONTO.

MONEY AT 6 PER CENT.



LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

Dublin, Dec. 26.—The sustentation fund for political prisoners now amounts to £9,000. It is understood the suspects in Kilmainham jail will henceforth receive one substantial meal per day furnished out

Dublin, Dec. 26 .- The Privy Council has determined to proclaim Dublin anew, making it illegal to possess arms without

London, Dec. 27.—A Dublin correspondent says that appeals have been taken in 60 per cent. of the land cases decided upon by the Land Commissioners. There are now on the docket about three hundred appeals for hearing. The Chief Commissioners sit for the first time as an Appeal Court at Belfast on the 10th of January.

Phillips, the League accountant, has been released from Dundalk Jail on condition that he accept no other employment under the League. Dublin, Dec. 27 .- At a meeting of the

Privy Council, in view of the difficulty of serving writs, a proclamation was issued declaring the service of notices to quit by post is as good as service in the proclaimed

The Ladies' League has issued a circular summoning a meeting of all its

London, Dec. 27.-It is believed many more Sub-Commissioners under the Land Act will be needed if arrears are not to be

allowed to accumulate.

London, Dec. 27.—It is believed the Government has divided the disturbed localities in Ireland into five or six districts, each of which will be under a superior magis-trate, who will be able to act without previous superior sanction, and have en-tire control of troops and police, with the view of prompt action in the event of disturbance. This may be a preliminary step towards enforcement of payment of

Dublin, Dec. 28 .- A machinist in the office of the United Ireland has been arrested and conveyed to Dundalk jail.

Dublin, Dec. 28 .-- Ryan and the Whelan brothers, arrested at the time of the seizure of arms and ammunition, have been committed for trial.

Three members of the ladies' Land League have been arrested at Drumcol-

At a meeting of the Ladies' Land League, Anna Parnell presided. The police did not interfere. The police have seized three large parcels of the United Ireland, which arrived from London, addressed to the Ladies' League.

At an influential meeting of land owners and traders of the city and county of Dublin yesterday a branch of the Preperty Defence Association was formed. Forster has requested five recently ap-

pointed magistrates to inform the Lord Lieutenant whether the police in their district are sufficient. The police found a large quantity

rifles, bayonets and cartridges in the vault of a Protestant church at Kilkishen, county of Clare. London, Dec. 29.-Five men suspected

of committing outrages have been arrested Dublin, Dec. 29.—The meeting of land-lords on Tuesday will be very imposing. Over 2,500 tickets have been issued, and

more are applied for. London, Dec. 29.-The Lord Mayor continues energetically to advocate the fund for the defence of property in Ire-land, which has now reached nine thousand pounds. The Lord Mayor publishes a letter from Gladstone dated Saturday, exonerating him from party motives in

his promotion of the fund Great Rritain.

London, Dec. 26.-Viscount Helmsley, Conservative member of Parliament for the North Riding of Yorkshire, is

a recommendation of a meeting of English Liberals to release Land Leaguers from jail, writes that the state of Ireland cannot justify such a course.

Rome.

Rome, Dec. 26.—The Italian Government is considering the question of more efficaciously guaranteeing the liberty and independence of the Pope in Rome, in order to prevent all foreign interference tending to give the law of guarantees an amination were the most thorough, he international character.

United States.

At Moose Lake, Minn., on Christmas morning, halfbreeds and Indians attacked the saloon of Nelson Willett and riddled the building with bullets. The proprietor was found in a garret shot dead. A number of halfbreeds were arrested. The supposed cause of the murder is that they were refused drinks the day before.

Yesterday morning Lorenso Kobawaki, of Buffalo, for forty-six years a switchman on the New York Central Railway, was knocked down by a switch engine. Both legs were cut off at the knees. He also susned severe internal hurts.

The Indian Bureau at Washington has been advised that the school buildings at Wichita Agency, with all their contents, were burned on the night of the 15th inst. by an incendiary. Some teachers and employes barely escaped. Loss \$10,000.

Mrs. Kennedy Gray, of Chicago, died in great agony yesterday of hydrophobia. She was bitten by a large dog three months

Daniel M. Stone, an aged lawyer, formorly a Methodist minister, was sentenced at Brooklyn, yesterday, to three years for alleged perjury in reference to the dispo sition of money belonging to a lady

O'Connor, the Irish agitator, lectured at St. Louis, Mo., Monday night. He was escorted to the hall by two companies of military and several Irish societies. He was introduced by the Governor. The Mayor also spoke.

Canadian.

Kingston, Dec. 27.—Last night the sloop Frank Smith, loaded with 52 tons of hay, ook fire a few miles down the river. Some 15 tons of hay were consumed and about 10 more damaged. The fire took place in the hold, but through the efforts of the captain and crew it was subdued. J. Denahy.

The captain was badly burned about the hands. The vessel was damaged somewhat, and is uninsured. The hay is owned by Mr. J. H. Radford, and is insured in the Quebec Company. The Frank Smith was on her way to Ogdensburg.

A vigorous effort is to be made at the next season of the Dominion Parliament.

next season of the Dominion Parliament to have an address to the Crown passed in which the Imperial Government will be asked to give Canada the right to legislate in copyright. It is believed that Hon. Wm. Macdougall will be asked to take the

matter up.
Yesterday morning, when the construction train was moving on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway to what is known as the Humber deviation, and when it had reached the bridge at the Queen's wharf, Conductor Gavin was knocked off the bridge, and, falling between the cars, sustained serious injury. He is seriously bruised on the head, his back is hurt, his left leg is bruised, and the wheel had gone over his ankle.

LONDON SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Extract from the Report of Inspector Marling, on his visit to the Separate Schools at London, Ont., on 26th and 27th April,

Name and certificate of master-S. R. Brown, 1 A.; length of time in profession, twenty years; how long in present appointment?—since 1870. Name and qualifications of female teachers—Sisters of St. Joseph, and two Madams of the Sa-

cred Heart. St. Peter's School—In senior boys' de partment there are 80 on register; 42 present. Junior boys' division are 87 on register; 70 present. Senior girls' division, 74 on register; 53 present. St. Mary's School—Boys' division, 79

on register and 57 present. Girls' division, 73 on register; 49 present.
Mount Hope School—Boys and girls,
84 on register; 67 present.
Sacred Heart School—Girls, 61 on reg-

ister; 41 present.
Total on registers at time of visit, 582;

PROFICIENCY OF CLASSES.
St. Peter's School --Reading, excellen and good: spelling, middling: writing exand good; spelling, middling; writing ex-cellent and good; arithmetic, good; gram-mer, good and middling; composition, good; geography, middling; geometry, good and middling. Sacrel Heart School—Reading, good;

sacred Heart School—Reading, good; spelling, good; writing, middling; grammar, good and middling; geography, good. ACCOMMODATIONS, GENERAL REMARKS, ETC, St. Peter's School-rooms—New school building badly required. When new school house is erected a fresh supply of maps, blackboards and other appliances will be required. will be required.

St. Mary's School, two rooms—Building and premises in fair condition. Sacred Heart School, three rooms-Ex

quisitely clean and neat, themselves and Mount Hope School—I paid a brief visit to this school. The premises were in an unexceptionable condition of neatness education. and cleanness. The children sang in a very pleasing manner. The good sisters take care of them until they are of an age to be apprenticed or placed in service or other employment. At the Sacred Heart School the attendance is very irregular. The children appear to be carefully taught. The appearance of the children is pleasing, as they are very neat and clean in their persons and attire.

The progress of St. Peter's School is much retarded by irregularity of attendance, and by the condition of the premises. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, I ises. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, a had some very good work done for me in both boys' and girls' divisions. The boys' penmanship, and some of their compositions, were unusually good; the boys also did well in mathematics. On the girls' side the excellence of much of the reading

is specially noteworthy.

From the foregoing extract it is certainly plain that in point of proficiency of pupils in the various branches, the London Separate Schools present a very fine re-London, Dec. 28.—Forster, replying to have every reason to be well satisfied with The Cath the teachers under whose charge their children are placed. Pupils from the sen-ior divisions pass the High School Entrance Examinations every year, and a good fea-ture in this respect is, that those pupils are very soon promoted to the 3rd and 4th forms, which proves conclusivly that they are not "crammed" for examinations.

Mr. Brown speaks in the highest terms of Brown speaks in the highest terms of the kind and gentlemanly manner of Inspector Marling, whose inspection and exsays, that have yet been made in the Separate Schools of this city.

The Water Works.

The present condition of affairs in connection with our London Water Works is such as to reflect the greatest credit en the Board who had control of its management during the past year, namely, Mayor Campbell and Messrs. Powell and Muirhead. The best proof that this is the case will be found in the fact that the last two gentlemen have been chosen unanimously to retain the positions they hold for another year. To Mr. Danks, the efficient secretary, is also due a just meed of praise for the remarkably able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office. The right men are now in the right places, and we trust it will ever be so. We have and we trust it will ever be so. the purest water supply in Canada, and a Board of Commissioners who know their duties and perform them well.

Separate School Trustees.

The following is a list of the Trustees for the Separate Schools of this city, the last mentioned member in each Ward being newly-elected for two years, with the exception of Mr. Wm. Kelly, who is chosen for the remainder of Mr. N. McFee's term:

No. 1 Ward-Mr. James Burns and Mr. Mr. James Reid

Rev. M. J. Tiernan.

FATHER SULLIVAN'S BAZAAR POSTPONED.

The Bazaar in aid of the construction of the new Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary at Thorold, Ontario, Canada, to be held with the sanction of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, has been post poned to Monday, February 20th, 1882. Father Sullivan begs to return his sin-cere thanks to the many kind friends who have thus far so generously responded to

Those desirous of aiding Father Sullivan in that charitable work (his parishes being generally in poor circumstances) should send to him for a book of tickets. A book consists of four tickets at twenty-five cents each. Address,

REV. T. J. SULLIVAN,

Thorold, Ontario,

Canada.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Amherstburg, Dec. 29, 1881.
Received of John G. Mullen, Esq.,
Recording Secretary of Branch No. 3, of
the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Amherstburg, the sum of two thousand dollars, payment in full, for the amount of benefit due me upon the death of my

of benefit due me upon the death of my late husband John G. Maloney.
(Signed), ESTHER MALONEY,
Widow of the late Jno. G. Maloney.
Witness, H. W. Deare, L. M. Deneau. Amherstburg, Dec. 29, 1881

Amherstburg, Dec. 29, 1881,
To H. W. Deare, Esq., President Branch
No. 3, Amherstburg, C. M. B. A.
Sir,—I desire to express my gratitude
to your branch publicly for the prompt
and satisfactory manner in which your
most excellent association has paid me the two thousand dollars, due me upon the death of my late husband; and allow me the another than the same and the same and the same you that I appreciate very highly the kind services rendered me under trying circumstances, by yourself and many of the officers and members of your branch and particularly the especial care you have taken to procure for me the payment of this sum without the least trouble or inconvenience of any kind to myself. Be pleased then to accept my thanks, to-gether with the ardent wish that your Branch and also the entire Association

may increase tenfold. (Signed,)
Very respectfully,
Esther Maloney,
Widow of Jno. G. Maloney.

Midow of Jno. G. Maioney,
The following are the names of officers of
8t. Thomas, Branch No. 2, for 1882:
President—John Lahey,
1st Vice-President—Thomas Clear.
2nd Vice-President—D T, O'Shea.
Recording Secretary—Michael O'Hara.
Asst. Secretary—John Townsend.
Financial Secretary—P. B. Reath.
Treasurer—P. B. Reath.
Marshal—James Barry.
Guard—S. Corbett.

Marshai-James Barry. Guard-S. Corbett, Wm. Red-nond, for two years; and J. Lorden and T. Clear, for 1 year. The following are the names of the officers of Branch No. 9, Kingston, Ont., elected for 882.

of Branch No, 9, Kingston, Ont., elected for 882:
President—William Sullivan.
Ist Vice—William Leahy.
2nd—James Barry.
Recording Secretary—Louis Goundier.
Assistant—Henry Myers.
Financial—G. M. Weber.
Treasurer—James McBride.
Chancellor and Representative to Grand Council—Denis Sullivan.
Marshal—W. Shanahan.
Guard—John J. Buggee.
Alternate—Thos. J. Maguire.
SAM. R. Brown,
Seey. Grand Council.

THE ELECTIONS

Mr. Meredith has been elected Mayor of London by a majority of nearly thireen hundred. The following gentlemen will represent ne wards as aldermen for next year

WARD 1 .- Birrell, Hunt, Pritchard. WARD 1.—Birren, Hunt, Fritenard.
WARD 2.—Hyman, Murray, O'Mara.
WARD 3.—Taylor, Jones, Stringer.
WARD 4.—Beattie, Ferguson, Higgins
WARD 5.—Crawford, Browne, Min hinnick.

WARD 6 .- Macbeth, Buckle, Boyd. WARD 7.—Becher, Peel, Sharman.

Mount St. Mary's College.

The following are the cash contribu-tions towards the payment of the debt of Mt. St. Mary's College,

Mt. St. Mary's College,
Previously acknowledged
Rev. James E. Duffey, East Albany,
Rev. John F. Kearney, New York
F. B. Gowen, Esq., Philadelpha, Pa.
Chas, W. Hoffman, L. L. D., Washington
Rev. John McCullum, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hon. Thos, E. Garvin, Evansville, Ind.
Rt. Rev. Thos, A. Becker, D. D.
Rt. Rev. John A. Watterson, D. B.
Rev. Thomas S. Lee, Baltimore
Archbishop Wood.
Henry T. Coleman, Philadelphis, Pa.
Boston College.
Holy Cross College, Worcester.

Further acknowledgments will be an arrived further issues of this paper.

Donations may be sent to Archbishop Gibbons, Baltimore, or to

Very Rev. W. BYRNE, D. D.,

Pres't Mt. St. Mary's College,

Emmittsburg, Md.

THE MITCHELL BAZAAR.

The Roman Cathelic Bazaar was brought to a close on Tuesday night, and it proved a great success, some \$900 being Dean Murphy and the ladies ealized. who gave their assistance on the occasion are deserving of much praise for the creditable and honest way in which the affair was conducted.

The drawing resulted as follows: Town The drawing resulted as follows: Town lot, valued at \$350, Mrs. Robt. Grey, Mitchell; cash, \$5, L. Pendergast, Dublin; alarm clock, James Norris, Staffa; centre table, John Connelly, Bornholm; picture of Bishop Timon, Buffalo, Rey. F. Boubat, Ingersoll; portrait of Pope Leo XIII., James Corcoran, Stratford; telescope, valued at \$18, Fred Goebel, Mitchell ; fat sheep, Robt. Carpenter, Dublin; two boxes of cigars, Jos. Fitzgerald, Grand Rapids, Michigan; eight-day clock, Mrs. Joseph Evans, Beechwood; silver watch, Patrick Tobin, St. Mary's; writing desk May Patton, Lucan wells. desk, Mary Patton, Lucan ; valise, Thomas Dunn, Grand Rapids; valuable book, No. 1 Ward—Mr. James Burns and Mr. Alex. Wilson.
No. 2 Ward—Mr. J. J. Gibbons and Mr. C. G. Cruickshank.
No. 3 Ward—Mr. J. P. O'Byrne and Mr. C. G. Cruickshank.
No. 3 Ward—Mr. J. P. O'Byrne and Dublin; silver watch, Jos, Dorschill, Dublin; silver cruet, Mrs. Jno. Nevin, No. 2 Ward—Mr.

r. C. G. Cruickshank.

No. 3 Ward—Mr. J. P. O'Bytne and fr. James Reid.

No. 4 Ward—Mr. Thomas Wright and Rev. M. J. Tiernan.

No. 4 Ward—Mr. Wm. Kelly and Mr.

S. Ward—Mr. Wm. Kelly and Mr.

Pope Pius IX., Mrs. Wm. Hastings, Days of Pope Pius IX., Mrs. Wm. Hastings, Days of Hawkins, Elginhorse, but made a lamentably conspicuous statues, J. Schoby, Strafford; chromo of Pope Pius IX., Mrs. Wm. Hastings, Mrs. Wm. Hastings, Days of Pope Pius IX., Mrs. Wm. Hastings, Days of Hawkins, Elginhorse, but made a lamentably conspicuous statues, J. Schoby, Strafford; chromo of Pope Pius IX., Mrs. Wm. Hastings, Days of Pope Pius IX., Mrs. Wm. Hastings, Days of Hawkins, Elginhorse, but made a lamentably conspicuous statues, J. Schoby, Strafford; chromo of Pope Pius IX., Mrs. Wm. Hastings, Days of Pope Pius IX., Mrs. Wm. Hastings, Days of the beast's head had No. 5 Ward—Mr. Wm. Kelly and Mr. F. McNeil.

No. 6 Ward—Mr. Thos. Lewis and Mr. S. Dwyer.

No. 7 Ward—Mr. P, Crummey and Mr. J. Denaby.

Statues, J. Schoby, Stration of the land of the Bishop three dollars, as the Dublin, barrel flour, Jas. O'Donoghue, Martin Murray, Beechwood; ride, worth M. M. Messener, Formoso; riding saddle, the effect of frightening him and making the effect of frightening him and

Francis Bradly, Brussels; sofa cushion, Mrs.
Cassidy, Dublin; universal biography, 3
vol., Jno. Murphy. Montreal; chromo of
Pope Pius IX., Rev. F. Watters, Goderich;
leather trunk, Mrs. D. O'Lears, Dublin;
ladies boots, Mary Beale, Alliston. An
election for a heautiful pair of cents' election for a beautiful pair of gents' slippers worked in silk also took place, the candidates being Messrs T. H. Race, and W. R. Davis. The votes stood Race, 153; Davis, 217.

Christmas at Norwich and Woodstock.

At this season of the year when Catholies celebrate Christmas according to the spirit of the church, it is surely pleasing to see that the people of Rev. John Carlin's congregation were not behind-hand. The Christmas greetings showered upon the Priest were, in many cases, from friends who had been absent for a time in places distant from his missions. Father Carlin distant from his missions. Father Carlin was the recipient of many presents from the members of his Woodstock, Norwich and East Oxford congregations. A few may be mentioned. Over one hundred dollars were given as Christmas offerings. A golden sanctuary lamp and ohive oil were presented by Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Hargitt, Woodstock, as well as a set of oil stocks, a pyx for the Blessed Sacrament, a burse and a stole as Christmas and New Year's gifts. The new marble font for Year's gifts. The new marble font for holy water, recently set up in St. Mary's Church, Woodstock, the artificial altar flowers made by Mrs. Vanvalkenburg, Woodstock, and the evergreen ornaments, afforded a pleasing eight to those who assisted at High Mass on Christmas morning .- Woodstock Sentinel.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The number of children in England and Scotland in attendance in Catholic schools, increased from 86,347 in 1871 to 181,145 in 1880. The amount of annual contributions increased from £27,133 to £69,125.

Cardinal Newman writes to the Athenwum that he has refused to read the proof sheets of his biography about to be published, saying "that the time for a biography of me nad not come, though as regards the author I did not doubt that he would do his work conscientiously and impartially."

The cruelty of the Falck laws (as they are usually styled) of Germany may be judged by their effects upon the Archdiocese of Cologne. There are eight hundred and thirteen parishes in that diocese and of them two hundred and twenty-six, or more than one-fourth, are without priests through the operation of those laws. In other words, in those par-ishes the people are deprived of the con-solations of their religion, living or dying. Of the priests who remain in other par-ishes one hundred and twelve are over seventy years of age and thirty are eighty years. But all of them are hard at work years. But all of them are hard at work notwithstanding their weight of years, because the Falck Laws render it impossible for younger priests to come to the aid of those who are now in the dio-

The Crib of Bethlehem.

The cradle of our Saviour-the identical crib in which the infant Jesus was laidwas for a time preserved in Bethlehem; and it is well-known that St. Jerome, St. Paula, and others had always entertained the greatest devotion for this sanctuary. Subsequently the crib and a few pieces of rock from the cave at Bethlehem were brought to Rome. Some have asserted that the transfer was made in the year 352, but the learned Pope Benedict XVV. proved that it was not until the seventh century, at the time that the Saracens had taken possession of Jerusalem, in the year 653. St. Jerome, who was buried in year 653. St. Jerome, who was buried in Bethlehem, appeared three times to a pious monk there, telling him to carry the crib and his remains to Rome, which

he accordingly did. The crib, considered one of the most recious relics of the city of Rome, is now kept in the magnificent basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, also known by the titles of Our Lady of the Snow and Our Lady of the Crib. To the right side of the main altar is a very beautiful and spacious chapel, built by Pope Sixtus V., in the year 1506 in honor of our Saviour's crib. In the centre, directly underneath the cupola, is a precous altar, where the Blessed Sacrament reposes. On both sides of the altar are two stairways of stone, leading to a little chapel called the chapel of the crib. Formerly the holy crib was ept here, but now a few pieces of wood taken from it remain on the altar. The main part of the crib is preserved in another part of the side chapel, enclosed in a magnificent silver-mounted crystal reliquary, surrounded by a gilt iron railing. Every year, on Christmas night, these relies used to be carried in solemn procession to the main altar of the church, procession to the main after of the cource, where they remained during three days, for public veneration. Old and young, beggars and princes, may be seen during these days, like the shepherds and kings of old in Bethlehem, histening to Santa Maria Maggoire to visit the holy crib.

Lafayette's Tomb.-Lafayette, is buried in a very small private cemetery, situated at No. 35 Rue de Picpus, Paris, at the end of the beautiful garden of the Convent of the "Daughters of the Perpetual Adoration of the Sacred Heart." Here are interred of the Sacred Heart." Here are interred the members of a very few aristocratic families such as the De Rohans, the De Rocheforts, the De Noailles, and the De Lafayettes. The tomb of the great patriot and statesman, Marie Jean Roch Yves Gilbert de Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, is a plain slab of brown stone, resting on four narrow coping stones, and surrounded by a neat and simple iron railing about four feet in height. At his side lies his wife, and at the head of his grave is that of his eminent and only son, George Washington Lafayette, the godson of the great President, with whom he resided when a great young boy for about four years at Mount

KINKORA LETTER.

EXAMINATION, PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS

EXAMINATION, PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS.

The usual half-yearly examination of the pupils of the Kinkora school was held on the 20th inst., under the direction of Rev. Father O'Neil, assisted by the trustees. For general proficiency the children acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. A large number of the parents and relatives of the pupils were present upon the occasion. The accurate and expert answers to each question is a testimony to show the amount of zeal that Mr. Freel has displayed towards the temporal weifare of these children. At the close of the exercises of the amount of zeal that Mr. Freel has displayed towards the temporal weifare of these children. At the close of the exercises of the amount class, lst prize, E. M. Kennedy: 2nd, D. P. Haragan; 3nd, W. Cassidy. Fourth class, lst prize, L. J. MeGuinness; 2nd, Maggie Brown; 3rd, Katie Kelly. Second class, lst prize, A. Jan & Writt, 2nd, John Flynn, 3rd, Maggie A. Haragan. At the close of the distribution Miss E. M. Kennedy read the following address:

DEAR AND RESPECTED TEACHER,—With feelings of deep regret we learn that the pleasing intercourse which it has been our prival liege to enjoy for the past few months must now cease. Pleasantly, but too swiftly, has the time seemed to pass whilst under your kind, considerate and able tuition. Your patience in bearing with our waywardness and affability of deportment has made an impression on our hearts that time cannot efface. In losing you we feel that a teacher at once both carnest, practical and devoted to his laudable profession has departed from our midst. We feel that we cannot suffer the present occasion to pass without manifesting in some form our appreciation of your seceptance of it, and praying that the future may be one of happiness to you, both as regards time and eternity.

The address was followed by the presentance of this accompanying glif, not for its intrinsic value but merely as a mark of the esteem of some of happiness to you, both as regards time and eternity.

The address w

heartfelt pleasure to the happy days ne spent in Kinkora.

Mr. Freel is an accomplished young gentleman, and owing to his kind and gentleman ner and forcibility as a teacher he has won the high approbation of both pupils and parents. The school children will in after life look to these days with pleasure and cherish them as a fond remembrance.

Yours truly,

M. KENNEDY.

An Ambezzlement Case.

Queen vs. Clark .-- This was a case in Queen vs. Clark.—This was a case in two counts, one for embezzlement and one for applying a draft to his own use, and thus depriving the prosecuter, Mr. John O'Donoghue, from the benefit of the same. The judge withdrew the first count from the jury, and the evidence adduced failed to prove that the prisoner had done wrong in holding back the draft, as he only did so to effect a settlement of an account he had against O'Donoghue, and did not conceal the fact of holding it:back. It appears that the draft holding it back. It appears that the draft had been sent from Winnipeg on the 28th Nov. last, to Mr. Clark, and was made payable to him; he did not draw the money on the draft, but only held it for the purpose of getting a settlement with O'Donoghue. The case was ably handled by Mr. O'Connor, and the jury were not long in returning a verdict of "not guilty" with a further proviso that the draft be sent back to Winnipeg to be re-drawn in favor of Mr. O'Donoghue. Mr. Clark was then discharged without a stain upon his character; in fact the whole evidence went to show that he had always lived honor-ably and amicably with all who knew him, holding many positions of trust at his home in Teeswater and the town of Walk-He is also license inspector for erton. outh Bruce, a position which he has filled with honor to himself. Mr. Dixon, county prosecuter, and Mr. Barrett for the prosecution; Mr. H. P. O'Connor for the prisoner.-Walkerton Herald.

Ladie's and Children's Hosiery.

At the present time W. Green's stock of ladies' and children's hosiery is very complete, containing, as it does, all the leading style and novelties for the coming season. This establishment has always be In this establishment has always been noted for their complete and well-assorted stock in this department, and all will admit that it is the hosiery house of London. Mr. Green has also received a large stock of first choice Rouillon kid gloves in 3, 4 and 6 buttons, while other houses have substituted an inferior article to take the place of this excellent glove. Mr. Green etil bear of this an inferior article to take the place of this excellent glove. Mr. Green still keeps the first quality and selling them at the prices at which other stores sell the inferior article. His stock of real and imitation laces, embroideries, &c., is very complete and well worth an inspection. Intending purchasers of any of the above goods will save money by purchasing these goods at Green's popular store.

An Only Daughter Cared of Con-

when death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the mary herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumntion can be positively the best of health. He has proved to the world that **Consumption** can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives the Recipe free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, CRADDOCK stomach, and will break up a tread twenty-four hours. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper. dec23-4m

PIANOFORTES, UNEQUALLED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship, & Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 And 206 West Baltimore Street, No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York. Oct. 1-3m

XMAS DELICACIES!

PARTIES IN SEARCH OF SUCH (AND

NEW FRUITS, RAISINS. Finest Dehisa.

Black Baskets, Extra London Layers, Ordinary Layers, Loose Muscatelles, Valencia (extra choice), Sultana (large bright).

WINES

In Champagne, all the leading brands Mumm's Pomeroy & Bollinger. Also light, sparkling, French Wines, from the celebrated establishment of Ackerman,

the celebrated establishment of Ackerman, Lawrance, Saumur.

CARTE D'OR,
CARTE BLEU,
CARTE NOIRE,
Our Ports and Sherries are in choice condition, and without doubt the finest Wines in this city, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most pronounced connoisseur.

BRANDY (very old, in wood), mild and fine flavored.

BRANDY (very old, in wood), mild and fine flavored.

SPIRITS.—Scotch and Irish Whiskeys; bought direct from the leading distillers in both countries, such as Hay, Fairman & Co., Paisley; Geo. Roe & Co., Dublin; Dunville & Co., Beffast. From our home distillers we have Geoderham & Worts' 5-year-old, and H. Walker & Son's S-year-old Rye Whiskey.

Our stock of General Groceries is fresh and new, and specially selected for the holiday trade.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO. 159 Dundas street, 4th door east of Richmond

State

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Goderich Works," will be received until Tuesday, the 10th January next, inclusively, for the construction of

PILE PROTECTION WORKS.

PILE PROTECTION WORKS,

—AND—

REPAIRS TO THE PIERS AT GODERICH HARBOUR, ONTARIO,
according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Office of the Town Clerk, Goderich, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five or ent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fail the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. H. ENNIS.

F. H. ENNIS. Secretary.

CHRISTMAS

PRESENTS

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

REID'S CRYSTAL HALL

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

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

Fancy Figures. Bronze Figures. Glassware. Clocks. Plated Ware. All Reduced in Price.

and in the Greatest Variety at the CRYSTAL HALL, 196 Dundas St., London.

INDIAN LAND SALE

BY ORDER OF THE DEPUTY SUPER-the remainder of the lots in Francis' Sur-vey, now forming a part of the Town of Sarnia--viz.

172 LOTS Will be offered at

PUBLIC AUCTION At the "Belchamber House," in the Town of Sarnia, at 10 o'clock a.m., On Tuesday, the 10th day of

January, 1882. ALSO

At the same time and place, unless in the meantime the arrears shall have been paid, 47 Lots in Jones' Survey, town of Sarnia, viz: 3 lots on Wellington street, 3 lots on Christina street, 12 lots on Queen street, 6 lots on Albert street, 11 lots on Brock street, 5 lots on Range 3, 2 lots on Range 4, 2 lots on Range 6, and 3 lots on Range 7.

Many of the lots referred to are admirably located and the sale will afford a rare oppor-tunity for the purchase of desirable pro-perty.

TERMS:—One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The lots comprehended in each sale must be enclosed, built upon, or cultivated within three years.

Further particulars can be learned on application to the undersigned. E. WATSON,

ndian Office, Sarnia, Dec. 14, 1881.

Indian Superintend't.