

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

VOL 1.

WILSON

BEST GOODS,

IMPORTERS OF FINE

MOST FAHIONABLE CLOTHS,

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

December, 1878.

Sunday, 15-Third Sunday of Advent, semi-double Epistle (Phil. iv. 4-7) Gospel (John i. 19-28.) Monday, 16-St. Eusebius, Bishop and Martyr semi-

Sunday, Ia-Thile (Phil. iv. 4-7) Gospet to Martyr semi-Monday, 16-8t. Eusebius, Bishop and Martyr semi-Monday, 16-8t. Eusebius, Bishop and Martyr semi-Monday, 17-Office of the ferial.
 Wednesday, 13-Quarter Tenses, a day of fast and ab Wednesday, 18-Quarter Tenses, a day of fast and ab stinence, Expectation of the Blessed Virgin Structure (Comparison).

stinence, Expectation of the Biessed Virgin Mary, Thursday, 19-Office of the feria. Friday, 29-A day of fast and abstinence, office of the

Saturday, 21-A day of fast and abstinence, feast of St Thomas, Apostle.

ANOTHER LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE

RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP

OF LONDON.

WOOLLENS,

LOW PRICES.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1878.

A Prayer.

INRITTEN FOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD.Av Maria 1-Round thy throne to negativeAre Maria 1-Round thy throne throneAre Maria 1-Round thy throne throneAre Maria 1-Round thy throneAre Maria 1-Round the shiftAre Maria 1-Round throneAre Maria 1-Round throneA [WRITTEN FOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD.]

TAWA.

ST. PETER'S PALACE, London, Ontario, Nov. 13, '78.

WALTER LOCKE, ESQ.-

DEAR SIR,-On the 22nd of September we approved of the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into execution this project, in the publication of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The RECORD is edited with marked ability, and in a thoroughly Catholic spirit, and we have no doubt that as long as it is under your control, it will continue to be stamped with these characteristics. Such a journal cannot fail to be productive of a vast amount of good, and whilst it continues to be conducted as it has been thus far, we cordially recommend it to the patronage of the clergy and laity of our diocese

> I am yours, Sincerely in Christ, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV.

December, 8th, 1878.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT OT-

Since his Excellency's arrival in Ottawa he has been receiving a host of addresses, and making most felicitous replies. Below are the addresses of two Irish societies and His Excellency's replies, in one of which he claims a considerable share of Irish blood, and Connaught at that.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

May it Please Your Excellency.—The members of the St. Patrick's Literary Association of Ottawa, on behalf of themselves and the nationality they repre-sent, bid you a cordial and hearty welcome as the representative of our gracious Sovereign to this the

representative of our gracious sported for the base the capital of the Dominion of Canada. As a component part of the mixed population of this country, we are at all times prepared, in com-mon with our fellow-citizens of other nationalities, to accord a loyal greeting to Her Majesty's repre-to accord a loyal greeting to Her Majesty's repreto accord a loyal greeting to her alapsity's refre-sentative in the person of our Governor-General ; but in the case of your Excellency, whose liberal record as a British statesman we are acquainted with, and whose generous disposition towards our native land we have noted, we accept of your ap-pointment with an additional degree of satisfaction, and bid you welcome amongst us with increased warmth of sentiment and goodwill. To your amiable and distinguished consort, in the

Signed, of Ottawa, sociation of Ottawa, W. D. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

REPLY.

Association, and the nationality represented by its members, the assurance of your devoted attachment

to the throne. You observe with justice that the Queen, under whom we serve, reigns in the hearts

has in many instances proved how Irish courage and ability has given to Irishmen the prize for which the

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

MAY IT PLEASE 100R EXCELLENCY—The SC Fac-trick's Society of Ottawa tenders Your Excellency, as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen, and your Royal spouse, a hearty welcome to the Capital of the Dominion of Canada. The Society, in com-

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,-The St. Pa-

(Signed)

LORNE

W. H. WADLER, President.

the Princess, your wife, to wield the royal sceptre in Canada, and to impart dignity and lustre to so-ciety therein. The Society humbly desires also that Your Excellency will be pleased to convey to Her Majesty the sincere expression of the devoted loyalty and firm attachment of the Society, and of every member thereof, to Her Majesty's person and throne, and the hope faithfully entertained by them that Her Majesty's life may, with God's blessing, long be spared in good health to adorn her exalted

station, and to witness the continued happiness of her people ander her beneficent reign. Finally, the Society wishes Your Excellency and Her Royal Highness the Princess health and happi-ness, and that you may be favoured with the Divine guidance and assistance in the execution of the im-meters device during activated to you by Her Dortant and ardons duties entrusted to you by Her Majesty. (By order) PATRICK BASKERVILLE, Prest.

J. C. ENRIGHT, Sec.

REPLY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,-I am very glad o find so many loyal Irishmen in such force in the to find so many loyal Irishmen in such force in the Capital, and to hear the genuine and hearty loyalty which your address expresses, breathing, as it does, attachment to the Queen and Her Throne. The good will shown personally to us by Irishmen is also very welcome; for the Princess has always taken the deepest interest in Ireland, and she was delighted soon after her marriage to have an oppor-tunity to visit Dublin, when nothing could have hear the deependent have marriage the then received been kinder than the reception she then received I take the opportunity of wishing your Society every prosperity and success. LORNE.

> ... VILLE MARIE CONVENT.

THE VISIT OF THE VICE-REGAL PARTY-A FAIRY SCENE-ADDRESSESS IN PROSE AND METRE-A CORDIAL WELCOME-A PLEASANT ENTERTAIN-MENT.

[From the Montreal True Witness.]

His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and Her Royal Highness Princess Louise visited the Villa Maria Convent on Saturday afternoon, escorted by the Montreal Troop of Cavalry. The road was decorated both with flags and arches, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The arch erected at the decorated both with lags and archestand the attract entry of the entrance to the Convent grounds was a splendid specimen of architecture. In addition to the fame this Convent has acquired for the education and varied graces imparted to its pupils, the Sisters have added to its renown by the magnificent rehave added to its renown by the magnificent re-ception it has given to distinguishee personages, the recollections of their visits there being among the many happy sourceirs which Lord and Lady Dufferin have carried away with them from Canada, and the efforts of the Sisters on Saturday eclipsed, if possi-ble, their happiest ones on former occasions. The grand hall enclosed a galaxy of beauty in the rows of convent girls, with happy expectation beaming in their countenances, seated facing the entrance in the form of a semicircle, and on a stage in an en-closure at the farther end were placed the little ones, forming a charming background to a charm-

I will speak in English, because I consider the young ladies and the misses the most formidable critics in the world. I thank you for the very heautiful reception you have given us to-day. I have heard very much of this great convent; I have often heard very much of this great convent; I have often heard very much of hear tenver forgot the kindness you showed him, and he has praised everything here, the reality has far ex-ceeded any eppertation 1 could have formed from any-thing fils Lordship said. We were prepared for much funders, but like many other things we have seen in Canada, the reality far exceeds what we ever dreamt of seeing. We were prepared to find the land covered with snow and found that summer had hardly left it, and I never expected to find anywhere a more beautiful parterie than that which I now see before me. If re-fects the greatest honor upon those who have culli-here then the which I now see before me. If re-faces the fore me will parter suffer from transmutation, that it may ever reign in your Canadian homes, while any still further on your indulgence by repeating our visit on some future occasion. After this presentation the hall resounded with

which drew forth favorable comments on every side. Miss Brotherson then advanced and read the following address in a clear, sweet voice :--

To His Ercellency the Marquis of Lorne, Knight of the Most Ameient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada,

AND To Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, &c., &c.: Throughout our fait Canadian land, There rises up an Anthem grand, In which as with one single volce, A loyal people all rejoice, The lowly and the high in place, The sons of every creed and race.

From stern Newfoundland's coast, dark, deep, To where Pacifie's waters sweep; From eibin poor and home of pride That welcome's heard on every side, While joy-hells peal and cannons roar, And bonfires blaze from shore to shore.

Gladly each youthful voice we raise, In this grand song of joy and praise, With royal hearts your presence greet, Our sweetest flowers strew 'neath your feet With fervent prayers and yows sincere Breathed softly in your kindly ear.

My Lord, already is thy name Known unto Canada and fame, On thee do honor, genius, smile, Hope of the great house of Argyle, Winning all hearts by gracious mien, Fit envoy of our Empress Queen.

Oh, Royal Lady I can words tell, The thoughts that in our bosons swell, On greeting in this humble scene The daughter of our much-loved Queen, Receiving in our convent walls The Pearl of royal Windsor's halls.

All hail! in England's heart enshrined, In ours e'en now, with love entwined, Tine gifted child, of seience,-art, In all their triumphs, taking part, Yet rich in charms of womanhood, Gracio. and lovely, noble-good.

Hid records of our Convent old Will be inscribed in lines of gold, Illustrious guests, this happy day, And ever will our young hearts pray That peace and bliss, and sunshine clear Surround your rule and solourn here.

The finest musical performance of the evenin ne which demonstrated beyond doubt the excellent DIOCESE OF HAMILTON, Nov. 5th, 1878. } WALTER LOCKF, E-92.— DEAR SIR,—Your agent, Mr. Gooderich, ealled on me yesterday to procure my recommendation for the circulation of your paper in this diocese. I willingly grant it, and earnestly hope that your enterprise will meet with the hearty encouragement of the priests and people of this diocese. Your paper is well written, and contains a great a mount of a truly Catholic sprint; so desireable in these days when rebellion against Ecolesiantical Authors of the market the advent amongst us of yourseff a truly Catholic sprint; so desireable in these days when rebellion against Ecolesiantical Authors of the sprint solution against Ecolesiantical Authors of the print solution of your paper in the advent amongst us of yourseff a truly Catholic sprint; so desireable in these days when rebellion against Ecolesiantical Authors of the print solution of your paper in the advent amongst us of yourseff a truly Catholic sprint; so desireable in these days one which demonstrated beyond doubt the excelent musical tuition given at this convent, was the music on the harps by the Misses McGarvey, Stubbs, Hay-den, Mullarky, A. Royal, J. Boucher, G. Cusson. The music consisted of selections from Scottish airs; "Auld Lang Syne," "The Blue Bells of Scotland,"

CORRESPONDENCE.

NO. 11.³

[We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All •rrespondence intended for publication should be addressed to the editor of the Catholic Record—not the publisher, and should reach this office not later than Tuesday morning.]

HAMILTON.

(Special correspondence of the Catholic Record.) Hamilton, Dec. 9th.

OUR CHURCH CHOIRS.

Being a day specially appropriate for my first communication on church choirs, I, on Sunday morning last, found myself in St. Mary's Cathedral, which is a beautiful Gothic structure situated on Park street north. Very imposing in its exterior, the inner construction, with its cluster columns and graceful arches remind one of our beautiful Notre Dame in Paris (France). The altar, with its superb Gothic sanctum, is really a masterpiece of architecture. The statue of the Virgin Mary, the holy patroness of the Church, stands in a niche above the tabernacle; the other patron saints are placed also in niches to the right and left of the altar. It is not my intention to take up space by a description of this splendid church, I will speak of this in a future communication. To-day I will speak true to the heading of this article, of our choirs.

Our glorious Church throughout the world celebrated the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. For St. Mary's Cathedral, here in Hamilton, it was a new proof that the faithful do not neglect their duty, for long before the service commenced every pew and gallery of this large structure was filled.

As the service was unusually grand yesterday, and as solemn High Mass was celebrated by our venerable Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Father Heenan, assisted by the Rev. Father Brohmann, as deacon, and the Rev. Father O'Leary as sub-deacon,

deacon, and the KeV. Father O'Leary as sub-deacon, I will furnish you with a synopsis of the sermon, which was very impressingly delivered by the Rev. Father Brohmann. The Epistle was taken from St. Paul 15 chap., 8 verse. The sacred time of Advent has thus arrived.— During this time the Church invites all her chil-dren in the most pressing terms to prepare their hearts for the approaching solemnity of the birth of Christ. She tells us to arise from sleep because our salvation is nearer than we first believed. Christ, the Son of Justice, is about to approach, to adminthe Son of Justice, is about to approach, to admin-ister consolation to the afflicted mind, and to crush ster consolation to the afflicted mind, and to crush the infernal spirit by His own precious blood—an event which for 4,000 years has been the longing expectation of the patriarchs and prophets and every just man. In what a miserable state human nature model to writhout the model of the state human nature would be without the redemption of Christ. he impressed on the congregation what the conditions are to meet our Saviour. He then proved the wretched state in which we have been, when guided "Auld Lang Syne," "The Blue Bells of Scotland," "The Campbells are coming," and others. As the "Campbells are coming," was rendered, Her Royal Highness cast a smiling glance at His Excellency, who enjoyed the musical allusion immensely. An address by Miss De La Naudiere, delivered in a graceful manner, in admirably modulated tones fol-lowed, the Misses Selby, McElhone, Sweeny, Ste-Maria ad Daly. The two xonneest of the group. with due dispositions, which ere no other but sincere repentance and ardent love. He concluded by telling us to clear our hearts from every stain sin, and then only could we enjoy the coming of Christ as it becomes the redeemed

when rebellion against Ecclesiastical Authority is so rampant. I am glad that you are free from all political parties, and therefore in a position to approve of wise legislation and to condemn the contrary. Wishing your paper an extensive circulation,

1 remain, dear sir, Yours very faithfully. + P. F. CRINNON, Bishop of Hamilton.

Bro. Tobias, Director of the Christian Brothers Toronto, writes :-- "We like the first numbers of the CATHOLIC RECORD very much. It bids fair to be the best Catholic journal in Ontario.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Boston Pilot.

Queen, under whom we serve, reights in the hearts of all her subjects because none are more favoured than another; but all rejoice in that freedom and in those equal rights to take part in the public life of the Empire which give strength to the whole, and her in reary instances rescales how bish converse and The CATHOLIC RECORD, published at Ontario, Canada, is making a good start. It has been in the field scarcely two months, yet it shows signs of able journalism. We wish it every success.

Lockport Catholic Visitor.

ability has given to Irishmen the prize for which the statesmen of all races in the land have been competi-tors. Personally, I need hardly telb you that the welfare of Irishmen is observed by me, for I claim no inconsiderable share of Irish blood; and I should not be here to-day had it not been that a lady of Roscommon visited London during the last century, and consented to be taken to Scotland. LORNE. We are pleased to notice the establishment of a new paper, the CATHOLIC RECORD-at London, Ontario. Walter Locke is the publisher. It is a large well printed sheet, and offered at \$2 a year. We wish the RECORD success.

Hamilton Times.

" THE CATHOLIC RECORD. "- This is the title of a new religious weekly paper published in London, which was found to be a long felt want in the dioceses of Western Ontario. The first number came out on able appearance and much promise. One page is devoted to editorial matter, and able writers have charge of that department. We wish the RECORD a rosperons career. New York Tablet. THE CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont., Canada, comes to us this week. It is a bright, well edited journal, conducted with taste and judgment. It Gracious Majesty. October 4th last, and is an eight page sheet of credit-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont., Canada, comes to us this week. It is a bright, well edited journal, conducted with taste and judgment. It displays in its editorial department much talent, and, if it continues as it has begun, we healtate not to say that it will be successful. It is, apart from the able manner in which it is edited. Catholic through and through. It has our warmest wishes for its future.

our attachment to the British Grown, and we earn-estly hope that the advent amongst us of yourself and your royal consort may still further unite to-gether all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this young, prosperous, and important colonial depend-ency of Great Britain. For Your Excellency, our ency of great britain. nantiy lighted. At three o clock the royal party entered, and were received at the entrance by Bish-op Fabre and the Lady Superior. An expression of pleasure literally beamed forth in the counten-ances of the Marquis and the Princess as they sur-veyed the fair scene. The rippling music of the ency of Great Britain. For Your Exceedency, our worst wish is that under the auspices of your dis-tinguished supervision of our destinies a reign of peace, prosperity, marked amity, and good will may supervene, and that your royal companion, the many voices, in murmured comment, had now ceased, and in silence all arose and curtseyed simsupervene, and that your royal companion, as supervene, and that your royal companion, and Marchioness of Lorne, may prove an experience of Marchioness of Lorne, may prove an experience of ceased, and in sinche an arose with the terreterion which did credit to ultaneously, with a precision which did credit to the mistress of ceremonies, and then remained standing while his Excellency and his royal consort acknowledged the salute, and took their seats on most agreeable, pleasant, and satisfactory kind. Signed, on behalf of the Ll. Patrick's Literary As-

acknowledged the salute, and took their seals of the raised dats. The programme was then commenced. A piece for forty hands, on organ, pianos, harps, guitars, etc., was the first performance, the effect of which was very fine. Then, four little messengers of Flora advanced, the Misses E. Bissonnette, H. Mullarky, A. McCready, and B. Gelinas, who curtesying grace-fully on bended knees, laid at the feet of His Ex-collinge and Princes a graceful tribute from their GENTLEMEN.—I beg to return you my best thanks for the cordial and true Irish welcome you have ex-tended to me as Her Majesty's representative on my arrival in Ottawa. It affords me, I can assure you, very great satisfaction to receive on behalf of your Association and the nationality represented by it cellency and Princess a graceful tribute from their a large basket of exquisite workmanship, ing choice flowers. They formed a pretty sender, choice flowers. They formed a Hardly had they retired, when Mi containing ch nicture. tellier and Miss McGirr came forward, and each read an address of welcome, the one in French and the other in English. The following is the latter :---

To His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, Knight of the Most Ancient and Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor-General of the Do-minion of Canada, &c., &c.

AND

To Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, &c., &c. : To her logic information in the second secon

The lotty Andes, hear the jublant sound, And from its towring peaks, the notes rebound, But, in Mount Royal's holy favored shrine, It rings from hill, and dale, with marvious chime, And in ten thousand rapturous notes awake, Sweet choristers of grove, and silvery lake.

Such peerless guests, to view with mortal eyes, Has ne'er been dreamt of 'neath Canadian skier Then from the depth, of each young soul to-day Ten thousand welcomes, at your feet we lay, Our garlands fair, ofevery dye and hue, Before your regal throne we gaily strew.

And in the name of our most Gracious Queen, And brighest gens do now adore the scene; The Rose and Thistle, Shamrock, Maple here We'll twine around you with a love sincere. A home of bliss may e'er be given, In this fair land 'neath smile of gracious Heaven.

And royal subjects round you day by day, With homage meet to cheer your royal sway; To courily halls we know you bade adicu. To Queen Victoria, loved mother, too!!! Ah! may such sacridee bring favors grand, While loving subjects bless your scepter'd hand;

Gracious Majesty. The Society desires to express to Your Excellency, The Society desires to express to Your Excellency, and through you to the Queen, the Society's grati-tude for the tender maternal regard for this country and her subjects therein shown by Her Majesty, and for the available favour and distinction conferred thereon by sending Your Excellency, and with you Long may your royal path be strewn with flowers, four praises ring from hall and lofty tow'rs; four happy reign in golden numbers shine, throughout this favored land for endless time !

The Marquis of Lorne, in reply, said :

y if 'Please' Your Excellency: In fairy tales, we have been told Of princes grand, of weath untold; And in our convent circles here, Your names we've learned to revere. But Fancy, in her wildest flight, Could never soar to such a height, Nor think such joy would e'er be ours to cull for you sweet, fragrant flowers, The rose and thistle, from our hand, Would reach a viceroy, noble, grand; A princess royal by his side, All hearts would hall, with noble pride, Th daugh'sr of our much-loved Queen To grace in person this fair scene.

BY MISS E. DALY.

May it Please Your Excellency : Ah, little children that we are, Your royal names reached us afar, And in our merry, childish glee How we did wish your face to see,

And promise, in our artless way, How good we'd be and what we'd say, No scene more gala meet your view, With flowers of every clime and hue.

Deign, then our bouquet to receive, And in the language sweet believe; In every tongue flowers have a spec The heart's fond wishes best can tel!

As the words came tripping out of the mouths of the little one, their *naivete* and the artless manner in which they were uttered caused a general smile, and His Excellency and Her Royal Highness returned a His Excellency and Her Royal Highness returned a few short words of thanks, which made the little ones happy. This concluded the entertainment. His Excellency and Her Royal Highness advanced and spoke to several of the pupils, after which they withdrew with their suite, followed by the other visitors present, after a parting glance at the bright scene. A number of visitors principally relatives of the pupils, were present, among whom we noticed Monseigneur Fabre, His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Edward C. Murthy and the Missess Murphy, Mr. Monseigneur Fabre, His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Edward C. Murphy and the Missess Murphy, Mr. Arthur H. Murphy, of Quebec and Miss Murphy, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Mullarky, Dr. Hingston, Hon. Mr. Baby, Chief Justice Dorion, Mr. Reynolds, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Mrs. Selby, Mrs. Sadlier, and daughters, Dr. Trudel, and others. The Rev. Mr. Baile, superior of the Seminary, the Rev. Mr. Beau-bien, and other priests, were also preasent.

vertisement of of N. Wilson & Co., which will be found on first page. Good goods and low prices, is their motto.

Those requiring water and drain pipes, plumbing and gas-fitting in all its branches, will do well to call on R. Patton, Dundas street. Special attention given to the heating of large public buildings and private residences.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- Woodstock communications are unavoidabls crowded out. Will appear in next issue.

The choir of St. Mary's Cathedral numbers about twenty members, and since almost every member is an excellent singer, I give the names of those which sang Mozart's 12th yesterday. The organist, Mr. D. J. O'Brien, is well known,

The organist, Mr. D. J. O'Brien, is well known, so is the director, Mr. Cherrier. Sopranos-Miss Eagan, Graham, Miss Sullivan, Miss T. Sullivan, Miss Baslien and Miss Kennedy. Altos-Miss Duggan and Mrs. Andette.

Tenors-Messrs. N. J. Powers, Andette, Locke

and Breenan. Basso-Messrs. J. Egan, a host in himself, Walsh,

Gafnereo and Drumgole. When I entered the church I was prepared to hear When I entered the church I was prepared to hear good music, but I was thrilled when Mr. O'Brian, the organist, played the introduction to Mozart's grand 12th. I have heard organists in large cities on this continent, but I never heard one who could master his instrument as well as Mr. O'Brian. In Marking to a member of the congregation about Mr. O'Brian, he said : "But what pleases me most besides the solos of Mr. Egan is the voice of the besides the solos of Mr. Egan is the voice of the organ in answer to the appealing fingers of the or-ganist; he seems to be a part of his instrument. The Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanete, and Agnus Dei, were delivered superbly. The soloists were, Miss Egan, soprano; Miss Duggan, contralto; Mr. N. T. Powers, tenor, and Mr. T. F. Egan, basso. For an offertorium Mr. Egan sang "Salve Mundi, by Dressler, and his powerful and sympathetic voice rings in my ears yet while I write this. Most of your readers in London had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Egan sing, and they will never forget his full and rich bass voice; his enunciation is bold and free, and his manner of singing possesses a great free, and his manner of singing possesses a great amount of force which is greatly admired.

Miss Egan sings with great taste, and certainly with expression. She understands splendidly how sustain her voice in an even tone, and to increase or diminsh it. Whatever she sings is delivered with telling effect, her higher register being particularly rich

Miss Duggan has a fine contralto voice. The character of her voice is clear and strong, and her u fulness is often in requisition.

Mr. N. J. Powers, tenor, has a most sympathetic and nusical voice, and in all he attempts there is fervor that impresses well. Where sweetness of tune is demanded by the nusic, Mr. Powers is particularly agreeable in his singing. I almost could repeat the same of Mr. Andette,

who has also an excellent voice.

The Harmonic Society is practising Hannel's Mes-siah, for a concert to come off on the 26th December, after which I will send particulars.

No. 5 WARD .- In another column we publish a card from Mr. James Ardill, announcing his candidature for Ward No. 5. Mr. Ardill is an enterprising citizen and would undoubtedly be a good representative of No. 5 Ward at the Council

We call the attention of our readers to the ad

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

A Thought.

2

BY FATHER RYAN.

There never was a valley without a faded flower, There never was a heaven without a little cloud. The face of day may flash with light in any mornin hour, But evening soon shall come with her shadow-wove

There never was a river without its mist of gray. There never was a forest without its fallen leaf; And joy may walk beside us down the windings

way, When lo ! sounds a footstep, and we meet the face of Grief.

There never was a sea shore without its drifting wreck, There never was an ocean without its moaning wave And the golden beams of glory the summer sky that field. Shine where dead stars are sleeping in their azure-manticed grave.

There never was a streamlet, however crystal clear, Without a shadow resting in the ripples of its tides, Hopes brightest robes are broidered with the sable fringe of fear-And she lures—but abysses girt her path on either side.

The shadow of the mountain falls athwart the lowly

plain, And the shadow of the cloudlet hangs above the mountain's head— And the highest and lowest wear the shadow of some

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

For no eves have there been ever without a weary tear, And those lips cannot be human which have never heaved a sigh; For without the dreary winter there has never been a

year. And the tempests hide their terrors in the calmest

The cradle means the coffin-and the coffin means the

grave; The mother's song scarce hides the De Profundis of the pilest-You may cull the fairest roses any May duy ever gave, But they wither while you wear them ere the ending of your feast.

So this dreary life is passing-and we move amid its

Maze, And grope along together, half in darkness, half in light;

earts are often burdened by the mysteries of And our hearts are often burdened by the mysteries of our way's, Which are never all in shadow and never wholly And ou

And our dim eyes ask a beacon, and our weary feet a

guide, and our hearts of all life's mysteries seek the mean-ing and the key; And a Cross gleams o'er our pathway, on it hangs the Crucified, And he answers all our yearnings by the whisper: "Follow Me." And a

FABIOLA:

THE CHURCH OF THE CATACOMBS

BY HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN.

"There are two opinions about its origin," said the youth, readily; "one finds the meaning in the word itself; its letters forming the beginning of words, so as to mean "Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour." Another puts it in the symbol itself; that as fish are born and live in the water, so is the Christian horn of water and hurded with Christian Christian born of water, and buried with Christ in the baptism. Hence, as we came along, we saw the figure of a fish carved on tombs, or its name

"Then the union of the bread and the fish in one multiplication shows us how, in the Eucharist, Christ becomes the food of all. Opposite, is Moses striking the rock, from which all drank, and which

is Christ, our drink as well as our food.

is Christ, our drink as well as our food." "Now, at last," said Torquatus, "we are come to the Good Shepherd." "Yes," continued Severus, "you see Him in the centre of the *arcosolium*, in His simple tunic and leggings, with a sheep upon His shoulders, the re-covered wanderer from the flock. Two more are standing at His sides; the truant ram on His right, the gentle ewe upon His left; the penitent in the post of honor. On each side too, you see a person evidently sent by Him to preach. Both are lean-ing forward, and addressing sheep not of the fold.

ing forward, and addressing sheep not of the fold. One on either side is apparently giving no heed to their words, but browsing quietly on, while one is turning up its eyes and head, looking and listening with eager attention. Rain is falling copiously on

an opposite passage, and said : "If you pursue this corridor, and turn to the right, you come to the church. I have merely brought you here to show you an arcoslium, with a beautiful painting. You here see the Virgin Mother holding her Divine Infant in her arms, while the mice for the parameters and a four though the wise Easterns, here represented as four, though generally we only reckon three, are adoring Him." (This painting has been lately found, if we remem-It is long anterior to the Council of Chalcedon, whence this mode of representing our Lord is usu-

where this mode of representing our ally dated. All admired the painting; but poor Severus was much chagrined, at seeing how his good father had unwittingly supplied the information desired by Torquatus, and had furnished him with a sure clue to the desired turn, by calling his attention to the tomb close round it, distinguishable, by so remark-

When their company was departed, he told all that he had observed to his brother, remarking, "That man will give us trouble yet : I strongly In a short time th

a short time they had removed every mark which Torquatus had made at the turnings. But this was no security against his reckonings; and they determined to prepare for changing the road, by blocking up the present one, and turning off at another point. For this purpose, they had the sand of new excavations brought to the ends of a gallery

which crossed the main avenue, where this was low and left it heaped up there, till the faithful could be instructed of the intended change.

CHAPTER V. ABOVE GROUND.

To recover our readers from his long subterra To recover our readers from his long subterra-nean excursion, we must take him with us on another visit, to the "happy Campania," on "Company the blest," (*Campania felix*, like *Arabia felix*) as an old writer might have called it. There we let *Fabolia* perplexed by some sentences: which she had found. They came to her like a letter from another world; she hardly knew of what character. She wished to learn more about them, but she hardly durst inquire. Many witters called the next day, and for several learn more about them, but she hardly durst indure. Many visitors called the next day, and for several days after, and she often thought of putting before some or other of them the mysterious sentences, but she could not bring herself to do it.

she could not bring herself to do it. A lady, whose life was like her own, philosophic-ally correct, and coldly virtuous, came; and they talked together over the fashionable opinions of the day. She took ont her vellum page to puzzle her; but she shrank from submitting it to her: it felt but she shrank from submitting it to her: it felt profane to do so. A learned man, well read in all branches of science and literature, paid her a long visit, and spoke very charmingly on the sublimer views of the older schools. She was tempted to consult him about her discovery; but it seemed to contain something higher than he could compre-hend. It was strange that, after all, when wisdom or consolation was to be sought, the noble and haughty Roman lady should turn instinctively to her Christian slave. And so it was now. The first moment they were alone, after several days of com-pany and visits, Fabiola produced her parchment, tree; but she was perfectly calm, as she, looked up

from reading. "That writing," said her mistress, "I got at Chromatius's villa, on the back of a note, probably by mistake. I cannot drive it out of my mind, which

mistake. I cannot drive it but out of my mind, which is quite perplexed by it." "Why should it be so, my noble mistress? Its sense seems plain enough." "Yes; and that very plainness gives me trouble. My natural feelings revolt against this sentiment: I fancy I ought to despise a man, who does not re-sent an injury, and return hatred for hatred. To forcive at most would be much; but to do good in

affectionately and respectfully : "Again, Syra, you have conquered my philosophy." Your wisdom is consistent as it is sublime. A virtue heroic, even when unseen, you propose as the ordinary daily virtue of every one. Men must indeed become more than what gods have been thought to be, to attempt it; but the very idea is worth a whole philosophy. Can you lead me higher than this?" "Oh, far !---far higher still." "And where at length would you leave me?" "Where your heart should tell you, that it had found peace."

CHAPTER VI. DELIBERATIONS.

The persecution had now been some time raging in The persecution had now been some time raging in the East under Dioelesian and Galerius; and the decree, for enkindling it throughout the West, had reached Maximian. But it had been resolved to make this a work, not of repression, but of exter-mination, of the Christian name. It had been determined to spare no one; but cutting off the chiefs of the religion first, to descend down to the wholesale butchery of the poorest classes. It was neces-sary for this purpose to concert measures, that the various engines of destruction might work in cruel harmony : that every possible instrument should be employed to secure completeness to the effort ; and also that the majesty of imperial command should add its grandeur and its terror, to the crushing blow. For this purpose, the emperor, though impatient to begin his work of blood, had yielded to the opinion of his counsellors, that the edict should be kept concealed, till it could be published simultane-ously in every province, and government of the West. The thundercloud, fraught with vengeance, would thus hand for a time, in painful mystery over its intended victims, and then burst suddenly upon them, discharging upon their heads its mingled elements, and its "fire, hail, snow, ice, and boister-

ous blast." It was in the month of November, that Maxi-mian Herculcus convoked the meeting in which his plans had finally to be adjusted. To it were sum-moned the leading officers of his court, and of the state. The principle one, the prefect of the city, had browght with him his son, Corvinus, whom he had promosed to be capatain 2a body of armed purous blast. had brought with him his son, Corvinus, whom he had proposed to be captain of a body of armed pur-suivants, picked out for their savageness and hatred of Christians; who should hunt them out, or down, with unrelenting assiduity. The chief prefects or governors of Sicily, Italy, Spain, and Gaul, were present, to receive their orders. In addition to these, several learned men,philosophers, and orators, among whom was our old acquaintance Calpurnius, had been invited; and many priests, who had come from different parts, to petition for heavier persefrom different parts, to petition for heavier perse-cution, was commanded to attend. The usual residence of the emperors, as we have

seen, was the Paiatine. There was, however, an other much esteemed by them, which Maximian Herculeus in particular preferred. During the reign of Nero, the wealthy senator, Plautius Lateror consolation was to be sought, the none and haughty Roman lady should turn instinctively to her Christian slave. And so it was now. The first moment they were alone, after several days of course pany and visits, Fabiola produced her parchment, and placed it before Syna. There passed over her countenance an emotion not observable to her mis-trace but she was parfectly calm as a head but her and the southern verge of the city; so that from it was a view un-equelled even in the vicinity of Rome. Stretching

across the wavy campagna, here bestrided by colossal aqueducts, crossed by lines of roads, with their fringes of marble tombs, and bespangled all over by glittering villas, set like gems in the dark green enamel of laurel and cypress, the eye reached, at evening, the purple slope of hills on which, as on a couch,lay stretched luxuriously Alba and Tusculum, couch, lay stretched luxuriously Alba and Tusculum, with "their daughters," according to oriental phrase, basking brightly in the setting sun. The craggy range of Sabine mountains on the left, and the golden expanse of the sea on the right, of the be-holder, closed in this perfect landscape. It would be attributing to Maximian a quality which he did not possess, were we to give him credit for loving a residence so admirably situated, through own test for the beautiful. The subendor of the

sent an injury, and return hatred for hatred. To forgive at most would be much; but to do good in return for evil, seems to me an unnatural exaction from human nature. Now, while I feel all this am conscious that I have been brought to esteem you, for conduct exactly the reverse of what I am naturally impled to expect." "Oh, do not talk of me, my dear mistress ; but look at the simple principle; you honor it in others, too. Do you despise, or do you respect, Aristides, for obliging a boorish enemy, by writing, when asked, his own name, on the shell that voted his banishment? Do you, as a Roman lady, contemn, or honour, the name of Coriolanus, for his generous forbarrance to your city ?"

the ten-thousandth time, to an applauding assembly; the stories of murdering and eating infants, of com-mitting foul crimes, of worshipping martyrs' bodies, of adoring an ass's head, and inconsistently eno gh of being unbelievers, and serving no God. These tales were all most firmly believed : though prob-ably their reciters knew perfectly well, they were but good sound heathen lies, very useful in keeping up a horror of Christianity.

but good sound heathen hes, very useful in Keeping up a horror of Christianity. But, at length, up rose the man, who was con-sidered to have most deeply studied the doctrines of the enemy, and best to know their dangerous totics. tactics. He was supposed to have read their own books, and to be drawing up a confutation of their errors, which would fairly crush them. Indeed, so great was his weight with his own side, that when he assented that Christians held any monstrous prin-

reat was his weight with his own side, that when he assented that Christians held any monstrous prin-ciple, had their supreme pontiff in person contra-dicted it, every one would have laughed at the very idea, of taking his word for his own belief, against the assertion of Calpurnius. He struck up a different strain, and his learning quite astonished his fellow-sophists. He had read the original books, he said, not only of the Chris-tians themselves, but of their forefathers, the Jews ; who having come into Egypt in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, to escape from a famine in their own country, through the arts of their leader, Joseph, bought up all the corn, they should live on the straw, by making bricks with it for building a great city. Then Demetrius Phalerius, hearing from them of a great many curious histories of their ancestors, shut up Moses and Aaron, their most learned men, in a tower, having shaved half their beards, till they should write in Greek all their records. These rare books Calpurnius had seen, and he would only menshould write in Greek all their records. These fare books Calpurnius had seen, and he would only men-tion a few facts from them. This race made war upon every king and people, that came in their way; and destroyed them all. It was their princi-ple, if they took a city, to put every one to the sword; and this was all because they were under the government of their ambitious priests; so that when a certain king; Saul, called also Paul, spared a poor captive monarch whose name was Agag, the priests ordered him to be brought out and hewed to pieces.

"Now," continued he, "these Christians are still under the denomination of the same priesthood, and are quite as ready to-day, under their direction to overthrow the great Roman empire, burn us all in the Forum, and even sarrilegiously assail the sacred

and venerable heads of our divine emperors." A thrill of horror ran through the assembly, at this recital. It was soon hushed, as the emperor opened his mouth to speak. "For my part," he said, "I have another and a

stronger reason for my abhorrence of these Chris-tians. They have dared to establish in the heart of the empire, and in this very city, a supreme religi-ous authority, unknown here before, independent of the government of the State, and equally power-ful over their minds as this. Formerly, all ack-nowledged the emperor supreme in religious, as in civil rule. Hence he bears still the title of Pontifex Maximus. But these men have raised up a divided power, and consequently bear but a divided loyalty. I hate, therefore, as a usurpation in my dominions, this sacerdotal sway over my subjects. For I de-clare, that I would rather hear of a new rival starting up to my throne, than of the election of one of these priests in Rome."

This speech, delivered in a harsh grating voice, and with a vulgar foreign accent, was received with immense applause ; and plans were formed for the simultaneous publication of the Edict through the West, and for its complete and exterminating execu-

tion. Then turning sharp upon Tertullus, the emperor said : "Prefect, you said you had some one to pro-pose, for superintending these arrangements, and for merciless dealings with these traitors."

"He is here, sire, my son Corvinus." And Ter-tullus handed the youthful candidate to the grim tyrant's foot-stool, where he knelt. Maximian eyed im keenly, burst into a hideous laugh, and said : Upon my word, I think he'll do. Why, prefect, I had no idea you had such an ugly son. I should think he is just the thing; every quantity of a thorough-paced, unconscientious scapegrace is stamped upon his features."

stamped upon his features." Then turning to Corvinus, who was scarlet with rage, terror, and shame, he said to him : "Mind, you, sirrah, I must have clean work of it ; no hack-

tidings, and conjured up a thousand strange fancies, about the possible topics of his interview. This agitation was not diminished, when, after apologis-ing for his seeming intrusion, he remarked with a smile, that well knowing how already she was suf-ficiently annoved by the many candidates for her hand, he felt regret at the idea, that he was going to add another, yet undeclared, to her list. If this ambiguous preface surprised, and perhaps elated her, she was soon depressed again, upon being told it was the vulgar and stupid Corvinus. For her father, even, litile as he knew how to discriminate characters out of business, had seen enough of him at his late banquet, to characterise him to his daughter by those epithets.

at his late banquet, to characterise him to his daughter by those epithets. Sebastian fearing rather the physical than the moral, activity of Afra's drugs, thought it right to inform her of the compact between the two dabblers in the black art, the principal efficacy of which, however, seemed to consist in drawing money from the purse of a reluctant dupe. He of course said nothing of what related to the Christians in that dialogue. He put her on her guard, and she pro-mised to prevent the nightly excursions of her necromaneer slave. What Afra had engaged to do, she did not for a moment believe it was ever her she did not for a moment believe it was ever her intention to attempt; neither did she fear arts which intention to attempt; netther divise teal and when she utterly despised. Indeed Afra's last soliloquy seemed satisfactorily to prove, that she was deceiv-ing her victim. But she certainly felt indignant at having bargained about by two such vile characters, and having been represented as a grasping avaricious woman, whose price was gold. "I feel," she said at has to Selastian, "how very kind it is of you to come thus to put me on my Indeed Afra's last soliloquy

kind it is of you, to come thus to put me on my guard; and I admire the delicacy with which you have included so disarreally a matter, and the have unfolded so disagreeable a matter, and th gentleness with which you have treated every on oncerned.

"I have only done in this instance," replied the soldier, "what I should have done for any human being,—save him, if possible, from pain and dan-are" ger.

"Your friends, I hope you mean," said Fabiola smiling; "otherwise I fear your whole life would go, in works of unrequited benevolence." "And so let it go; it could not be better spent."

"Surely you are not in earnest, Sebastian. who had ever hated you, and sought you saw one who had ever hated you, and sought your destruction, threatened with a calamity, which would make him harmless, would you stretch out your hand to save, or succor him " "Certainly I would. While God sends His sun-

shine and His rain equally upon his enemies, as upon His friends, shall weak man frame another

like those of her mysterious parelment, they were so with the moral theories of her slave. "You have been in the East, I believe, Sebas-

tian," she asked him rather abruptly ; " was it there that you learnt these principles? For I have one near me, who is yet, by her own choice, a servant, a woman of rare moral preceptions, who has pro pounded to me the same ideas; and she is an Asiatic.² "" "It is not in any distant country that I learnt them; for here I sucked them in with my mother's milk; though, originally, they doubtless came from the East."

remarked Fabiola ; "but death would overtake us before we could half carry them out, were we to

make them our principles of conduct." "And how better could death find us, though not surprise us, than in thus doing our duty, even

"For my part," resumed the lady, "I am of the old Epicurean poet's mind. This world is a banquet, from which I shall be ready to depart when I have had my fill-*utcouvivastur*, ("As a setted guest")-and not till then. I wish to read life's book through, and close it calmly, only when I have finished its

last page." Sebastian shook his head, smiling, and said, "The Sebastian shook his head, shifing, and said, 'The last page of this world's book comes but in the middle of the volume, wherever 'death' may hap-pen to be written. But on the next page begins the illuminated book of a new life—without a last page."

To be Continued.

ST. AMBROSE, BISHOP.

ing and hewing, no blundering. I pay up well, if I am well served; but I pay off well, too, if badly served. So now go; and remember, that if your governor of Milan A, p. 374, when a bishop was to be chosen for that great see. As the Arian heretics were many and fierce, he was present to preserve order during the election. Though only a catechumen, it was the will of God that he should himself be chosen by acclamation; and, in spite of his utmost resist ance, he was baptized and consecrated. He rose at once to the full height of his office, gave all his goods to the poor, and led a life of singular austerity, penance and humility. He was unwearied in every duty of a pastor, full of sympathy and charity, gentle conde-scending in things indifferent, but inflexible in matters of principle. He showed his fearless zeal in braving the anger of the Empress Justina, by resisting and foiling her impious attempt to give one of the churches of Milan Arians, and by reburking and leading to the to penance the really great Emperor Theodoius. He was the friend and consoler of St. Monica in all her sorrows, and in 387 he had the joys of admitting to the Church her son, St. Augustine, who has left us in his Confession a living picture of the life and work of the Saint, and attest the miracles which followed his discovery of the bodies of St. Gervasius and Prostasius A. D. 386. He died A. D. 397. full of years and of honors, and is revered by the Church of God as one of her greatest Doctors. Whence came to St. Ambrose his grandeur of mind, his clearness of insight, his intrepidity n maintaining the faith and discipline of the hnrch? Whence but from his contempt of the world, from his fearing God alone?

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13.]

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nets are i season of Young kind of a ecomine ther con An im

ule of justice ?" At these words Fabiola wondered ; they were so

"They are certainly beautiful in the abstract,"

them; that is the grace of God. It is not difficult

to interpret this picture." "But what makes this emblem such a particular favorite ?" asked Tiburtus.

We consider this, and similar paintings, to belong

"We consider this, and similar paintings to belong chiefly to the time, when the Novatian heresy so much plagued the Church," answered Severus. "And pray what heresy is that ?" asked Tor-quatus, carelessly; for he thought he was losing

time. "It was, and indeed is, the heresy," answered Paneratius, "that teaches, that there are sins which the Church has not power to forgive; which are too great for God to pardon." Paneratius was not aware of the effect of his

Description of the particit." Pancratius was not aware of the effect of his words; but Severus, who never took off his eye from Torquatus, saw the blood come and go violent-be in his company.

in his countenance. "Is that a heresy ?" asked the traitor, confused. "Surely a dreadful one," replied Paneratius, " to limit the mercy and forgiveness of Him, who came to call not the just, but sinners to repentance. The Catholic Church has always held, that a sinner, however dark the dye, however huge the mass, of his

ever dark the dyc, however huge the mass, of his crimes, on truly repenting, may receive forgive-ness, through the penitential remedy left in her hands. And, therefore, she has always so much loved this type of the Good Shepherd, ready to run into the wilderness, to bring back a a lost sheep. "But suppose," said Torquatus, evidently, moved, "that one who had become a Christian, and received the sacred Gift, were to fall away, and plunge into vice, and—and"—(his voice faltered)—" almost betray his brethren, would not the Church reject work a cue from hote ?"

such a one from hope l" "No, no," answered the youth ; "these are the very crimes, which the Novatians insult the Cath-olics for admitting to pardon, The Church is a mother, with her arms open to re-embrace her erring children.'

There was a tear trembling in Torquatus's eye his lips quivered with the confession of his guilt, which ascended to them for a moment; but as if a black poisonous drop rose up his throat with it and black poisonous drop rose up his throat with it and checked him, he changed in a moment to a hard, obstinate look, bit his lip, and said, with an effort at coolness, "It is certainly a consoling doctrine for those that need it."

these that need it." Severus alone observed that a moment of grace had been forfeited, and that some despairing thought had quenched a flash of hope, in that man's heart. Diogenes and Majus, who had been absent, looking at a new place for opening a gallery near now re turned. Torquatus addressed the old master-digger

"We have now seen the galleries and the cham-bers : I am anxious to visit the church in, which we shall have to assemble,"

The unconscious excavator was going to lead the way, when the inexorable artist interposed.

way, when the inexotatole artist interposed. "I think, father, it is too late for to-day; you know we have got our work to do. These young friends will excuse us, especially as they will see the church in good time, and in better order also, as the holy Pontiff intends to officiate in it."

forbearance to your city ?" "I venerate both, most truly, Syra; but then you know those were heroes, and not every-day

en." "And why should we not all be heroes?" asked Syra, laughing. "Bless me, child ! what a world we should live

in, if we were. It is very pleasant reading about the feats of such wonderful people; but one would be very sorry to see them performed by common men, every day."

men, every day." "Why so? pressed the servant. "Why so? would you like to find a baby she was nursing, playing with, or strangling, serpents in the cradle? I should be very sorry to have a gen-tleman, whom I invited to dinner, telling me coolly he had that morning killed a minotaur, or strangled a hydra; or to have a friend offering to send the Tiber through my stables, to cleanse them. Preserve us from a generation of heroes, say L" And Fabiola laughed heartily at the conceit. In the same good

"But suppose we had the misfortune to live in a country where such monsters existed, centaurs and minotaurs, hydras and dragons. Would it not be better that common men should be herees, enough to conquer them, than that we should have to send off to the other side of the world, for a The Hercules, to destroy them ? In fact, in that case, a man would be no more a hero if he fought them, than a lion-slayer is in my country." "Quite true, Syra; but I do not see the application of your idea.'

tion of your idea." "It is this; anger, hatred, revenge, ambition, avarice, are to my mind as complete monsters, as serpents or dragons; and they attack common men much as great ones. Why should not I try to be a able to conquer them, as Aristides, or Coriolanus, r Cincinnatus ? Why leave it to heroes, to do Cincinnatus? what we can do as well?" "And do you realiy hold this as a common moral principle? If so, I fear you will soar too

high "No dear lady. You were startled when I ven-

tured to maintain that inward and unseen virtue was as necesary as the outward and visible : I fear I must surprise you still more." "Go on and do not fear to tell me all."

"Well, then, the principle of that system which I profess is this : that we must treat, and practise, as every-day and common virtue, may as simple duty, whatever any other code, the purest and subli-mest that may be considers hereic, and 'proof of transcendent virtue.''' "That is indeed a sublime standard to from, of

That is indeed a submit studiated to hole, of moral elevation; but mark the difference between the two cases. The hero is supported by the praises of the world : his act is recorded and transmitted to posterity, when he checks his passions, and performs a sublime action. But who sees, cares for, or shall requite the poor obscure wretch, who in humble

secrecy initiates his conduct l" Syra, with solemn, reverential look and gesture, raised her eyes and her right hand to beaven, and point where they had turned off from the first straight gallery to visit the ornamented chamber, Diognes stopped the party, turned a few steps along

which made his surname Herculeus most appropri-ate, he had been raised to the purple by his brotherparbarian Diocles, known as the emperor Dioclesian. Like him, covetous to meanness, and spendthrift to

recklessness, addicted to the same coarse vices and foul crimes, which a Christian pen refuses to record, without restraint of any passion, without sense of justice, or feeling of humanity, this monster had never ceased to oppress, persecute, and slay who-ever stood in his way. To him the coming perse-cution looked like an approaching feast does to a glutton, who requires the excitement of a surfeit, to

relieve the monotony of daily excess. Gigantic in frame, with the well-known features of his race, with the hair on his head and face more yellow than red, shaggy and wild, like tufts of straw, with eyes estlessly rolling in a compound expression of suspicion, profligacy, and ferocity, this almost last of Rome's tyrants struck terror into the heart of any beholder, except a Christian. Is it wonderful that he hated the race and its name? In the large basilica, or hall, then, of the .Edes

In the large basilica, or hall, then, of the lattes Lateranae, (the Lateran house or palace) Maximian met his motley conneil, in which secrecy was en-sured by penalty of death. In the semicircle apse at the upper end of the hall, sat the emperor, on an ivory throne richly adorned, and before him were arranged his obsequious and almost trembling ad-visers. A chosen body of guards kept the entrance visers. A chosen body of guards kept the entrance; and the officer in command, Sebastian, was leaning negligently against it on the inside, but carefully

hegingently against it of the spoken. Little did the emperor think, that the hall in which he sat, and which he afterwards gave, with the contiguous palace, to Constantine, as part of the dowry of his daughter, Fausta, would be transferred by him to the head of the religion he was planning to extirpate, and become, retaining its name of the Lateran Basilica, the cathedral of Rome "of all the churches of the city and of the world the mother and chief." Itscription on the front, and medals, of the Lateran Basilica. Little did he imagine, that on the spot whereon rested his throne, would be raised a Chair, whence commands should issue, to

reach worlds unknown to Roman sway, from an

reach worlds unknown to Roman sway, from an immortal race of sovercings, spiritual and temporal. Precedence was granted, by religious courtesy, to the priests; each of whom had his tale to tell. Here a river had overflowed its backs, and done much mischief to the neighboring plain s; there an earth-quake had thrown down part of a town; on the northern frontiers the barbarians threatened in-vasion; at the south, the plane was threadened invasion; at the south, the plague was ravaging the pious population. In every instance, the oracles had declared, that it was all owing to the Christians, whose toleration irritated the gods, and whose evil In every instance, th harms brought calamity on the empire. Nay, some had afflicted their votaries by openly proclaiming, that they would utter no more, till the odious Nazarens had been exterminated; and the great Delphic oracle had not hesitated to declare, "the Just did

not allow the gods to speak." Next came the philosophers and orators, each of whom made his long-winded oration ; during which Maximian gave unequivocal signs of weariness. But

back can answer for a small fault, your head will for a greater. The lictors' *fasces* contain an axe as well as rods." The emperor rose to depart, when his eves caught

Fulvius, who had been summoned as a paid court-spy, but who kept as much in the back-ground as possible. "Ho, there, my castern worthy," he alled out to him: "draw nearer."

called out to him; "draw nearer." Fulvius obeyed with apparent cheerfulness, but with real reluctance; much the same as if he had with real reductance; much the same as if he had been invited to go very near a tiger, the ssrength of whose chain he was not quite sure about. He had seen, from the beginning, that his coming to Rome had not been acceptable to Marimian, though he knew not fully the cause. It was not merely that the tyrant had plenty of favorites of his own to en-rich, and snices to nay, without Diodesian's surding ich, and spies to pay, without Dioclesian's sending ium more from Asia, though this had its weight;but it was more. He believed in his heart that Fulvius had been sent principally to act the spy upon him and been sent principally to act the spy upon mini-self, and to report to Nicomedia the sayings and doings of his court. While, therefore, he was obliged to tolerate him, and employ him, he mis-trusted, and disliked him, which in him was equialent to hating him. It was some compensation herefore, to Corvinus, when he heard his more polished confederate publicly addressed, as rudely

as himself, in the following terms : "None of your smooth, put-on looks for me, fellow. I want deeds, not smiths. You came here a famous plot-hunter, a sort of stoat, to pull conis a famous piot-numer, a sort of stoat, to put con-pirators out of their nests, or suck their eggs for ne. I have seen nothing of this so far; and yet you have had lots of money to set you up in business. These Christians will afford you plenty of game ; so These Curistians will allord you pienty of game ; so make yourself ready, and let us see what you can do. You know my ways; you had better look sharp about you, therefore, or you may have some-thing very sharp before you. The praperty of the convicted will be divided between the accusers and he treasury; unless I see particular reasons for tak-ng the whole to myself. Now you may go." Most thought that these particular reasons would turn out to be very general.

CHAPTER VII. DARK DEATH.

A few days after Fabiola's return from the country, Sebastian considered it his duty to wait upon her, to communicate so much of the dialogue etween Corvinus and her black slave, as he could without causing unnecessary mischief. We have already observed, that of the many noble youths whom Fabiola had met in her father's house, had excited her admiration and respect except

Schastian. So frank, so generous, so brave, yet so inboasting, so gentle, so kind in acts and speech, so unselfish and so careful of others, blending so comtely in one character nobleness and simplicity, igh wisdom and practical sense, he seemed to he

the most finished type of manly virtue one which would not easily suffer by time, nor tire by familiarity. When, therefore, it was announced to her that

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'The fear of God sets us free from the fear of His enemies."—St. Ambrose. Theodosius had, in a moment of irritation,

punished most cruelly a sedition of the inhabitants of Thessalonica. St. Ambrose, regardless of his own safety, remonstrated with him firmly, separated him from the communion of the Church, and would not restore him until he had done suitable penance. Theodosius, who had many noble and generous qualities, revered him as the only real bishop, he said, he had met with, followed his advice in all things, and at last died in his arms.

"The eyes of the Lord are upon them that fear him; He is their powerful protector and strong stay, a defence from the heat, and a cover from the sun at noon."-Eccels, xxxiv. 19.

The thinest skin known is the skin of a tooth by which people occasionally make such narrow escapes.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13.]

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. J. J. Sketlingto

Mrs. J. J. Skeffinzto We are embarrassed with riches nowadays with regard to dress; there is so much of everything that those who can make only one choice do not know what to choose; and those who are not limited pur-chase much more than they want, because the pret-tiest is succeeded day by day with something pret-tier still. Dress fabrics have not been so handsome in many wars, more so varied in style and color. To ther still. Dress labras have not been so Landsome in many years, nor so varied in style and color. To the manufactures of our own country, which will now bear the test of comparison with those of any other of the same class, are not only added those of England, France and Germany, but also the rich England, France and Germany, but also the rich stuffs of the orient—embroideries from Persia, brocades from Japan, gold-wrought tissues from Turkey. What to do with all this is the question. Five feet six inches of humanity, the average height of the average women, and twenty inches of waist, cannot bear the weight of that world upon her shoul-der. All kinds of foreign laces are more fashionable

than ever, but we miss the genuine initation Irish lace worn by the women at Queenstown upon the

arrival of one of the trans-Atlantic steamers. Unfortunate Marie Antoinette has been made to father another kind of round hat, the like of which never was known when either Marie or Antoinette were alive. Fashion has very little use for history. Sashes have gone entirely out of date, except for a class of children without teeth or hair, and whose conversational abilities are limited to goo-goo, or

words to that effect. The longest kind of long trains are to prevail at receptions, balls, and state occasions generally. Awkward and near-sighted fellows who go to such entertainments will have the kindness to bear the

fact in mind. Long fur-lined cloaks are out again, and are per-Long fur-fined cloaks are out again, and are per-fumed with the camphor in which they were packed last summer. They are just the thing to break the monotony of a performance in a hot and crowded theater.

Feathers are used very profusely on the fashion-able full-dress bonnet of the period, and some bon-nets are made entirely of feathers, as they were last

season of flowers. Young men and young girls wear the identical kind of a hat—a fashion that, for convenience and accommodation, cannot be equaled in this or any

other country, An important problem among some young ladies just now is how to lengthen last year's seal-skin They call that little bonnet the ladies are wearing

They call that little bonnet the ladies are wearing now the night-cap; but call it what you will, they are bonnd to wear it and it will look as cute. A new fashion is to have a velvet band studded with diamonds around the neck. If you haven't diamonds enough to go around old coins will do.— McGee's Weekly.

HOUSEWIVES CORNER.

POTATO BREAD. - Five pounds of flour, two POTATO BREAD. -- Five pounds of flour, two pounds of potatoes. Larger or smaller quantities as may be desired. Peel the potatoes, mash them fine, mix them with as much cold water as will al-low all except small lumps to pass throuph a coarse sieve into the flour; add yeast, as for ordinary bread, and proceed in the usual way. This pro-duces a very nice and economical family bread, and should be tried especially when potatoes are ripe, floury and cheau.

ACTDITY OF THE STOMACH.-Eating dry rice will ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.—Eating dry rice will often correct this disconfort, and relieve the pain more effectually than magnesia or chalk. For elderly people ten grains of burnt carbonate of soda, with one grain of ginger and one of rhubarb, three times aday in a little water will afford permanent relief relief.

relief. EGG CURRY.—Slice two onions and fry them in butter, add a tablespoonful of curry powder; let them stew in a pint of good broth till quite tender; mix in half pint of cream, and thicken with arrow-root or rice flour. Simmer a few minutes, them thoroughly, but do not let them boil. A SIDE DISH.—Boil some eggs hard, cut them in two, take out the yolks and beat them up with a little parsley, pepper and salt; then replace them in the whites, and serve up with a nice white sauce. SAGO OR RICE FRUIT PUDIXG.—The following will be found by the dyspertic, or those forbidden to ent pastry, an excellent substitute : Boll a tea-the substitute : Boll a tea-EGG CURRY .- Slice two onions and fry them in

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

WHEN AND HOW SHALL THE CATH-BY THE REV. FATHERO'HAIRE, AFRICAN MISSIONARY.

OLIC CHURCH PERISH?

(Continued.)

Church never can pass away. As to the struggle of the present day, I have no

will prove that-

searches. We will accept them all, provided they will demonstrate their furth. We pledge ourselves to that, for we know that all truth is one, and no truth of physical nature can contradict truth of a higher nature. Science only proves more and more clearly that 'God's ways are not our ways, nor His thoughts our thoughts, but even as the heavens are exalted above the earth, so are His ways above our ways and His thoughts above our thoughts.'" Father McLeod, in the next paper, gives us a most genial and appreciative memorial chapter on Father Robert Southwell in his threefold character as a scholar, as a poet, and as a martyr. The last two sentences of the record are these:—"A minister from a martyr fitly crowns his death—Behold an in-vineible soldier, a faithful disciple, and courageous martyr of Christ, my former most beloved compan-ion and brother.'" Part the Fifth is given in the Month of "Historical Geography in the Seventeenth Century," and Part the Scond of the picturesque paper on "Bourdaloue and his Contempories." EQUAL EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS. (Continued.) More than eighteen hundred years have clapsed since the Church's trials first began. Had she been a merely human work she would have long since ceased to be; her having, on the contrary, come gloriously out of every struggle is a conclusive proof that she is the work of God. Like the sturdy oak shaken by the storm, she has taken deeper root, and has become more firmly established in the earth by each successive storm that has swept over her. In Persecution has but served to extend her empire, even as the wind scatters the seed of the plant and sows it broadcast on the earth. She must continue until the end of time. She cannot fail unless the is aviour God fail in His word. She has survived every tempest and withstood every assault. Her triumphs are strewn over the history of the past. Heaven and earth may pass away, but the eternal pronise which sustains and invigorates the old Church never can pass away.

EQUAL EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS.

A PROTESTANT PRELATE PLEADING FOR JUSTICE TO CATHOLICS.

Church never can pass away. As to the struggle of the present day, I have no fear; nor need you. Not many years hence, Cath-olics will adduce the defeat of the hyprocritical Vie-tor Emmanuel, and of the wily Bismarck, as a proof that the Catholic Faith is eternal and irresistible. The Jesuits may be banished from Germany, but it will effect not the overthrow, but the spread, and growth, and consolidation in colonies of the illustri-ous Order; and ere long the banner of Jesuitism will float on Germany's loftiest citadels, while the weeping willow will fan the ashes of a dead premier, Bismarck. The Pope may be robbed of his domin-ions and yet made a prisoner-perhaps a martyr; but a future successor of the great Pius will sur-vey in wonder the scattered fragments of Eman-uel's policy. If there be logic in history it must be so. Victor Emanuel has seized the Church's tem-poralities; does it follow that he can crush that re-ligion whose sanctuaries he sacreligiously descerates? Certainly not. Bismarek conquered France, and he takes that as a promise that he can subdue the Church, but that Church, that religion, that faith, that Catholicity, is indestructible; and when the Iteliam Kingdom and the German Empire shall have ceased to be, the potency of the Catholic Faith weill prove that— Veritas Domini manet in eternam. The Protestant "Bishop" of Melbourne, Australia, is one of the few non-Catholic elergymen who sees the justice of the Catholic claim for equal rights in educational endowments by The State. Recently he made the following plea for justice to the Catho-

will prove that— Veritas Domini manet in etternam. The truth of the Lord remains forever. By way of peroration allow me to quote the follow-ing words of a distinguished orator, who in speak-ing of the persecutions and triumplas of the Cath-olic Church, sums up in the following language:— "The synagogue, the Jewish priesthood, could not cope with these anointed servants of the Most High —upon the ruins of the synagogue, upon the dila-pidated temple and eity of the Jews, Christianity rose, The sickly plant of Judaism died away, or, if you will, lives wherever it is found but a dying

he made the following plea for justice to the Catho-lies of Australia : "There, if we listen to the calm voice of exper-ience rather than to the clamor of heated disputants, is the solution to our difficulty. Solvitar ambulando, Yes, but you forget, it may be objected, that in England the Roman Catholic difficulty does not exist, because in England both Roman Catholic and Protestant schools can obtain Government grants for satisfactory secalar training. True, and I would ask you to prove your sincere love of Christ and of His lambe by agreeing that here, too, the Roman Catholic body shall be suffered to claim Government grants for secular knowledge after examination by Government inspec-tors. I waye this upon principle. The Roman Catholics believe—and they have shown the reality of their belief by their magnificent self-sacrifice—that it is not enough to make their children acquainted with examples and principles of holy Scripture. It is necessary, they think, that their children should study those princi-ples and examples in the light of Roman Catholic explanation. No Protestant body believes this. We may hold it to be desirable, but the best proof that we do not think it necessary is to be found in the fact that, under the stress of Government com-petition we have generally abandoned our day-school system. If we had thought our denomina-tional explanation necessary, this would have been nothing less than a sin. But we don't think it necessary. What we demand is, that the moral and religious faculties of our children shall be educated ; that moral and religious sensibilities shall be awak-ened in them ; that they shall be accessible to moral appeal, responsive to religious stimulus, capable of understanding the Christian basis of instruction to pidated temple and city of the Jews, Chinstanny rose, The sickly plant of Judaism died away, or, if you will, lives wherever it is found but a dying life or a living death. This was the first victory of God's army—the first of the many battles which it was her destiny to fight. Next, the whole Roman world is united against the fishermen of Galilee and their followers. All the power of the Cæsar, the authority of the Senate, the impostures of the heathen deities, the astuteness of the philosophers, the fascination of the poets and orators, were brought to bear against the religion of Him who died on the Cross. Cruclites unheard of, tortures without parallel, atrocities the most inhuman were resorted to for the purpose of exterminating every vestige of the Christian Faith and securing the do-minion of idolatry. Nero, Domitan, Trajan, Mar-cus, Aurelius, Severus, Maximain Decius, Valerian, and His anointed, yet their counsel was torn to pieces and scattered to the winds of heaven! True, they imbrued their hands in the heart's blood of they ended of their fands in the heart's blood of ened in them; that they shall be accessible to moral appeal, responsive to religious stimulus, capable of understanding the Christian basis of instruction to which they will be called upon to listen in riper years. If this be done, the holding as we do, that the force of the truth which we believe is its own best or there are here one force for the force

ARE ALL MEN EQUAL.

While the Catholic Church has always been the chief friend of the humble, of the servant, of the workingman, it has never forgotten to wisely limit and restrain the complaint and discontent of those who, tempted by some of the sufferings of their condition, were inclined, perhaps, to exaggerate them and distrust society. In the distant West, on the shores of the Pacific, Bishop Seghers, of Vancouver's Island, has recently been called on, as Catholic bisops have been so often in the past, to moderate ind harmonize the apparently conflicting interests of two classes. From a sermon which he preached on the relation of capital and labor we extract two paragraphs- In one of these he explains in what ense it is true that all men are equal, and in what ense it is false. In another he repeats an old fable, which has its moral even in these days :---And

"All men are equal," shouts the Socialist. we answer that men are naturally, socially and supernaturally unequal. Such is the truth, beloved ernaturally unequal. Such is the truth, beloved brethren, and such is the fact. And we say, more-over, that even the civil equality of men, however desirable, is not observed, and scarcely practicable. What, then, do lawgivers mean, when they inscribe at the head of their code of laws, 'All citizens are equal?" They mean, beloved brethren, equal be-fore the magistrates, whose duty it is to enforce the laws, inasmuch as human justice is a reflection of the justice of God, who judges His creatures with-out exception of persons. But civil inequality exhibits itself in the difference of salary paid to different officials, in the privileges conferred by the law mon certain classes, in the monopolies granted law upon certain classes, in the monopolies granted to certain companies; and forsooth, if all citizens are equal before the law, why, in some lands, are are equal before the law, why, in some lands, are elergymen disfranchised, and neither eligible to of-fice nor allowed to vote? So much for civil equality. Men, we say, are naturally unequal. Surely a man is not a women, children are not equal to grown up people, and a first-born cannot become a second-born. Nay, the same man is not equal to himself in the various stages of his existence. Look at man's body; one is strong, another is weak; one is healthy, another is infirm; one is blind or deaf, an-other sees and hears well. Look at people's moral qualities and dispositions; one is sober, another is intemperate; one is avaricious, another is a spendquanties and dispositions; one is sober, another is intemperate; one is avaricious, another is a spend-thrift; one is moral and pure, another is a profligate. Look at the faculties of the mind; one is talented, another is idiotic; one is clever, another is stupid; one is learned another is ignorant; one succeeds in one is learned another is gluorant, one second in nusic, in painting, in architecture, another is de-void of all capacity for the refined arts. And yet Socialism shouts, "All men are equal!" But such difference between individuals of the human race nust necessarily bring forth other differences, and,

2. Men are also socially unequal. A diversity in tastes and talents, must necessarily produce a vari-ety in professions and callings; he who skilfully handles the pencil or the chisel, will not waste his time in the pursuit of commerce, and a successful merchant will not look for a livelihood in the art of music; but among sculptors, painters, musicians and mechanics, the clevrest, the most talented will, as a mechanics, the devrest, the most fatented win, as a mat c of course,outstrip their rivals; and among mer-chants the most successful will raise himself above the level of his less lucky competitors; as for wealth, it will subsist and accumulate in the hands of the parsivears. If this be done, the holding as we do, that the force of the truth which we believe is its own best evidence, we have no fears for the future. This is the position of all Protestants, and therefore we can be constitution in the State schools as that which I have indicated. We might prefer another, but at least we can, and therefore, in present circum-stances, we should be satisfied with such asystem Catholies cannot conscientiously submit to such a system, and, therefore, if the Government will only adopt such a measure as I have referred to, it will he nothing but reasonable, as it scenns to me, to con-cede to the Roman Catholies the indugence which they seek. They are a body sufficiently large to de-mand separate consideration. They already posses schools which they are increasing rather than dimin-isling. And shall we then, for the chance of stary ing them out and of inflicting on them the acutest spiritual misery, go on starying the souls, of all there Saviour who died for them ? (Applause). call them laborers, and the capitalists. Driven to extremes by death, poverty, and the arrogance of the rich, what did the lower classes do? They re-solved to withdraw from the city, and to remain on the Sacred Mountain, until starvation would compet the rich also, starvation was staring in the face, and when both parties were ruefully tired of the evils which had befalen them all, the Senate dispatched Menenius Agrippa to persuade the people to return to Rome. Menenius Agrippa went to the Sacred Mountain, and delivered to the poor people the fol-lowing apologne:—"Once the members of the body rebelled against the stomach. They would no longer ebelled against the stomach. They would no longer olerate that the mouth should remain in idleness, all the other members had to feed and carry t. They denied their services. The hands refused to take the food to the mouth, the mouth refused to receive it, and the teeth would no longer masticate t. For quite a length of time they carried out their purpose. But at last they began to notice that they were doing an injury to themselves. They They xperienced that it was the stomach that diffuse trength and energy throughout the system; they renounced their purpose, and a solemn reconcilia-tion took place between all the members of the renounced their purpose, and a solemn reconcina-tion took place between all the members of the body." Upon hearing this apologue, the people at onced realized their mistake, and returned to their work. How often should not the remembrance of this fact in Roman history restrain the people from grumbling or designing mischief againstyour more fortunate fellow-beings! The riches and wealth of one class are the support of the other, and the neces-sary prop of the welfare of the whole State; impov-erish the rich, and the poor will, perhaps, become erish the rich, and the poor will, perhaps, become

CLOSING OF THE FAIR.

The Gr nd Fair at the Cathedral closed, last evening, at about 11 o'clock, and with its close we have the pleasing record to make that it was the most successful undertaking of kind ever projected in New York, Of course the exact receipts cannot be given

now, but it is estimated, upon good authority, that they will not fall short of \$150,000. The average receipts for each day amounted to about \$6,000. This exhibit will be most encouraging, as it will be "proof positive" of the great interest taken by the people in the progress of the building of the Cathedral, and give promise of an early completion of of this noble ecclesiastical structure.

Although the Fair proper was practically closed last evening, yet the drawing for cer-tain of the articles will probably be postponed till Wednesday of this week and, as previously announced, the grand promenade concert will be given in the new Cathedral building on Thursday evening, Dec. 5 th. The concert will be given by Gilmore's band, assisted by Tagliopietra and other eminent soloists. The admission fee to concert will be one

dollar. The Cathedral will remain open for inspec tion throughout this week, the floral arbor and refreshment room alone remaining in their condition; all of the other tables, with their previous trappings and burdens, will, doubtless, disappear. The admission fee during this week will be 25c.

As bogus tickets have been sold, it is advised that parties purchase tickets at the ticket office, and beware of ticket speculators on the sidewalks.—*Catholic Review*.

THREE TIMES SENTENCED.

"I AM NOT AFRAID TO DIE."

Michael Murphy, who thrice has heard sentence of death pronounced upon him, sat on the 24th ult, in his home in Jersey City, a free man. He was pardoned on Thursday, the 21st ult., by Governor pardoned on Thursday, the 21st ult., by Governor Robinson, of N. Y. The story of the crime of which he was convicted, with its surroundings and rami-fleations, extends over a space of ten years. "Had it been a New Yorker or a person of any promin-ence who stood accused, this narrative of the Nannet murder and its many dramatic scenes would have filled a good-sized romance," said a prominent cri-minial lawyer yesterday, "Circumstantsial evidence percervice nearce to hancing an innecent man, yet

minial lawyer yesterday, "Chrcumstant-sai evidence never came nearer to hanging an innocent man, yet after four years and seven months of imprisonment all the State can do is to let him go." On the night of April 19, 1874, Mrs. Matilda Hujus was shot and killed in her residence, at Nanuet, Rockland County. A sister of Michael Murphy had been a wife of Robert J. Gamble, with when Mrs. Hujus lived. Murphy was arrested and Murphy had been a wife of Robert J. Gamble, with whom Mrs. Hujus lived. Murphy was arrested and convicted in October, 1874, before Judge Barnard, and on October 15, was sentenced to be hanged on December 14. The General Term affirmed the sen-December 14. The General Term and the sentence passed. For the third time sentence was passed after an unavail-ing resort to the Court of Appeals, but on newly discovered evidence, Governor Tilden, on May 21, 1876, commuted the sentence to imprisonment for

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of the inhabit prose, regardated with him e communion t restore him nce. Theodo and generous ly real bishop, ved his advice t in his arms. on them that protector and he heat, and a Eacels. xxxiv.

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will be found by the dyspertic, or those forbidde to eat pastry, an excellent substitute : Boil a te to eat pastry, an external adotted rate to boil cupful of sago as thick as it can be made to boil without burning; put about four or five tablespoon-fuls in the bottom of a quart lasin; then a layer of black for the start and full the baked fruit of any sort, sweetened, and fill the basin to the brim with alternate layers of fruit and basin to the brim with alternate layers of fruit and sago. Put it in a cool place for some little time, and it will become solid. It is best when made shortly after breakfast, and allowed to stand till wanted to warm either in an oven, over boiling water, or before the fire with a plate turned over it, for dinner. The sago boils best when soaked in cold water, for a few hours before using. Rice is used in exactly the same way. By the way of change, line a basin with the rice or sago, when very thick, and spread a thick layer of the same over a large dinner plate. When cold and stiff turn the basin over it, and with a knife cut the sago round the edge of the basin; the parings put in the bot-tom of the basin, and then fill with baked fruit, after which put the sago in the plate on the top of after which put the sago in the plate on the top of the basin, to act as a cover. The smooth side must be upwards. STEWS OF GAME OR POULTRY .- Either roast of

STEWS OF GAME OR FOULTRY.—EITHEF roast of boiled remains. If purposely prepared for the stew, should only be partly done, and then divided into joints for stewing. Put into a sancepan with remains of broth, or if you have no broth, water[§] with any scraps of meat to enrich it. A large onion stack with cloves, a dozen berries each of all-ming and block neuron and rind, at lenon shaved spice and black when cover, and rind of lemon shaved thin. When it boils skim thin, and then let it simthin. When it bolk skim thin, and then let it sim-mer gently, with the lid close, for an hour and a half. Then strain off the liquor, take out the pieces, and keep hot in a basin or deep dish. Rinse the stewpan, in which put two ounces of butter and as much flour or other thickening as will form a stiff paste; add to it the gravy by degrees. Let it boil up, then add a glzss of port wine, a little lemon juice, and a teaspoonful of salt; simmer a few minutes. Put the meat in a deep dish strain the gravy over, and garnish with sippets of toasted bread. The flavor may be varied at pleasure by adding ketchup, curry powder, any of the flavoring tinctures, or vinegar. tinctures, or vinegar.

An illustration of the universal solicitude of the Catholic Church for souls comes from the antipodes. On the northern shore of New Zealand survive the last of the rapidily dying race of natives, the Maoris, only 50,000 now remaining. To this forlorn remnant of the devoted Catholic missionaries aborigines, have extended their zeal; the catechism has been translated into their language under the direction of the Bishop of Auckland; and now. the New Zealand Tablet informs us, a fluent Maoris speaker has been sent in the person of way will always have very great infinence, not only on the uneducated, but also on the chosen few. Now, in every age the Church has possessed very many great men, great in thought, in word, in act, great and good, who never would have deliberately given their whole lives to support a system unless they were for measurable reasons convinced the Rev. F. ther O'Reilly; a devoted priest of the colonial mission. It is hard to find a better proof of the universality of the Church than he spectacle of this devoted Irish priest delivering to the natives of that distant land, in their own language, the Encyclical of Pope Leo, and witnessing their msnifestation of Catholic fealty and devotion.—Boston Pilot.

tion of Christ's army. I have read the yet existing monument—'Diocletianus, Jovius et Maximinianus, Herculeus, nomine Christianorum deleto, snpersti-tione Christi ubique deleta'. 'To Diocletian, the new Jupiter, and to Maximinian, the new Hercules, for having abolished the Christian name, and extirpat-ed from the whole world the superstition of Christ.' But is it true? Has the army of God been destroyed by the sanguinary tyrants? Ah, no! The Churcl, of God has a charmed life. She may be wounded in battle, she may lose her dearest children in the fight, she may be widowed of her most valiant champions, even her visible head may again and again be laid low; but she is an army which never can be defeated, never can she receive the mortal again be laid low; but she is an army which never can be defeated, never can she receive the mortal blow. Indeed, scarcely had those monumental trophics of Diocletian raised their haughty heads when young Constantine, himself yet a Pagan, be-came the instrument in the hatds of God of subdu-ing the enemies of God's Church and restoring her to peace and freedom. The whole complexion of religious affairs is now changed. The temples of the heathen deities are purified from their pollu-tions and converted into Basilicas for the workinpt of the living and true God. Romel once Pagan Rome, now by God's overruling providence becomes of the living and true God. Rome! once Pagan Rome, now by God's overraling providence becomes Christian and the mother of all Churches. But while God shall ever be glorified, peace—absolute peace—will never be for His Church, nor yet for her visible head. In her present position she is the Church militant, the army of God, and her mission, though she deanly haves means is to size but to though she dearly loves peace, is to give battle to the world. The heresiarchs of the fourth and fifth the world. The herestarens of the fourth and affili-centuries wished, it would appear, to revive the fourse of hostilities begun by an incredulous syna-cogue and an idolatrous world. A motley spawn of sects was generated, which, while they tore each there to be a section of the section of other to pieces, yet made common cause against the parent Church, Arians, Pelagians, Historians, eivilization which she originated, fostered, and directed, and which without her we with reason believe will make the world a very pandemonium. here will make the world a very plattener that is the will remark here that it is the greatest mistake to imagine that the great impetus intellectual develop-ment received towards the close of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries was due to the Reformation. The seed had been sown, and was Reformation. The seed had been sown, and was springing up and bearing fruit before that deplora-ble event occurred to devastate and disnitegrate Europe, and distract the minds of men and embitter their hearts with endless controversy. The pursuit of classical culture, the discovery of America, and the passage round the Cape, astronomy and kindred sciences were operating on the intellect, and urging men forward on the path of knowledge, before ever the profermers amerged. But to reture to our mode men forward on the path of Knowledge, before ever the reformers appeared. But to return to our prob-abilities. Let what will be said against authority in intellectual matters, it cannot be denied but that the fact of great men having believed, in a certain way wil always have very great influence, not only

HAMILTON NEWS.

HAMILTON CATHOLIC LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the hall of the above Association was densely crowd-ed last evening on the occasion of another of their series of free entertainments being given by the As-sociation, Mr. Donald Smith, the President, occupisociation, Mr. Donald Smith, the President, occupi-ed the chair, and with him on the platform were Rev, Fathers Maguire, chaplain of the Association; Keough, of St. Patrick's; and Lillis, of Freelton; Messis, E. Furlong, 1st Vice-President, and P. Hasta Securitary

Harte, Secertary. The programme began with a recitation, "Noth-ing to Wear," by Mr. James Brennan, which he reing to Wear," by Mr. James Brennan, which he re-cited in a humorous manner, creating great amuse-ment. The solo, "Handful of Earth," by Miss M. Buchanan received a well merited encore, to which she responded with "Let me Dream Again," Miss Buchanan has a very pleasing voice' This was her first appearance in public. She is to be highly com-plimented, her *debat* could not be made under more favorable auspices than the Literary Association. The Recitation, "Vision of Balthazar," by Mr. J. Morin was fairly rendered. Duct, "Selections from Norma," arranged by Kreutcher, Messrs, D. J. Morin was fairly rendered. Duet, "Selections from Norma," arranged by Kreutcher, Messis, D. J. O'Brien and J. F. Donwille, with two violins, was certainly the gen of the evening. On being rap-turously encored they responded with another short the distribution of the second of the Oliver selection. Mr. Domville is a pupil of Mr. O'Brien. This was his first appearance before a public audience and his performance last evening redounds to the

and his performance use evening reasonable credit of himself and his master. An essay, "Civility and Self Interest," by Mr. J. Dunne, was an excellent composition, which requir-ed careful attention and study, both of which it apparently received from this young gentleman. parently received from this young gentleman. Mr. Dunne never fails to please when he appears before an audience. Reading, "Charles Edward at Ver-sailles," by Mr. E. Furlong, was given in his usual masterly style. Song, "In Happy Moments," by Mr. E. Dromgoole, was fairly sung. Mr. J. Bas-qual's Recitation, "Mark Antony's Oration over the dead body of Caesar," was well rendered and with good dramatic effects, and for which he received the well-medical planes of the andience. vell-merited applause of the audience. Rev. Father Kcough next delivered a short ad-

Rev. Father Keough next delivered a short ad-dress, in which he pointed out the great benefits to be derived by becoming members of the Associa-tion and library. He culogized the members for their kindness and exertions in getting up such en-tertainments for the anusement and instruction of the community. He solicited the audience and the public in general for their patronage in aiding the Association to keep up such an excellent institution. public in general for their patients of in a start of a sociation to keep up such an excellent institution, nointing it out as a duty which is incumbent on Association to keep up such an existing a second of the second pointing it out as a duty which is incumbent on the the dots. He reminded them of the forth-coming concert and lecture in the Mechanics' Hall on the 19th inst., by Facher Maddigan, the subject, "Canada Our Home," being one which should be

IT ALWAYS WORKS.

poorer.

People who ride on the Woodward Avenue oute have often noticed that when a certain tall, solemn-looking man, aged about fifty, boards a full car, he always holds a whispered conversation with some man who at once gives him a seat and retires to the platform. The tall man never has to stand and hang to the strap, simply because he understands human nature. Glancing around the car he human nature. selects his victim, bends down and confiden-

tially whispers: "Make no move to attract attention, and

The victim steps out there every time, and after he has wiped away at his nose, and pull-ed away at his tie, he looks into the car to see the tall man enjoying the vacated seat with the greatest comfort. Life is full of these base deceptions, and yet innocent people are powerless to meet them.—Detroit Free Press.

sentence, Murphy turned to nin and said, "Dr. Ham-mond, you have sworn my life away, but you will die before I'm hung," Mrs, Murphy, left without resources, had a shanty on Congress Street, Jersey City Heights, as a residon Congress Street, Jersey City Heights, as a resid-ence, and by washing and charring managed to keep it up. Only five times in four and a half years did she see her husband. When he was arrested Murphy had but two children, but another was born

a few months afterwards. Twice Murphy saw the scaffold erected for his Twice Murphy saw the scanoid erected for his execution, and on one occasion, as a rebuke to Sheriff Benson, the fact of a stay was kept a secret from him, while Murphy, knowing of it, looked quietly on the scaffold borrowed from Hackensack, saw the crowd gather, and was treated to a volley of oaths provoked from the Sheriff by the disappointment.

THE EYE OF THE EAGLE.

When we recollect that an eagle will ascend more when we reconcer that an eagle will ascend more than a mile in perpendicular height, and from this elevation will perceive its unsuspecting prey and pounce upon it with unerring certainty, and when we see some birds scrutinizing with almost micros-copie nicety an object close at hand, we shall at once copic nicety an object close at name, we shared a perceive that he possesses the power of accommodat-ing his sight to distance in a manner to which our eye ing his sight to distance in a manner to which our eye ing insignt to distance it a intante to which it is is unfitted, and of which it is totally incapable. If we take a printed page we shall find that there is some particular distance, probably ten inches, at which we can read the words and see each letter which we can read the words and see each letter with perfect distinctness; but if we move a page to a distance of forty inches we shall find it impossible to read it at all; a scientitic man would, therefore, call ten inches the focus or focal distance of our call ten menes the Jocus or local distance of our eyes. We cannot alter this focus except by the aid of spectacles. But an eagle has the power of alter-ing the focus of his eye just as he pleases. He has only to look at an object at the distance of two feet or two miles in order to see it with perfect distinct-

The ball of the eye is surrounded by fitteen little tially whispers: "Make no move to attract attention, and listen carefully to what i say. You have an ink-stain on your nose, and your necktie is unfasteneed. Step out on the platform a an ink-stain on your nose, and your neekede is unfastened. Step out on the platform a moment and brush up." The victim steps out there every time, and often he has wined away at his nose, and pull

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

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cents per line for first, and five cents per line subsequent insertion. Advertisements mea-

\$2 00

tion."

modelled on the Russian plan.

States? We will not hurt American suscep-

tibilities by drawing a comparison between

the social status of Irish Canadian and Irish

American Catholics, but merely use the Pilot's

own eulogistic description of the Canadians,

viz.: "Its people are sober, industrious, and

"frugal in an eminent degree. Crime is rare,

'and almost everyone works at something."

In the name of common sense we ask, is it

natural or reasonable to suppose that a people

endowed with the virtues of sobriety, industry

and frugality, would be an xious to annex them-

selves to a nation where the opposite vices

prevail to an alarming extent. Or, is it likely

that a people, amongst whom crime "is

"rare," would desire to become associated

with a people amongst whom crime in its

most revolting forms is systematically propa-

Politically and religiously the Irish Cath

olics of Canada enjoy a degree of freedom

cannot, nor dare not aspire to. They are re-

presented in the Local Legislature, House of

Commons and Senate of the Dominion, and

they have the privilege of educating their

children in the principles of Catholicity with-

out being compelled to contribute to the

maintenance of a Godless system of State edu-

cation. They have their Separate Schools

where their children can receive secular and

religious training under the supervision of

their pastors, and can also avail themselves of

the advantages of the best system of High

School training in the world. They have the

privilege of living under the freest constitu-

tion on the face of the earth, and actually

enjoy in Canada the realization of the dreams

of Ireland's greatest patriots. Is it likely

Ten cents per line for first, and nive cents per lines or each subsequent insertion. Advertisements mea-ared in nonpariel type 12 lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve anded in not later than Thursday morning. Terms to agents, twelve and a half per cent. on re-litances, or one free copy to the getter up of each club f ten.

we contributions on subject so of interest to our read-we contributions on subject so of interest to our read-and Catholics generally, which will be inserted en not in conflict with our own views as to their aformity in this respect. All communications should be addressed to the dersigned accompanied by the full name and ad-ess of the writer, not necessa. Ity for publication, but a guarantee of good faith. WALTER LOCKE,

388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

The Catholic Record LONDON, FRIDAY ,DEC. 13, 1878.

TO ALL AGENTS.

All our agents are hereby authorized to state that we will give the RECORD for the remainder of this year FREE to all who pay up their subscriptions in full, for the year 1879. Agents in taking subscriptions will date receipts from January, 1879. We want good agents in several important towns, villages and townships, and we hope our friends will exert themselves in behalf of this the best Catholic paper in Ontario.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We hope that all our subscribers who have not yet paid their subscriptions will do so as soon as they conveniently can. Where we have a local agent all monies can be paid to him, thereby avoiding the trouble and risk of sending them by mail. Care should be taken when making payments to obtain a receipt. gated ? and subscribers are hereby cautioned against paying money to any person except our duly authorized agents. Our St. Thomas subscrithat their compatriots in the United States bers should pay money to no person except Mr. John Doyle, Merchant, or ourselves.

Look out for the Christmas number of the CATHOLIC RECORD. There will be a special PUZZLER'S CORNER, with puzzles of peculiar interest, and additions to the prize list.

WE have received the Irish American Almanac for 1879, published by Lynch, Cole & Meehan, No. 12, Warren St., New York. In addition to its usefulness as a calendar, it has the merit of being a most desirable acquisition to the library. It contains many choice selections, both in prose and in verse, on Irish subjects, of which the following are illustrated : Robert Emmet, Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, the city of Dublin, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, Birthplace of Thomas Moore, Dean Swift's House, Two Irish American Heroes. A novel feature of the poetic department is the rendering of "The Bells of "Shandon," and the "Star-Spangled Banner" in Gaelic and English. Altogether the Irish American Almanac is a very interesting and useful work and reflects great credit upon its enterprising publishers. No Irish family should be without a copy.

After the last notes of the "Laudate Dominum" 'dians ?" Before speculating on the constihad died away, seven young ladies advanced to the tuent elements of the Canadian population, it altar rail, and were enrolled, by His Lordship, in the might be as well for the Pilot to pay a little respective sodalities of the Institution. more attention to home affairs, and make a

The privileged Children of Mary wore robes of careful analysis of that multifarious conspotless white, fitting emblem of the angelic virtue glomeration called the American people, with which was the distinguished characteristic of her, to a view to discovering if the future form of whose gentle guardianship, they came to entrust government of the United States is to be their precious innocence.

His Lordship, who was deeply touched by this "Does Canada want annexation?" prolovely ceremony, expressed the pleasure it afforded pounds the Pilot. No, thank you, we would him to preside thereat, and in a few, practical and rather be excused. We cannot understand eloquent remarks, endeavored to excite the devotion of all present towards that Immaculate Mother, whose how the Pilot can imagine that " nine-tenths glorious privilege the Church commemorated on of the Catholic Irish would vote for annexathat day.

As the Pilot has always been an eminently We regret that it is not in our power to reproduce his own beautiful thoughts, but we can not refrain Irish Catholic newspaper, it is naturally from citing a few passages. "Among the children looked upon as good sound authority upon all of Adam, there is not one untainted by sin-It is matters pertaining to Irish Catholic interests true, none of us need fall into grevious sin, for in the United States. But when it attempts even, despite our corrupt will, acted upon by tempto discuss Canadian affairs from an American tation, it is in the power of each and every one of us to resist, aided by the grace of God. But it is not so

standpoint, and displays such utter misconception of the true feelings of the Irish Cathwith Original Sin. This fatal blight descended to olics of Canada, we feel it a duty incumbent every one of the human race, vitiating our whole upon us, to shake in some manner, the Pilot's nature ; all have been tainted therewith, all with one exception. Stainless and pure the Blessed credulity in their annexation proclivities. Virgin Mary alone gleams forth like a solitary star We would ask the Pilot what social, political in the darkened firmament. When God at the gate or religious advantages would the Catholics of Eden pronounced the awful sentence of death on of Canada gain by annexation to the United

Adam and all his posterity, He promised that the reign of sin should be destroyed, saying as He cursed the serpent : "Behold I shall place enmity between thee and the woman, between her seed and thy seed, her heel shall crush thy head." The prophets, in their inspired language, said of her, Who is she? I saw her and there was no spot, etc. Isaiah, who is styled the prophet of consolation, peering into the dim future, pictures the image of Mary rising above the horizon of time, exclaiming in the rapture of his joy : "Behold I shall relate to you a wonder. A virgin shall conceive in her womb and shall bring forth a Son, and He shall be called Emmanuel, God with us." It was most fitting that the Blessed Virgin should be the triumphant enemy of sin, the poisonous seed of Satan." His Lordship here exhorted his youthful audience to imitate the purity of their immaculate mother, by keeping their souls free from every stain. Narrow is the way that leads to eternal life, but broad is the road that leads to perdition." The episcopal blessing which con cluded this brief, but truly cloquent discourse, revealed the tender affection of the pastor. All heads bowed to receive it. And soon a sweet, childish voice was heard entoning a pretty canticle to our Blessed Lady, the entire school joining in the chorus. Immediately the pupils rose and each, holding a pure white flower, wound slowly around the chapel aisles followed by the Children of Mary of the outer world and the community. The beautiful banner representing the Immaculate Conception, was borne at the head of the procession, and the floating streamers, held by three Children of Mary robed in white. Emerging from the chapel, the devout clients of Mary moved solemnly down the spacious corridor into a lofty apartment, at the end of which roses and lights, and, towering above them all, appeared the statue of our Immaculate Mother. Here part of a nation where liberty, stability, inselves transported to some sylvan sanctuary. A trees, while around the Virgin's feet, choice hothouse plants were strewed in profusion. On either side of the altar grouped a number of angels. One held a thimble, sweet image of the fragrant incense of grateful praise, which on that never-to-be forgotten day, had ascended to Mary's celestial throne. While still chanting on bended knee we noticed that the angels gently raised a golden crown from one to the other, until it reached the bright spiriits standing nearest the Madonna. It was their privilege to place the diadem on her virginal brow. We remained in mute admiration for a brief moment, when the silvery voice of a child stole softly on our ear. While the chorus which followed, resounded through the echoing corridors. We retraced our steps to the chapel, where the pupils deposited their Mary's gorgeous shrine, and which we learned, was a reward of their fidelity during the preparatory novena. One of the Children of Mary, of the Academy, then came forward and in a clear, distinct voice, feelingly pronounced a solenm Act of Consecration, composed for the occasion, in which the pupils were placed under the powerful protection of their Immaculate Mother for the coming year. At the termination of this beautiful prayer, the Children of Mary, of the outer world, bearing lighted tapers clustered around the altar while the President solemnly renewed protestations of love and fidelity in the name of the fervent sodalists. One of the sweetest hymns addressed to Mary Immaculate "Ave Scanctissina" was touchingly sung. The pupils quietly retired, not, we feel assured without having received the bless ing of the spotless mother, to whom they had offered their heartfelt homage. youthful voices of the choir, the golden lilies and like awakening from a dream of Heaven, when we found ourselves, once more in the ant altar and earthly throne of the adorable hidden, chapel, with only the glimmering lamp of the sanc-

we issued from the Convent portal, we were sweetly attracted once again to our mother's feet, by the brilliantly illuminated grotto. The shadows of night had already fallen, the mild radiance issuing therefrom contrasted vividly with the profound darkness that veiled every surrounding object. Lovingly repairing thither to receive a farewell blessing from our Immaculate mother, we were forcibly reminded of the beautiful fignre applied by his Lordship to Mary, in which he compared the Immaculate conception to a solitary star in our darkened firmament. We then returned to our homes, to the joys and sorrows of every day life, but with the firm resolve to keep faithfully the sacred promises made at Mary's feet. We felt the sweet conviction that our heavenly mother " will watch over us while shadows lie far over the waters of life's stormy ocan ;" "She will hear our hearts lonely sigh, for her's, too, hath bled." Ah ! sweet mother, would that after Jesus, we could see the loved, honored and imitated by all mankind. As we reluctantly withdrew from these beauiiful and soul-stirring scenes, we instinctlyely recalled the

Ave Maria! bright and pure, Hear, oh, hear me when I pray! Pains and pleasures try the pilgrim On his long and weary way; Fears and perils are around me,— Ora pro me, E. de M.

ETHICS AND ENGLISH HISTORY

ishmen who conformed with him in turn to the re ligion of Henry, of Mary, and of Elizabeth with baseness or hypocrisy. They followed the accepted rulers had the sole right of determining what should be the form of religion within its bounds. (Green's History of the English people, p. 291.)"

This is strange ethics for the pen of an educated man, but every way worthy of one determined by book or by crook to sustain the warring cause of the great Protestant tradition. Because the mass of Englishmen at the Reformation in being "everything in turn and nothing long," followed "the escaped doctrine of the time," there was nothing of the connection as the attempt to force ecclesiastical baseness or hypocrisy in their conduct. This is strange doctrine even in politics, not to speak of the far higher matter of religion. To be a Tory with the Tories, a Whig with the Whigs, a Chartist with the Chartists, would not be, we should imagine, a very high standard of political morality even amongst Hottentots. Nor do we altogether ee how its being the accepted doctrine of Hottentotdom would alter the case in making any the less base or hypocritical. Our author is illogical. It havbeen the accepted doctrine of the age to turn one's coat with every fresh government, may indeed save Cecil and the mass of Englishmen of Reformation times from the reproach of not being "as other men," but can never shield them from the charge of baseness and hypocrisy, so long as trimming and turn-coating are considered base and hypocritical Does our author see whither his doctrine would lead him ? A murderer is no less a murderer surely because he murders on principle. John Knox, who denounced Mary of England as "a Jezabel, a there was a beautiful shrine, amid a profussion of traitress and a bastard," would have murdered her on principle without the slightest compunction or remorse had she happened to have come a little girl advanced to the foot of the altar and into his power. And in murdering her he sweetly sang another anthem in Mary's praise. Re- would have pleaded the hightest of all principles. tracing our steps, and ascending to an upper corri- the religious principle. But that would not surely dor we halted before a third altar, decked with have made him any less a murderer. It was the white, crimson and gold, from which our Heavenly accepted doctrine of the reformers that Mary then, that a people who form so important a Queen seemed to smile on the prostrate band of her might be deposed, and even murdered in order to be Queen seemed to smile on the prostrate band of her faithful loving children, as they sent up carnest faithful loving children, as they sent up car supplications in behalf of their cherished parents fian of the Reformation" as he was styled by men supreme, would be willing to annex them-and all whom they love. The long lines again not of historian Green's stripe—howled forth to the moved forward to the spacious Study Hall, at the world that it was the plain duty of people of the extremity of which appeared a minature grove. As realm "first, to remove from honor and authority the procession entered, chanting the beautiful hymn that monster in nature (Queen Mary); secondarily, if "Queen of the Fount Immaculate, Queen of the any presume to defend that impiety they ought not Grotto fair," we might have easily immagined our- to fear first to pronounce, then after to execute the sentence of death." To keep the oath of allegiance most life-like statue of Our Lady of Lourdes was was "nothing but plain rebellion against God." In seen far above the foliage of the surrounding his book, which is a direct summons to rebellion, and an open desire of murder and regicide, Goodman maintained the right of people to take the sword of the Lord in their hands." And Bishop Poinet tells us what was to be done with that sword when it was taken in hand. Both by God's law and man's "the ungodly serpent Mary ought to be punished with death as an "open idolatress in the sight of God." formers have an equal right with "Cecil and the mass of Englishmen to plenary absolution. The true question is-not whether they acted on principle-but whether the principle on which they acted was a true one in the premises? Even Mr. snow-white blossoms in a golden urn, at the foot of Green can feel "that to the people at large there "must have been something false and ignoble in the sight of a statesman or priest who had cast off the mass under Edward to embrace it again under "Mary, and who was ready to cast it off again at the will of Mary's successor. If worship and belief were spiritual things, if they had any semblance of connection with divine realities, men must have "felt that it was impossible to put them on and off at king's caprice." Exactly, Mr. Green these are brave words, and yet almost in the same breath you would excuse Cecil and the mass of Englishmen, who preferred "a king's caprice before the law of God. the law of the connection of worship and belief with spiritual things" and "divine realities." The fact is Cecil and the mass of Englishmen were right in their logic though abominable in their principles. If worship and belief, as they appear to have believed, were not spiritual things, if they had Twas no semblance of connection with divine realities, they did right in putting them on and off at a King's caprice. This was the whole doctrine of the reformation -- the divine right of King's to impose a God, who "delights to dwell with the children of tuary, which told us of the presence of Him, to national faith. The old doctrine of Catholic chrismen,"--all these combined to lift the heart to the whose pure mother we had just seen such a glorious tianity had always held that truth should be co-extribute paid, We felt as if angels had invited us to tensive with the world and not limited by national noted for their gratuitous impertinence, but with glory to God, who had so wonderfully exalted unite with them, in praising God for the precious boundaries—that the Church was one in all countries graces He had so generously bestowed on us, and and amongst all people and that there was a Chrisan increased desire to take part one day, in the tri. tendom which embraced all kingdoms, and a chris- done in an instant, and without special application

[FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13.

umphal procession of the celestial Jerusalem. As tian law that ruled Kings and people alike. But the reformers had changed all this. In their ethics -the accepted doctrine of the time-every realm through its ruler had the sole right of determining what should be the form of religion within its bounds, and on these shallow ethics John Richard Green, M. A., and author of "History of the English people " seeks to excuse Cecil and the mass of Englishmen for their quadruple apostacy-an apostacy nnder Henry ! another under Edward ! another under Mary ! and a fourth under Elizabeth ! Truely J. R. Green your ethics are as slip-shod as theirs.

SACERDOS.

OUR MANCHESTER LETTER.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, 21st, Nov., 1878.

Though again returned "chey moi" I find it im. possible to put aside the various thoughts arising from my late visit to Paris. This is not due alone to the inspection of its magnificent buildings, squares or boulevards, but in consideration of the various political parties who seek to rule the destinies of France. Though the Bonapartists and the Orleanists are no doubt strong in numbers, and inflnence it is quite clear that the Republicans hold the reins of government and if the present temper of feelings of the people may be taken as a test the Republican form of government will be permanent. This may surprise many, it has surprised myself for I have long looked with distrust at French governments knowig that Paris rules France, and Paris is the centre of revolutions, any few years may see a change doctrine of the time-that every realm through its of government. There can be no doubt that outside of France, Frenchmen have been looked upon as politically a discontented people. Mere children, full of whims and fancies, fond of novelties yet satisfied with nothing long. My late visit more than any other, even despite my personal predilections, has shown me that France is decidedly Republican in spirit. The election might be said to prove this, but the tone of the press decidedly shows it. I am not sure whether religion may not for a time suffer from students and curates to serve in the army is very

ominous, but still I hope for the best as our faith binds not itself to any special form of political government. Paris is without dotbt the most beautiful city in the world and still it grows in beauty. The rebuilding of the various public edifices destroyed by the Communists during their short reign of two months has been slow indeed, but it must be remembered that property which was perhaps worth more than £30,000,000, and which was totally destroyed is not soon or easily replaced. The Palais de justice is quite rebuilt and its immense halls are in full use. The Hotel de ville is perhaps about half finished. Minor buildings have long since been rebuilt. Al-together Paris looks at its best and the people seem to have recovered their old light heartedness. And this is the Paris which had in 1870-1, held out for a third of a year against a powerful invader, whose inhabitants had been half starved, to whom the rats that thronged the sewers, the cats and dogs that roamed the streets or the favourites of the house-hold had become edible luxuries. To whom even the show animals of the Zoological gardens had been old at excessive prices for food But there is in the sold at excessive prices for food. But there is in the French nature something which prevents them be-ing long depressed. The country is rich in every sense, the people great in all those qualities which help to make a great nation. The Frenchman is always thrifty. In successful times he is sure to put something away for the future. In bad times are find him still noncemented will preserve we find him still more economical, still possessing the power and the will too, to help his country, as witness the marvellous loans to the government in order to pay off the excessive German indemnity. He has an intense love of fatherland, and if he is a government humours him a good deal in order to keep kim quiet and submissive. The Frenchman aves music, and displays of all kinds. The military bands provide the one by playing in many of the gardens and squares while the other comes whenever there is the slightest reason for making a demonstrathere is the sightest reason for making a demonstra-tion. The Frenchman of today cannot be treated so cavalierly as he used to be. His off repeated formula of "Liberty, equalty, and fraternity" have given him notions of himself which though somegiven him notions of miniself which though some-times unreasonable yet are not without some weight. The pomp and glitter of Imperial doings used formerly to have a seductive influence over him, but now he feels something like the same en-joyment without the cost. Paris in its improveents may cost an enormous amount in money the people enjoy the beauty of the alterations. Ex-pensive boulevards may be formed, but they have the pleasure of walking down them when they like or sitting under the shade of their trees. Paris life is This is "wild rhetoric," as even Green himself ac-knowledges, but when it is the wild rhetoric of *their* religious principles, and if principles true or false are to excuse men, these murder-breathing re-taise are to excuse men, these murder-breathing restate. The famous " Theatre Francais " for instance is a privileged theatre having a subvertion from the government of about $\pounds 10,000$, besides which it has the power, after due notice being given, of enlist-ing into its troupe any actor or actress it may select from any of the other Parisian theatres. The new Opera house may be said to be in every sense a state theatre, and an idea may be formed of its size and importance when I state that it has cost about $\pounds 1,$ -400,000. I have said an idea may be formed of it, but after all it will be a very faint one, as for mag-nificence in every possible form the theatre really stands alone. It has had its vicissitudes, and has been long in its completion, nearly fourteen years. It is lavish in ornamentation of every kind, perhaps too much so, but a stranger is not the best judge of what suits another nation. The theatre will seat 2,200 persons but this portion of the building is but small compared to the space occupied by the entire build-ing. Altogether it is the largest in the world. The approaches on every side are noble, wide marble staircases give ample room for reaching even the highest parts of the Theatre. The columns and balconies of red marble, the famous groups in bronze the sparkling fountain, the magnificently decorated crush-room or "foyer" running the whole length of the facade, the immense mirrors, the gorgeously painted ceilings and the immumerable airy passages make up to a "tout ensemble" in architectural dis-play bewildering and dazzling beyond conception. It is the custom of the opera frequenters to leave their seats after each act and enjoy a ramble, and conversation in the salons set apart for this purpose This change is really a physical necessity, as there is one thing a stranger soon perceives, and that is that French Theatres are too much heated. I have already said that the electric light is used externally at the New Opera House, but I don't think I men-tioned that the lights are produced from and extinguished by an apparenties the Opera House extinguished by an apparatus in the Opera Ho which causes the lighting and extinguishing to the Opera House

FRIDAY, DECH

to each lamp. In oth ent, so that it seems n lew more improveme ities to have an insta lamps. One of our asked for power to u not be sorry when we days we have had a d become general, and much more than Mar the new light will so only difficult to find in such weather. Sp rangement in Paris w soon as you hire a ca which his number the information a tr desire, that is to say desire, that is to say by "course" or time select a cab, if possil Paris to which he is a night by the color of there is a distinct co of Paris. This arran French are to avoid also aboves how meth also shows how meth understand that th presented to the Ind de Mars (the building 1855 was held) the i "Campanile," which great vestibule of th great value, being sa great value, being se as an object of art a be delighted at you quitting exhibition the thing which gav-including your hun trance of the buildi which was kent of which was kept c means of a novel k was termed an "Arr tube, I think of Ind lic frame of three le force of the water to move violently apparatus to move by the pressure of and danced about i anticsit performed it seemed impossib a yard, so near did never flagged while you saw it dashing all the time it mov all the time it mov I could not get net but I fully partici-the extraordinary ing through Londo visit to the lately after so many adv I don't think the unless, and in this view it from the ri bankment, very now in course of only from the Ho look at it it seems wants exactly what has obtained, a square, London haps no other cou of "Place de la Pillar is to my mi glyphics are cleared site of this Ob cholly interest, as many victims of t first French Revo ST. ANDR IN

SPEECHS BY REV. FATHER FL.

St. Andrew's usual aunual sup evening. About and it was freely of the Society th than a favorable it. The presence elevating tone to the level of thos dinner occasions thoroughly enjo company The quite picturesqu tartan scarfs, an had determined his previous et McAdam, occuj Rev. Mr. Balla Fraser and Rev were Mr. Adam zie. Among t Dr. Wilson, M Roe, Still and ex-warden of t Currie, M. A. Montreal, H. I K. Creighton, S. O. Perry, J. The toast of Louise coupled Rev. Geo. Ba ing his name co had jocularly a of Irish Gover was universall ities the Irisl laughter-loving led much to t For himself he which was une and an Irishm as the present better feelings the noblest of felt confident said that none Country wer Scotchmen, 1 man who had his native lan was no credit soldiers gathe past history of He felt as pr of her sons as had given lib fame imperis cheers). It s to this toast, the Irish, not on many a w race could c Governor-Ge Irishmen (gr they who ga it not a mat times went o and gave the onized, and the Highlan Isle are one

charming lines of Adelaide Proctor.

It is idle to change Cecil and the mass of Eng-

ANNEXATION INDEED!

The Boston Pilot of Dec. 7th has an article on "Canada's Queer Position," which is really a curiosity in its way. It deals with the following questions, viz .: "Would the United "States oppose making it a kingdom?" "Does Canada want annexation ?" "The dis-" contented aspect of the Canadian people." "The conflict between England and the "United States." "Is the Monroe doctrine "dead?" And concludes that it would be " well for Uncle Sam to keep his eyes wide open, and watch closely all that will take place on the St. Lawrence for some time to The danger comes from the lady. come. England knows the soft place in Uncle Sam's heart. The Duke of Connaught, or the Duke of Edinburgh, would be roughly dealt with should he seek to play any royal pranks in Canada; but how could we be rude to the Princess Louise, when perhaps she should have visited all our large cities, and captivated the hearts of our functionaries with her urbanity and gentleness? The Monroe doctrine may be put to the test before long."

Now, we would like to know what right has the United States to oppose us in making any form of government we think proper? Perhaps on the principle that the United States having a population of forty millions and we only four millions, the stronger would have a right to dictate te the weaker? Upon the the solemn strains of music accompaning the clear, same principle might Germany, France, Austria or Italy command Switzerland to resolev itself into a kingdom, principality or grand duchy.

The average American newspapers are we never thought the Boston Pilot would run in the same channel. "Who are the Cana Immaculate Queen.

selves to a country whose Government looks upon Catholics as enemies, a country where Catholics have hardly a voice in the affairs of the State, a country that has never been represented at any foreign (even Catholic) court by a Catholic, a country disgraced by the spectacle of having its chief magistrate elected by fraud?

We deny that there is any discontent or lack of public spirit among the Canadian people. On

the contrary, there is not a more contented or more high-spirited people to be found. This is more than can be said for the land of tramps and frauds. The Pilot may rest assured that. of her own free will, Canada never will be annexed to the United States.

FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CON-CEPTION AT THE SACRED HEART.

On Sunday afternoon, feast of the "Immaculate Conception" of the Mother of God, we had the pleasure of witnessing a scene at the "Sacred Heart," which will not be easily effaced from memory

Of what passed in the forenoon of this ever-menorable day, we know little, save that hour after hour fervent adorers poured forth their heart's best worship before the Blessed Sacrament, which had been exposed from early morning, but the beauty of its closing scene made us almost imagine ourselves led by childhood's angel hand, within the golden vestibule of Heaven.

Towards dusk, the bell summoned us to the Conent Chapel, to receive the blessing of our Euchristic God. Every thing around inspired devotion. The measured step and recollected airs of the pupils as they slowly and reverently passed to their places, our venerable Pastor entering the sanctuary with mitre and crosier, attended by his reverend clergy : myriad lighted tapers, which decorated the brilli-

heavenly court, which was, even then, resounding "His Handmaid," and, with praises to Mary, our

R 13.

alike. But their ethics every realm determining n within its ohn Richard of the Engthe mass of y-an aposard ! another beth ! Truely as theirs. CERDOS.

ETTER.

nt.] Nov., 1878. I find it imoughts arising ot due alone dings, squares f the various e destinies of I the Orleanand inflnence old the reins per of feelings he Republican t. This may f for I have governments ris is the censee a change ubt that outlooked upon Mere children. velties vet satit more than edilections, has Republican in prove this, but it. I am not ne suffer from e ecclesiastical army is very as our faith political govmost beautiful eauty. The redestroyed by reign of two ust be remems worth more ally destroyed alais de justice are in full use. half finished. rebuilt. Ale people seem tedness. And held out for a nyader, whose whom the rats and dogs that of the house-o whom even rdens had been t there is in the rents them berich in every ualities which Frenchman is he is sure to In bad times

still possessing nis country, as

government in an indemnity.

l. and if he is a g place on the mind that his al in order to he Frenchman

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13.

to each lamp. In other words no agency is appar-ent, so that it seems reasonable to suppose that a few more improvements may enable our city author-ities to have an instantaneous lighting of all our lamps. One of our towns, Leicester, has already asked for power to use the new light, and I shall not be sorry when we can have it, as for the last three days we have had a dense fog here. If such weather become general, and London for instance, suffers much more than Manchester from fogs, the use of the new light will soon become general. It is not only difficult to find one's cab, but even one's way in such weather. Speaking of cabs, there is an ar-rangement in Paris well worthy of initation. As soon as you hire a cab, the driver gives you a ticket on which his number is marked, and which gives all rangement in Paris well worthy of imitation. As soon as you hire a cab, the driver gives you a ticket on which his number is marked, and which gives all the information a traveller in these vehicles may desire, that is to say, the rates for hiring, whether by "course" or time. It also desires the hirer to select a cab, if possible, belonging to that district of Paris to which he is going, and this is indicated at night by the color of the lamp. In other words there is a distinct color for each of the four quarters of Paris. This arrangement shows how desirous the French are to avoid all unnecessary trouble, and it French are to avoid all unnecessary trouble,, and it also shows how methodical they are. I am given understand that the Canadian Government have understand that the Canadian Government presented to the Industrial Museum of the Champ de Mars (the building in which the exhibition of presented to the industrial subsetum of the Chainp de Mars (the building in which the exhibition of 1855 was held) the immense trophy in wood or "Campanile," which stood very conspicuously in he great vestibule of the Exhibition. This is gift of great value, being said to be worth £4,000; but even as an object of att and instruction, the French must be delighted at your munificent present. Before quitting exhibition matters I must mention one lit-the thing which gave great anuscment to thousands including your humble servant. Near the main en-trance of the building was a charming grass plot which was kept continually green and fresh by means of a novel kind of watering apparatus. It was termed an "Arrosoir," and consisted of a long tube, I think of India rubber, supported by a metal-lie frame of three legs. These legs had also feet. The force of the water through the tube caused the end to move violently about, and this caused the whole force of the water through the tube caused the end to move violently about, and this caused the whole apparatus to move over the grass. Once started by the pressure of the water, the machine walked and danced about in an extraordinary way. The anticsit performed seemed instinct with life. At times it seemed impossible that it should be able to move a yard, so near did it seem in capsizing itself, but it never flagged while the water lasted. Left to itsesf you saw it dashing the water about like suray, while you saw it dashing the water about like spray, while all the time it moved slowly over the whole lawn. you saw it cashing the water about fike spray, while all the time it moved slowly over the whole lawn. I could not get near enough to examine it closely, but I fully participated in the merriment caused by the extraordinary antics of the "arrosoir." In pass-ing through London, homeward, I made a special visit to the lately erected Cleopatra's Needle, which after so many adventures has at last obtained a site. I don't think the selection of the site a happy one, unless, and in this few will be able to judge, you view it from the river. It is placed on the new em-bankment, very near the National Opera House now in course of erection, and a few minutes walk only from the Houses of Parliament. Still as you look at it it seems dwarfed by the surroundings. It wants exactly what its companion Monolith in Paris has obtained, a central position in a handsome square. London could not offer such a site, or per-haps no other country has a square equal to that haps no other country has a square equal to that of "Place de la Concorde," at Paris. The Paris Pillar is to my mind a far better column; the hierorinar is to my mind a far better contain, taking and glyphics are clearer, the pedestal more imposing, and the site of this Obelisk of Luxor has a certain melancholly interest, as it marks the exact spot where so many victims of the giullotine perished during the first French Revolution. ST. ANDREW'S ANNIVERSARY

IN ST. THOMAS.

SPEECHS BY REV. MESSRS. BALLARD, FRAZER, SIMPSON, FATHER FLANNERY, AND SHERIFF MUNRO.

From a Correspondent. St. Andrew's anniversary was celebrated by the when it was considered how anxious they were to in-culcate ideas of economy in the minds of children, that they should turn round afterwards and blame usual aunual supper at the Lisgar House on Monday evening. About sixty gentlemen sat down to table, and it was freely conceded by the oldest members of the Society that the celebration would bear more than a favorable comparison with any that preceded it. The presence of some of our elergymen gave an elevating tone to the speeches, which were far above the level of those that are ordinarily heard on after dinner occasions, and served to temper and give a thoroughly enjoyable flow to the exuberance of the company. The waitresses at the tables looked plains, great inland seas, and perfect freedom of its Government. There was a boundless field for Eng-lish, Scotch and Irish, and he felt confident that by company The waitresses at the tables looked quite picturesque with their white dresses and silk tartan scarfs, and it was evident that host Bevier their united efforts they would yet make the Do minion second to no other nation on the face of the had determined that this supper should surpass all The toast "our Sister Societies" was responded to by Father Flannery, on behalf of St. Patrick's So-ciety. The Rev. gentleman spoke as follows: his previous efforts. The president, Mr. Joseph McAdam, occupied the chair, being supported by by Father Finnery, on behalf of St. Father's 305 ciety. The Rev. gentleman spoke as follows:— MR. CHAIRMAN,—Notwithstanding a natural dif fidence to speak on post-prandial occasions, I should be very insensible to flattery were 1 to refuse so general and so generous a call for a speech. But so much has been already eloquently said and so many happy allusions made to your national festi-val that little remains to be added. Whether I consider your commemoration of St. Andrew's feast in its charitable, religious or national aspects there is nothing in either that an Irishman may not sympathize with, and if it be in him, will even grow eloquent upon. (Cheers) The object of your so-ciety is to provide funds for the aiding and com-forting those of your fellow-countrymen who, visited by adverse fortune, may have been cast strangers and penniless amongst you. This is in-deed a charity that recommends itself to every true Christian. It is characteristic of us descendants and children of one common Celtic stock to love God and one weighter to fully one weighter to the Rev. Mr. Ballard, Rev. Father Flannery, Rev. Mr. Fraser and Rev. Mr. Simpson. The vice-presidents were Mr. Adam Cochrane and Mr. D. K. MacKenwere Mr. Adam Cochrane and Mr. D. K. MacKen-zie, Among the company were Mayor McLarty Dr. Wilson, M. P. P., Sheriff Munro, councillors Roe, Still and Ellison, John McCausland and S. Day, ex-warden of the county, J. Laing, W. Barr, Jas. Currie, M. A. Gilbert, W. Disher, Mr. Empey of Montreal, H. Lake, D. McIntosh, W. F. Crosbie, G. K. Creighton, A. Murray, J. W. Cook, D. Gardiner S. O. Perry, J. A. Bell and R. L. Chandler. The toast of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise coupled with the name of Rev. Mr. Ballard. Rev. Geo. Ballard expressed great pleasure at hav-Rev. Geo. Ballard expressed great pleasure at hav-ing his name connected with the toast. The president had jocularly alluded to the past beneficial influence of Irish Governors-General in this country, and it was universally admitted that, whatever other qualdeeda charity that recommends used to descendants and Christian. It is characteristic of us descendants and children of one common Celtic stock to love God and our neighbor, to follow our chieftain to the battlefield, and to imperil our lives even if neces-sary to save a fellow-being in danger of perishing. (Cheers.) This brotherly love so characteristic of the Scotch race, which is styled clanishness, and which is one of the levers that has contributed so much to the building up and pushing forward of the Scotch people in the race of nations, is only equalled by the intense filial and parental affection that distinguishes the exiled sons of Erin all the was universally admitted that, whatever other quan-ities the Irish possessed, there was a sprightly, laughter-loving genius characterising them that ad-ded much to the hearty good nature of social life. For himself he did not believe in puritanical cant; which was uncongenial to him both as a chergyman which was theorigenial to him both as a congraduation and an Irishman, and he knew that such gatherings as the present enlarged the heart and expanded the better feelings of humanity (loud cheers). One of the noblest of these feelings was patriotism, and he felt confident that all would agree with him when he Scotch people in the race of nations, is only equalled by the intense filial and parental affection that distinguishes the exiled sons of Erin all the world over, for nowhere can a parallel be found to match the noble generosity and tender love which prompts the Irish working-boy, or the modest lovely maid of all work to send across the seas millions st.rling to the comfort and solace of aged parents in the old land. Government statistics show that some years so great a sum as twenty-five million dollars were transmitted by letter to the old folks at home—about the same amount that was aked of the British Parliament for the conquest of Abysinia or the subjugation of King Coffee. (Cheers.) No Irishman could refuse sympathy or cooperation in your religious festival, for the great bulk of Irishmen believe in the Communion of Saints, and revere the name of St. Andrew, aposte and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to said that none of those who came from the Old Country were worse Canadians for being good Scotchmen, Irishmen or Englishmen (cheers). A man who had not sufficient heart in him to ding to his native land could not be trusted in the dark and ms native land could not be trusted in the dark and was no credit to any country. As the American soldiers gathered on certain anniversaries round the past history of the noble old land that gave us birth. He felt as proud as if he were a Scotchman of such of her sons as the heroic Bruce, whose mighty deeds had given liberty to Scotland and left a name and a farm inversibility in the survey of the interval fame imperishable in the annals of history (loud cheers). It gave him great satisfaction to respond cheers). It gave him great satisfaction to respond to this toast, because no people were more loyal than the Irish, none had proved their faithfalness better on many a well-fought field of battle, and no other race could claim closer kinship with their noble Governor-Geueral and the Scottish people than Irishmen (great cheering and laughter). Who were they who gave Scotia a name but the Irish? Was it not a matter of history how the Scoti of olden times went ever from what is now called Ireland and cave their name to the country which they colon many a well-fought field of battle, and no other race could claim closer kinship with their noble Governor-Geueral and the Scottish people than Irishmen (great cheering and laughter). Who were set the name of St. Andrew, apostle in tot a matter of history how the Scott of olden times went ever from what is now called Irelation and gave their name to the country which they col-onized, and even to this day the Gelic spoken by the Highlanders and the lish spoken in the Emeratd Isle are one and the same language. But it should

not be forgotten that Scotland has done something for Ireland in return, for the present model part of the Green Isle was repeopled centuries afterwards by Scots who were descended from the old Irish Celts. God has joined the two countries again, so that with Fundamentation ours one of the greatest, best acd weathinest nations in the world (great cheering). Lord Dufferin had achieved a noble work in this country, and it was only right that Scotland should now send one of her sons to follow in his footsteps, accompanied by a Princess whose only fault is that she is faultless dand cheers.

(loud cheers). Rev. M. Fraser responded to the toast of "St. An-Rev. M. Fraser responded to the toast of "St. An-drew, our Patron Saint; the Day and all who Honor it." He agreed with Mr. Ballard that such meet-ings as these were not opposed te religion, for if they were he would not be present. The patriotic feelings that made people cling to their native land were ennobling, and with all his love for Canada he could not forget old Scotland the land of his boy-hood. After reading some appropriate poetical could not forget old Scotland the land of his boy-hood. After reading some appropriate poetical quotations, Mr. Fraser proceeded to say that we were making this country great and prosperous by the union of our nationalities, and he hoped that we would continue to follow in the footsteps of those who had preceded us, so that the prosperity of the Dominion might go on increasing from the At-lantic to the Pacific. He then resumed his seat amidst hearty cheers.

amidst hearty cheers. The toast list was now committed to the first vice-president, Mr. Cochrane, who said that he was highly pleased to see so many jolly and happy looking faces on this the first time that he had the pleasure of being present at a St. Thomas celebration of the

of being present at a St. Thomas cerebration of the anniversary. "Scotland, the Land of Cakes, Poetry and Litera-ture," was responded to by Rev. Geo. Simpson, who said that he had played truant from his own parish in order to have the pleasure of being present this evening. The subject of the toast was a very wide one, and he would therefore restrict himself to a few words concerning Scottish literature. A chief feature of Scotchmen was that they were men of feature of Scotchmen was that they were men of strong and earnest minds, and these native qualities had no doubt been intensified by the valuable system of education that had so long prevailed in the country. To these circumstances might be attribut-ed the fact that the sons of Scotia had excelled in every branch of literature. Among historical writers they could number Hume, and Smollett and Robertson, ay, and even Macauley, who was only an Englishman by the accident of birth. It would be going too far to claim that all great writers were going too far to claim that all great writers were Scotsmen, and it would be rather questionable to assert, like *Punch*, that Homer was born in Skye, Virgil in Aberdeen, and Socrates in the island of Mull (loud laughter), but it was not the less true that Scotland had a mighty share in all that per-tained to intellectual advancement. She had given Adam Smith and Stewart and Hamilton and Ferrier to philosophy, and in poetry she presented a long galaxy of great names from Barbour down to Burns, whose fame instead of fading increases in lustre day by day until it has taken its place in the very high-est rank. It is only a few years since Alexander Smith died, and even now Robert Buchanan lives to give his sweet strains of song to the world (loud cheers). Song by the President, "My Heart's in the High-

Song by the President, "My Heart's in the High-lands." Mr. John Taylor followed with the song of "Scotland Yet." Sheriff Munro responded to the toast, "Canada, the Land we Live in." There was no part of the world, he said, where Scotchmen could go with a bet-ter chance of success than to this country. He was glad to see so many clergymen present to-night, be-cause two palicion consisted in giving a proper direc. cause true religion consisted in giving a proper direc-tion and channel to the current of society, but he thought that ministers were too apt to speak in the pulpit of wealthy people as if they were in a peril-ous position. It seemed to be rather inconsistent

thize with. Whatever may have been your educa-tion with regard to Ireland and her martyred chil-dren, we have been taught from our childhood to admire and to love the land of Wallace and Bruce. (Cheers.) I was often told that a good deal of al-lowance should be granted to the bigotry of Scotch-men on account of the fearful prejudices against us which they drank in with their mother's milk. I assure you, gentlemen, no such prejudiced educa-tion has been our portion. Our youthful imagina-tion was filled with the poetry, the romance, and the bravery of Scotland in the days of her autonomy and independence. Our fancy fed on the tales of the borders, "Guy Mannering," "The Heart of Mid Lothian," and "The Lady of the Lake." And when seated around the turf fire in the long winter Mid Lothian," and "The Lady of the Lake." And when seated around the turf fire in the long winter evenings, not only were the songs of Moore, our own national bard, rehearsed, but the home circle was enlivened with "Green Grows the Rushes Oh," or "Willie Brewed a Peck o' Malt." (Cheers and laughter.) But our national instincts should more interest us in Scotch than in other nationalities. Are we not of the same old Celtie stock, did not our fathers speak the same old Gaelic tongue, and did not our grandsires worship at the same altar:

not our grandsires worship at the same altar: (Cheers.) History tells us that Scotland was inhabited by the Picts, a wild, intelligent, martial race, which the Roman armies could not subdue. The country went by the name of Pietland, or the land of the Piets, until the year 503, when letters, civilization, and religion came to them across the sea from the shores of the Emerald Isle. (Cheers, and oh, oh.) All ancient writers, whether Pagan or Christian, gave to Ireland the name of Scotia; her sainted and learned sons were known all over Europe by the name of Scots. In the beginning of the sixth century, Erc, King of Dalriada, in the North of Ireland, came with a very numerous colony and settled in Argyle, and almost without opposition or bloodshed estab-lished a very powerful kingdom in the land of the Piets. His cledest son was proclamed King of Stot-land in 503. You will be surprised to hear his name. It war Loarne-more, or the great Lorne, (Cheers.) But Scotland then comprised only the ter-ritory of Aperklebic and received its manne from the city was regretted by all classes of the community, by whom he was regarded with af-fection and respect.—Hamilton Times. BUSINESS NOTICES. Cheers. (Cheers.) But Scotland then comprised only the ter-ritory of Argylshire, and received its name from the sons of the parent Scotia, Ireland, who brought to it culture and letters, refinement in taste, and what is of greater value still, Christian faith and the know-

ledge of the Holy Scripture. (Cheers.) Not many years later came St. Columb, o Columbkill, who built a magnificent monastery in Columbkill, who built a magnificent monastery in the isle of Iona, famed during centuries for the sanctity and the learning of its priests and scholars. St. Donan, from Ireland, spread the Gospel teach-ing amongst the fierce and hardy Piets, and the name of Kildonan is well known in Scotland. St. Cormac visited in his light curricle the islands that encircle Scotland, and Irish saints in a short time il-luminated every portion of the land with the beneficent and saving light of God's true faith. Why then in the name of heaven should any differ-ence or prejudice divide a people so closely united by links so ancient and so sacred ? Why should not the Irish and Scotch people act as brothers on all occasions affecting their autonomy or their nationoccasions affecting their autonomy or their nationality.

One in name, one in fame, Are the sea-divided Gael.

Are the sea-divided Gael. Scotland owes a deep and long-standing debt of gratitude to Ireland. We gave you your religion, your ancient civilization and grandeur as a nation. Let us then, forgetting all the petty rivalries of the hour, shake hands across the centuries over the never to be forgotton glories of Wallace and Bruce, remembering the days when Fergus, and Loarne and Angus were princes of Scotland but sons of the Engerald Isle. Emerald Isle

Thus shall memory often in dreams sublime Catch a glimpse of the days that are over. Thus sighing look thro' the waves of time O'er the long-faded glories they cover. Loud and long-continued cheers.

ADDRESS TO FATHER BRENNAN-HIS REPLY.

The following very flattering address has been sent to Rev. Father Brennan (who, as our readers are aware, has recently been removed to Brantford) by the Catholics of

of happy memory, I learned how earnestly and how zealously we should strive to advance the cause of Catholic education in this country. How cause of Catholic education in this country. How little good can be done if the schools be neglected; how specious are our other labors, and how vainly we build if we regard the education of youth as a matter of secondary consideration. We begin at we build if we regard the education of youth as matter of secondary consideration. We begin at the wrong end to work if we do not begin with the school, since the school is the foundation of the Church as well as of society, and without the school Church as well as of society, and without the school the Church cannot last, because without the school the church itself will soon be left without a congre-gation. If we would judge rightly, therefore, of the progress of religion in a place we must not take the number of churches it contains as our criterion, organized schools and the efforts made to promot the interest of Christian education. Such were the motives that induced me to labor as I did, from the first year I came to Hamilton until the day left it, to improve the condition of the Separate Schools and to raise the standard of education. My My Schools and to raise the standard of education. My consolation now is to know that my work is ap-preciated by those for whom it was performed, and my regret that I was not allowed to continue till it was perfected. I shall never forget Hamilton or the years I spent in it. I shall never re-visit it with out feeling that it is a place in a manner sacred to me; for there I was ordained and there I said my first Mass; there is the scene of my first and all my labors of relicion and education; there repose the

JUST RECEIVED-500 barrels choice, handpicked, winter apples, which I can sell at \$2.50 per barrel. A. MOUNTJOY, City Hall Building, Richmond Street.

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CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS. -- - -

MARKET REPORT.

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THE CATHULIC RECORD, Which has been started purely for the purpose of sustaining CATHOLIC IN-TERESTS, although only a few weeks

1878 - - - 1879

old, is already acknowledged to be the



CANADA,

And on a par with any published in the

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And as we are untrammelled by any political party, we are enabled to give that at tention to Catholic interests so much needed.



THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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The military many of the omes whenever ig a demonstra not be treated is oft repeated aternity" have though some without some mperial doings influence over e the same en n its improvet in money but terations. Ex-but they have hen they like or Paris life is that be know The eye ople. Parisians are and in Paris we ibsidised by the is " for instance ertion from the es which it has given, of enlist-ess it may select tres. The new ery sense a state of its size and cost about £1,-be formed of it, e theatre really situdes, and has studes, and has fourteen years. ry kind, perhaps ne best judge of re will seat 2,200 ing is but small the entire build-the world. The the world. The le, wide marble reaching even he columns and cently decorated whole length of the gorgeously le airy passage rehitectural dis d conception. It ers to leave their able, and converor this purpose. essity, as there is , and that is that ed. I have aled. I have al-used externally n't think I menduced from and ne Opera House nguishing to be ecial application

to another sphere of usefulness, we who have been witnesses of the good effects of your labors in this city cannot see you depart without making you aware how much your efforts in the cause of religion and education have been appreciated. For the last six or seven years you have been the Local Super-intendent of the Separate Schools of Hamilton and ducing that time they steadily improved until they during that time they steadily improved, until they have now attained a high standard of excellence of which you may well feel proud, for it attests the good results of the hard work and earnestness with which you devoted yourself to their wants and which you devoted yoursel to herr, while and watched over their interests, and it is to evince our appreciation of these great services that we now ad-dress you and ask your acceptance of this purse. But we beg that you will not measure our regard by the value of the gift, for many of those for whom by the value of the gut, for many of those for whom you have done most are they who, though full of gratitude, can only repay you with their fervent prayers. We earnestly hope that your health will bear up under the assiduous duties now imposed upon you, and that you may long be spared to minister to the welfare of those under your care. On behalf of the Catholics of Hamilton, (Signed)

WM. HARRIS, ALEX. H. MOORE, JOHN DILLON, CORNELIUS DONOVAN, HENRY ARLAND. P. RONAN, W. MELODY, D. SMITH. D. SMITH, A. C. Best, N. J. Power, G. P. MAGANN, F. BURDETT. JAMES DILLON, K. FITZPATRICK, JOHN RONAN, M. D. HEALEY,

THE REPLY.

Rev. Father Brennan has transmitted the follow-

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Toropto Street Market.

Bartey, 55c, to 90c, Wheat-Spring, 70c, to 85c, red winter, 80c, to 80c, Treadwell, 85c, to 87c; Delh, 75c, to 94c, Oats, 28c, to 32c, Peas, 55c, to 90c, Hogs, 83 50, Flour-Superfine, 83 25; Spring extra, 83 70; extra, 84 00; superior, 8445. Butter, ic. to 10c.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Our Choir. There's Jane Sophia, And Ann Maria, With Obadiah, And Jedekiah, In our choir.

6

And Jane Sophia soprano sings So high you'd think her volce had wings To soar above all earthly things, When she leads off on Sunday; While Ann Maria's alto choice Brings out in such harmonious voice Brings out in such harmonious voice And wish she'd sing till Monday.

Then Obadiah's tenor high Is unsurpassed beneath the sky— Just hear him sing 'S weet By and By," And you will sit and wonder ; While Jedekiah's bass profound Gees down so low it Jars the ground, And wakes the schoes miles around, Like distant rolling thunder.

Talk not to us of Patit's fame, of Nicolini's tenor tame, of Cary's alto-but a name-Of Whitney's ponderous basso ! They sing no more like Jane Sophia, And Jaebkiah in our choir, Than cats sing like Tommaso!

SERMON BY REV. FATHER MOLPHY.

DELIVERED IN THE R. C. CHURCH, STRATH-ROY, SUNDAY EV'G, DEC. 1, '78.

From the Western Despatch.

For my flesh is meat indeed : and my blood i drink indeed. He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood, abideth in me and I in him. St. John, vi. 56 and 57.

This evening on the occasion of your presence at the benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, I consider it appropriate to speak of the presence of our Blessed Lord in the Holy sacrament of the Eucharist. Our catechism tells us that the Blessed Eucharist is the body and blood, soul and divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ under the appearances of bread and wine. We read in the Holy Scripture that at his last supper He took bread into His sacred hands and blessed and broke and gave to His apostles saying : "Take ye and eat. This is my body. And taking the chalice, He gave thanks, and gave to them saying : Drink ye all of this ; for this is my to them saying : Drink ye all of this; for this is my blood of the new Testament, which shall be shed for flesn and drinketh my blood, says our Lord, "abid many, for the remission of sins." The Catholic doctrine founded upon this language of our Lord is; that the bread and wine which He used were changed into His own sacred flesh and blood, and that when He said to His Apostles, "Do this for a commemoration of me," St. Luke, xxi, 19, He left to His Apostles and to their lawful successors, the priests of the Catholic Church, the same power which He Himself exercised. It is, therefore, the belief of the Catholic Church that when the Holy sacrafice of the Mass is offered up by the priest at the altar, the bread and wine are truly changed into Christ's own body and blood.

Let us now examine the Scripture proof that this was the meaning of our Blessed Lord's words, and for this purpose we shall consider, first, His promise that He would institute the Most Blessed Eucharist. and the would institute the Most Blessed Eucharist, 2nd, His fulfilment of the promise so solemnly made. First, then, let us turn to the promise that He would institute this august sacrament. It is found recorded in the 6th chapter of St. John's gos-pel. A multitude of five thousand persons is listen-ing to His instructions. They are in want of food and two fishes; when all have eaten, twelve baskets of fragments were taken up. There is a wonderful resemblance between this niracle and the blessed Eucharist. In the former, all eat what they require and yet more fragments are taken up than existed before they began to eat, and in the In the former, all eat what they require and yet more fragments are taken up than existed before they began to eat, and in the Holy Eucharist all who receive Holy Communion receive Christ whole and entire, nevertheless Christ is not diminished, but remains whole and entire in the consecrated particles which are observed to the terms and drinking the consecrated particles which are observed to the terms and drinking the consecrated particles which are observed to the terms and drinking the consecrated particles which are observed to the terms and drinking the consecrated particles which are observed to the terms and drinking the consecrated particles which are observed to the terms and the would not have spoken the consecrated particles which are observed to the terms and the terms are the spoken the consecrated particles which are observed to the terms and the terms are the terms are the terms and the terms are terms are the terms are terms are the terms are terms are terms are terms are the terms are ter is not diminished, but remains whole and entire in the consecrated particles which are placed in the tabernacle. The miracle of the loaves and the fishes was a visible one to all who partock of the food which our Lord distributed. They were anxious on account of it to make Him then king, but He seek-ing no wordly honor fled from them across the sea of eating His body *indeed* and drinking. Fourthly, The future tense employed by our Lord when he says "The bread that I will give is my flesh for the life of the world "years 5% shows that He will carry account of it to make Him their king, but He seek-ing no wordly honor fled from them across the sea of Tiberias, and the multitude took ship and fol-lowed Him to insist on bestowing upon Him these worldly honors. He, instead of accepting the prof-fored dignities, raises their minds to the considera-fored dignities, raises their minds to the considera-fored dignities, raises their minds to the necessidera-fored dignities, raises the minds to the necesside the minds the necesside the minds the necesside the minds the necesside the minds the necesside the tion of God's great power. He insists on the neces-sity of their unreserved belief in him. "Amen, amen I say unto you: he that believeth in me, hath everlasting life," verse 47. It is therefore evident that He intends to promulgate a doctrine difficult of belief. He foreshadows that He is Him-self the bread which he will give for the life of the world "I am the bread of life." verse 48. Your fathers did eat manna in the desert; verse 45. "Four fathers did eat manna in the desert; and they died," verse 49, the bread which He is to give is therefore superior to the miraclous bread on which the Israel-ites were nourished for 40 years in the desert. In verse 50, He says: "This is the bread which cometh down from heaven : that if any one eat of it, he may not die." An eternal reward is therefore promised to those who partake of the bread which He intends to give for our food. In verse 51 He says ; "I am the living bread, which came down from heaven." From this it is evident that He is Himself the bread, the food of which we are to partake in order to obtain eternal life. "If any man eat of this bread he shall live forever; and the bread which 1 will give, is my flesh for the life of the world," verse 52. Here He repeats again that He is Himself the bread of which we must partake that we may obtain life eventasting; and concludes, by assuring us, that the bread which he promises to give, is *His flesh*; that *very flesh* which He gave " for the life of the world," which assertion, in its plain and obvious sense, so clearly establishes His Real Presence in the heavenly bread He speaks of, that it seems impossible to find words to express it more strongly. In fact, the Jews naturally understood Him in this sense, that He meant to give them this real firsh to eat; but as they could not understand how this should be done, they could not understand how this should be done, and would not, in the simplicity of faith, believe it upon His word, "they strove among themselves, saying : how can this man give us His flesh to cat? verse 53. They find it a hard doctrine to believe. Our Lord Himself by insisting beforehand on the necessity of faith in His words, and on the necessity of believing implicitly in what He taught as the interpreter of His Adorable Father's will manifests terpreter of this Adorable Father's will manness that He intends to indicate a doctrine difficult of belief. It is not then to be wondered at, if the Church established by our Lord, for the purpose of teaching all nations all things that He taught, should doctrine difficult of belief, for the church teaches what was received from our Lord Himself. It is a doctrine hard to be believed, because it involves a miracle incomprehensible to the human intollect. Modern sectaries teach a doctrine on this which is not difficult of belief. They teach aubject that while we eat bread and drink wine, sacrament ally consecrated, we should remember Christ and His death ; but this is not the doctrine hard to be be-ieved which our Lord inculcates. The Catholic food of our souls. His words certainly imply all mounted on his hind-legs.

What would be his answer ? He would say some-thing like this: "Dear friends, you have misunder-stood what I have read. Our Lord does not mean that He will give you really His flesh to eat and His blood to drink. He means that you will eat bread and drink wine andwill remember Him while you are doing so." This would be a doctrine very easy to be understood. Let us now see if our Lord an-swers the difficulty in the same way. Our Lord says: "Amen, amen, I say unto you, unless you eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink His blood, you shall not have life in you," verse 54. Our the flesh of the Son of man, and drink His blood, you shall not have life in you," verse 54. Our Lord instead of answering the difficulty as does the Protestant missionary to China, impresses still more strongly than before the doctrine that the eating of His flesh and the drinking of His blood are neces-sary for the attainment of eternal life. In this liter-al sense the Jews received our Lord's words and in this literal sense he answered them. He had told them that they should eat His flesh and drink His blood in order to have life everlasting. They made a difficulty of accepting such teaching, and our blessed Lord insisting on the necessity of a complete faith in His teaching as the messenger of His eterfaith in His teaching as the messenger of His eter-nal Father, reiterates in terms stronger than before the doctrine which He had already inculcated. How different is the teaching of our blessed Lord from that of the missionary to China of whom I

from that of the missionary to China of whom I have already spoken. Bat our divine Saviour not content with the above proof of His Real Presence, goes on in the follow-ing verses to repeat it again and again, every one more strongly affirming it than the time before. "He that eateth my flesh," says He, "and drinketh my blood hath everlasting life, and I will raise him up at the last day," verse 55. The body and blood of Christ is alone the true life of our souls, and the everyse of encodesting life in the world to come ; con-Christ is alone the true life of our souls, and the source of everlasting life in the world to come ; con-sequently the possessing this *life overlasting*, by eat-ing His flesh and drinking His blood, necessarily implies our eating His real flesh and drinking His real blood : for how could we possess Christ as the everlasting life of our soul, if we eat and drink noth-ing hat a figure : and therefore. It are not source of the sou evenasting file of our sour, if we cat and drink holi-ing but a figure ; and, therefore, He goes on to give this as the reason of what He last said : " For my flesh is meat indeed," verse 56. How could He give us indeed, in reality, His flesh and blood if He gives eth in me and I in him," verse 57. How strongly does this also confirm His Real Presence? By giv-ing us His real flesh and blood, He is Himself reing us His real fiesh and blood, He is Amissin re-ceived within us, and abides in us, and we living by this spiritual food abide in Him. But this text would evidently be false did He give nothing but a figure ; for how could He be said to abide in us and we in for how could He be said to abide in us and we m Him, if He be not there t "As the living Father hath sent me, and I live by the Father; so he that eateth me, the same also shall live by me," verse 58. It is a great reality that the living Father sent His divine Son to redeem the world. It is a great reality that God the Son lives by the Father. Here are two great realities, and God the Son Himself de-clares that the reality of His presence in the Holy Father is the reality of His presence in the Holy Eucharist is the same as His mission from the Father and as His co-existence with the Father. "This is the bread that came down from heaven. Not as your fathers did eat manna, and died. He that eat this bread shall live forever," verse 59. In this verse our divine Saviour sums up the doctrine He has already delivered, The bread which He intends to give is superior to the miraculous manna. Life everlasing is promised to the worthy recipient of this bread, but the manna only gave life in this

53. The contrast between eating and drinking, eat-ing His body and drinking His blood, makes it clear that a reality and not a mere figure is meant. Th disciples of our blessed Lord understand Him to mean the reality of eating His flesh and drinking His blood, and therefore some of them, although by their lose intercourse with Him they were aware of his miraculous powers and of His divine mission murmured against the doctrine which He taught and the sacred evangelist tells us that they refused and the sacred evangelist tells to believe His teaching on this occasion, "m therefore, of His disciples hearing it said : saying is hard, and who can hear it" verse 61. 'many His own disciples our blessed Lord was always care ful to explain His doctrine in a way which could no be misunderstood ; bu ton this occasion He leaves then under the impression that He means the reality as they thought he meant it. He does not tell them my disciples you have misunderstood my meaning I only intended that you should eat bread and drink wine and remember me while doing so, as the mis-sionary to China, already mentioned, would say to sionary to China, already mentioned, would say to his unbelieving audience. Our Lord on the coutrary repeats more strongly than before the nece sity of eating in reality His body and o His body and of blood. His answer drinking in reality his blood. His answer to the unbelieving disciples is : "But Jesus knowing in Himself that His disciples murmured at this, said to them: Doth this scandalize you? If then you shall see the Son of man ascend up where he was be-fore?" Verses 62 and 63. What is the meaning of this answer, "Doth this scandalize you?" It means will you not believe me while I am on earth, after all the miracles which you have witnessed, will you all the miracles which you have witnessed, will you not believe that I can fulfil my promise to give to my faithful disciples my body and my blood for the food of their souls? If you do not believe me while I am present with you, still less will you believe me when I shall be scated at the right hand of my Father, in my Heavenly Kingdom. It is a remarkable fact that these words of our livine Saviour constitute a prophetic answer to an objection against the Real Presence which is raised objection against the Real Presence which is raised m the Church of England book of Common Prayer. The book of Common Prayer states that our Blessed Lord is not in the Holy Eucharist, for He is in

church teaches that Christ meant what He said ; that He meant that he would really give, for the food of our souls, His own sacred flesh and blood. Thus we can understand the difficulty which the Jews raised : "How can this man give us His flesh to eat?" ver. 53. Let us suppose that a Protestant mission ary were reading this passage of Holy Scripture to a heathen audience in China and that he were inter-rupted by his heathen auditors with the question : "How will your God give us His flesh to cat?" What would be his answer ? He would say some-thing like this : "Dear friends, you have misunderthen, our divine Saviour had not intended that this interpretation should be placed upon His words, He would certainly have guarded the church which He Himself established and over which He pro-mised that the gates of hell should not prevail, against so false an interpretation of His own words. The conclusion is that when He promised His flesh as meet indeed and His blood as drink indeed. He conclusion is that when He promised His flesh as meat indeed and His blood as drink indeed, He

meant that His words betaken as a great reality. So far we have considered the promise of our Blessed Lord that He would institute the Real Pre sence. Let us now see how He put His promis

sence. Let us now see how He put His prom-into execution. We turn to the Gospels of St. Matt. xxvi. 26, St. Mark, xiv. 22, St. Luke xxii. 19, and we find that is tring at His last supper with His apostles, He took first the bread into His hands, blessed and broke and gave to His apostles, saving : "Take ye and eat; this is my body." And taking into His hands the cup containing wine, He likewise gave thereof to them, saying : "Drink ye all of this; for this is my blood of the New Testament which shall be shed for many for the remission of sins." The Apostles naturally received these words as the fulfilment of the promise which he had already made. This is why they exhibit no surprise. They receive His the promise which he had already made. This is why they exhibit no surprise. They receive His words as the expression of a divine truth. There is nothing to show that there is a metaphor in our Lord's words, in fact a metaphor of eating His body and drinking His blood would be abhorrent to them, for such a metaphor was, among the Hebrews, em-ployed only to the commission of a great crime. Our Blessed Lord is at this time on the very eve of His death Ha is about to leave His anosthes His His death, He is about to leave His apostles His last will and testament. He is establishing a sacra-ment for the constant use of His Church. It is then ment for the constant use of His Church. It is then a time when, above all other times, we should ex-pect His language to be clear and explicit. Cer-tainly if we accept the Catholic interpretation of His words His language is clear. He means to work a wonderful miracle in order that His faithful dis-ciples, till the end of the world, may be consoled for His apparent absence from them by the conscious-ness of His constant presence with them. The pre-sence of our Blessed Lord in the Eucharist is the life of the Catholic Church to this day. It is this sense of our Blessed Lord in the Eucharist is the life of the Catholic Church to this day. It is this which brings adorers to visit our Blessed Lord pre-sent in our tabernacles. It is this consciousness of His presence in the tabernacle of the Catholic Church which causes the difference between the Church which causes the difference between the warm devotion of the Catholic and the dreary cold-ness of those who are outside of her pale. Dr. Horne, in common with other unbelievers in the Real Presence, has stated that the Syriac language in which our Lord spoke had no word to express "represents," and that therefore when He wished to say this represents my body and this represents my blood. He was obliged by the idiom of the lan-mage to say. "This is my hody and this is per my blood, He was obliged by the idiom of the lan-guage to say: "This is my body and this is my blood." In answer to this it is sufficient to state that the learned Oriental scholar, Cardinal Wiseman, produced from the classic writers of the Syriac lan-guage over forty words which have the meaning to "represent," so that if our Lord had intended to signify that the bread represented His body and the man His blood the language would have afterded signify that the bread represented ris body and the wine His blood, the language would have afforded Him ample means to express His meaning. Since, then, He declared the reality by saying, "This is my body, this is my blood," He manifested His will to change the bread and wine into His body and head blood But has He the power to make the wonderful

change ? At the very first sight it will appear a blasphemy to limit the power of our Lord. Is he not one of the Three Persons of the adorable Trintiv? Is not His power infinite? Is He not one of the Persons of the God-head who created the universe out of nothing? Our Blessed Lord at the marriage feast of Cana of Galilee changed water marriage feast of Cana of Galilee changed water into wine. He did this merely by an act of His will. He did not say, "Let this water be changed into wine." He merely ordered that the vessels containing water should be borne to the steward of the feast, and when the steward tasted he found that it was wine. If he had said, "This is wine," cer-tainly He should be believed on account of His nower and authority, even though the change had shooting than that when he wanted to." "What did he do?" "What did he do?" how and automy, even though the dange had not been visible to mortal eyes; but at His last sup-per, holding in His hands what appeared to be bread, He declares, "this is my body," should we not then believe Him on His word and accept it as His body because He had said so. Decause He had said so. Objections are frequently urged against the Real Presence of our Lord in the blessed Fucharist because the humiliation is so great that God should be under the appearance of our corporal food. Infidels make the same objection against the divinity of Christ himself. In fact every section which you are accustomed to have here the against the Real Presence is equally applicable against the Real Presence is equally applicable against Christ's divinity. We hear it said that in against the deal i result is to planny applicators against Christ's divinity. We hear it said that in the blessed Eucharist Christ is reviled and ill-treated by scoffers. Was he not also ill-treated by scoffers when He dwelt on earth in human form? We hear the objection raised that it is too humiliating that the Lord of all glory should be under the appear-ance of our corporal food. Did not the same God of all glory take upon Himself human infirmities and suffer under the appearance of a criminal on the cross? It was love for man that induced our blessed Lord to assume human flesh and endure all the hardships and suffering he underwent on Calvary. If, then, this man is to benefited by His continual residence on earth, may it not be expected that His love for us will induce Him to remain on our altars? We have his assurance that He does so. When the unbelieving disciples, spoken of in the 6th chapter of St. John's Gospel, refused to believe in this wonof St. John's Gospel, refused to believe in this won-derful mystery which He revealed to them; when they said "This saying is hard and who can hear it," and when they turned from our Lord and as the evangelist expresses it, "walked no more with Him," He asked His apostles, "will you also go away?" St. Peter in the name of all:—"Lord, to whom shall we go; Thou hast the word of eternal life." With Peter and his colleagues the Catholic confidently takes his stand. On this subject the Catholic has no rude impertinent questions to propose. We ask not with the impicus sophist of the age, "How can it be possible that a hungry multitude of five thou-sand persons are fed with five loaves and two fishes, and that more fragments should remain than existed before they began to eat?" We inquire not again with the unbelieving Jew and with the unbe-lieving Christian, "How can this man give us His flesh to eat?" We are sure that whatsoever Jesus Christ vouchsafed to promise, He is faithful and superabundantly powerful to perform, and when He said that He would give us Hisflesh to eat, "we have believed and we have known" that He has fulfilled the promise. Let the mystery then present what difficulties it may—let the infidel blaspheme it, or the unbelieving Claistian ridicule this dogma of our faith, we will ever bow in conscious submission to the God that revealed it, and be ready from our heaven. Our Blessed Lord anticipated this objec-tion by informing us that it would be made a diftion by informing us that it would be made a dif-ficulty against His Real Presence in the Blessed Eucharist, because He is in heaven. He Himself have been have revealed in, and be ready from our hearts to exclaim with the confidence of Peter, "Lord, to whom shall we go—Thou alone hast the words of eternal life " Eucharist, because He is in heaven. He Himself answered this objection. Our Lord knew the in-terpretation which the Universal Church would

RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

A man may be said to be in a stew when you make his blood boil.

The father who in a passion chastises his son is truly like him that beateth the heir.

Never interpret social maxims too literally. To "speed the parting guést" it is not essential that you kick him down stairs.

The thinest skin known is the skin of a tooth by which people occasionally make such narrow scape

How to rise: Resolve you will, take a long breath, kick off the clothes and make a bound for the mid-dle of the room, cold or no cold.—Chiago Journal. The man who resolves on this subject is lost. The only way is to quit thinking and kick off the covers. —Cincipneti Commercial -- Cincinnati Commercial.

The artist on the Graphic who has the handling of pictures of war always has three or four officers in front of the men, waving their swords and foam-ing at the mouth. Some one should tell him that in-fantry officers are always in the rear of the line, and they never forget their positions, either.

"As you do not belong to our parish," said a gentleman to a begging sailor, with a wooden leg, "I cannot think of relieving you." "Sir," replied the tar with an air of heroism, "I lost my leg fight-ing for all parishes,"

A Useful Hint.—Gentleman—"How much, cap-by?" Coldy—"Two chillings sir," Gantleman by?" Cabby—"Two shillings, sir." Gentleman, "Nonsense, cabman, the distance is under three miles ; your fare is eighteenpence-there it is." Cab by-" Well if you knew, why did you ask?"

What do you ask for this sketch?" said Sir Josh Reynolds to an old picture-dealer, whose portfolio he was looking over. "Twenty guineas, your honor." Twenty pence, I suppose you mean?" "No, sir; it is true I would have taken twenty pence for it this morning, but if you think it worth looking at, all the worid will think it worth buying." Sir Joshua ordered him to send the sketch home, and cave bim the money. gave him the money.

James I., in his progress into England, was enter-tained at Lumley Castle, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough. A relation of the noble earl was very proud in showing and explaining to his Majesty an immense genealogical chart of the family, the pedi-gree of which he carried back rather farther than the greatest strength of the credulity would allow. "I guide faith man," says the King, "it may be they are very true, but I did na ken before that Adam's name was Lumley.

TOM POTTER'S SHOOTING.

They had been talking about the remarkable performance of Dr. Carver, the marks man who shoots with a rifle, glass balls, which are sent into the air as fast as a man can throw them. Presently, Abner Byng, who was sitting by, said:

"That's nothing."

"What is nothing?" "Why, that shooting. Did you ever know

Tom Potter?" "No.

"Well, Potter was the best hand with a rifle ever saw; beat that man Carver all hollow. I'll tell you what I've seen Potter do. You know, maybe, along here in the cherry season Mrs. Potter would want some cherries to preserve, so Tom'd pick' em for her, and how to you think he'd stone 'em?' "I don't know. How?"

"Why' he'd fill his gun with bird-shot and get a boy to drop a half bushel of cherries at one time from the roof of the house. As they came down he'd fire and take the stones clean

"Why, Jim Miller—did you know him? No? Well, Tom made a bet once with Jim that he

[FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13.

PUZZLER'S CORNER.



"Aye ! be as merry as you can."

We cordially invite contributions to this corner, with the name and address of each contributor Answers will appear two weeks after each set of

Solutions must reach us by the "Monday" previous

"PUZZLER," "Catholic Record" Office,

388 Richmond Street, London Ont.

PRIZES TO PUZZLERS,

PRIZES TO PUZZLEAR, To be awarded on St. Patrick's Day, 1879. 1st. Prize, a handsome Bible: value \$10. 2nd. The Life of the Biessed Virgin; value, \$5. 2nd. The Life of the Biessed Virgin; value, \$5. 3rd. The CATHOLE RECORD for one year, value \$2. 4th. The CATHOLE RECORD for one year, value \$2. If preferred, any book of the same value from Sad-lier's list will be sant instead of prizes, 1.2 and 4. To encourage our young friends, we allow them to compete for all the prizes, while not more than two will be awarded to competitors over 18 years of age. We hope our youthful readers will, for their own Im-provement, take a special interest in the "Corner."

LOOK OUT for the CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the RECORD. There will be a special PUZZLER'S COR-NER, with puzzles of peculiar interest, and additions to the prize list.

54. DIAMOND PUZZLE.

- A vowel. A Latin prefix used in English. The name of a Greek letter. A name applied to an Island in the eastern hemi-renowned for many heroes and Saints. Denotes magic power. A city in England, remarkable for its grand an-Cathedral.
- A letter which expresses the name of a river in
- A retter value of the whole of this divined, A gen within a gen you'll flud, And both most precious of their kind. CORA.

55. A LATIN SENTENCE.

Translate; Ne, frater, et abollas meam et tuam suam.

56. ENIGMA.

I travel with chaise, with carriage, with ear, I go with them when driven near or far; But though always present, 1 never am seen, For my color is neither blae, red, white nor green The coachman without me can't possibly drive, Though, I fear I am no use either when I arrive. Or going or coming yet I must be there, With Railway car, sulky or carraige and pair, I am still an object subject to sense, If Tm sometimes awkward, I mean no offence, MAGGIE O,

57. DIAMOND PUZZLE.

A consonant. A Jewish measure. A Christmas evergreen. A hero. One of the plagues of Egypt. Said to be "the lord of creation." Said to be "the lord of creation."

A consonant. he centrals of this diamond read downwards, then s, give the name of a Scotch Patriot, ROSEMAY,

58. CHARADE.

A word of comfort oft applied When in a corner close you hide : Reverse the word; how changed it seems ! Terrific weapons, now it means. KATE o. A slight error was made in No. 49 last week, so we rect it this week and give two weeks for its solution.

49. ANAGRAM

2 I's: 1 S: and 1 B: What bird can you make of me?

59. MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

The base and perpendicular of a right angled trian-gle are in the ratio to each other of 35;12; and the right angle is 350 rf. distant from the middle of the hypothemuse. Find the three sides. 60.

Find 2 whole numbers such that their sum is a uare number, and the sum of their squares a cube.

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to publication.

Address :

place upon His words. He knew that the Church in all ages and in all places would believe that He

could shoot the buttons off of his own coat tail by aiming in the opposite direction, and Jim Miller took him up. "Did he do it?

"Do it! He fixed himself in position and aimed at a tree in front of him. The ball hit the tree, caromed, hit the corner of the house, caromed, struck a lamp-post, caromed, and flew behind Tom, and nipped the button off as slick as a whistle. You bet he did it." "That was fine shooting." "Yes, but I've seen Tom Potter beat it.

I've seen him stand under a flock of wild pigeons-billions of them coming like the wind-and kill 'em so fast that the front of the flock never passed a given line, but turned over and fell down, so that it looked like a brown and feathery Niagara. Tom did it by having twentythree breech-loading rifles, and a boy to load 'em. He always shot with that kind. "You say you saw him do this sort of

shooting?

"Yes, sir; and better than that, too. Why, I'll tell you what I've seen Tom Potter do. I saw him once set up an India-rubber tar-get at three hundred feet, and hit a bull's-eye twenty-seven times a minute with the same ball. He would hit the target, the ball would bounce back right into the rifle barrel just as Tom had clapped on a fresh charge of powder, and so he kept her a-going backwards and forwards until at last he happened to move his gun and the bullet missed the muzzle of the barrel. It was the biggest thing I ever saw; the very biggest-except one."

"What was that?"

"Why, one day I was out with him when he was practising, and it came on to rain. Tom didn't want to get wet, and we had no umbrella, and what do you think he did?' "What?"

"Now what do you think that man did to keep dry?

"I can't imagine."

"Well, sir, he got me to load his weapons for him, and I pledge you my word, although it began to rain hard, he hit every drop that came down, so that the ground for about eight feet around us was as dry as punk. It was beautiful, sir: beautiful."

And then the company rose up slowly and passed out, one by one, each man eyeing Abner, and looking solemn as he went by; and when they had gone Abner looked queerly for a moment, and said to me:

"There's nothing I hate so much as a liar. Give me a man who is the friend of the solid truth and I'll tie to him."-Max Adeler.

SOLUTIONS, 42 TO 46. 42. LONDON

O D E S S A N A N K I N DINANT

NANTES

PROSPERITY. 44. IRELAND. CROWN, CROW, ROC, ROW.

45. CROWN, CROW, BCC, ROW. 45. The numbers are evidently proportioned to 1,809, 2,880, 3209, and therefore, to the quotients of these when divided by300 their G. C. M., vlz., to 5, 8, 9... Let the first=x the others will be $\frac{5}{5}$, $\frac{5}{8}$. The product of these 3. multiplied by x, vlz., $\frac{72x4}{25} = 1800$. Sin pl'fy ... $x4\pm 625$... x=5 and $\frac{5}{5}$, $\frac{5}{5}$ equal respectively 8, 9 and these with 5 are the required answer. MAGGIE O.

The form and Amica, each solve 42, 43, 41, 45, 45 (mathematical), A slight error occurs in the last, 5j points each. The numbers published were 65, 154. Try to discover easy solutions like Puzzlers, and you will be less liable to mistake.

Maggie O., T.B. and Kate O. solve 42, 43, 44, 45, 45, (ma-nematical), 5 points each, your solutions of No. 45, are articularly good: so we select Maggie's for publica-

particularly good : so we select Maggie's for publica-tion. Geometrician solves 42, 43, 44, 45, and 45 (Mathemati-eal.) In the last there is a serious error; but we allow point for obtaining the answer, 41 points. Detashot, the same as Maggie and Kete, except a par-donable but real error in last. 41 points. The prob-lem does not authorize you to divide by the 6, C, M, and assume that the quotients form the answer. We use your Latin puzzle with some change. The Geometrical problem is not exact, We have used it, however, in constructing a new one. Thanks for both hints.

however, in constructing a second one, but it would hints. *Anicer*; your last puzzle was a good one, but it would be rather hard for all our puzzlers to learn a foreign language every week. *Maggie* 0. *Kate* 0. and *Rasemay* we use your puzzles which are good ones. *Rosemay* try the solutions next

which are good ones. *Rosemay* ity the solutions next time. We think you could do well at them. *Elia*: solves 42, 45, 44, 55, 445(mathematical). 4 points, Same error as *Decidshot*. Try not to be so late *Ella*, as it inconveniences the Puzzler,

... -----

Alminston Nerrs.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, is on our exchange list. In age, it is but a trifle in advance of the News. It is remarkably well edited, and is evidently under the supervision of an exper-ienced hand. Devoted almost exclusively to the interests of the Roman Catholic Church, in Canada, it is as yet free from narrow minded bigotry, and in this respect may well be patterned after by many denominational journals of Protestantism.

London Free Press.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD .--- The new enterprise of a Catholic organ for the West is one that has been well received by the public to be specially addressed. According to promise, the RECORD made its apper-ance yesterday, and justifies the promises made in its prospectus, and the expectations of its friends. The original matter exhibits considerable boldness, and the selections appear to be well suited to the

FRIDAY DECEMBER 13.7

IRISH NEWS. HOME-RULE MOVE-MENT.

LETTER FROM MR. BUTT, M. P.

To the Electors of the City of Limerick.

Fellow-Citizens and Fellow-Countrymen; The present position of Irish politics is such that I believe it to be a duty incumbent upon me to place before you, and, through you, before the Irish people, the views I take of that position, and of the prospects of the national cause. Let me first discharge an obligation which I owe to you, the fulfilment of which has been too long deferred. Six months have now elapsed since, in reply to an appeal which I made to you, I received that address, the memory of which will never be effaced from my heart. I never can forget your generous appreciation, far beyond my deserts, of any services that I have been able to render the country, the trust and confidence you expressed in me, and the terms of eulogy in which you conveyed to me your wish that I should continue to be your representative and should retain my position in relation to the guidance of the Irish Parliamentaay party and generally of the Home-Rule cause. It seems strange that it is only now that I am ex-

pressing my acknowledgments of your kindness. The truth is, I was led to believe that your address would come to me in a formal shape, and, under some misapprehension, I waited for this to reply. Since the close of the session I have been in constant hopes of being able personally to thank you. But although a delay has thus occured in the expression of my feelings, when I read that address, and the language in which you assigned me a place in the history of our country beside those whose names are written for ever on its page-the signatures attached to it of men whose good opinion would be in itself the reward of the labors of a life, when I saw the long list of signatures which recorded the good opinion of a people as high-minded, as intelligent, and as patriotic as the people of any city upon earth, among the signatures of those who fill the place of authority in your ancient and historic city, headed by your chief magistrate; and may I say, above all, when I saw that the first name atached to that address was that of the distinguished prelate who so worthily presides in your city over the Church to which the great mass of the people belong-with that signature, followed as it was by those of the clergy, of whose virtues and learning it would be presumption in me to speak, I felt that, however exaggerated might be the estimate you had formed of me, yet to receive such a testimony from such men was more than compensation for all the toils and sacrifices and anxieties which any efforts toils and sacrifices and anxieties which any efforts of mine to serve my country have brought with them. I regarded the expression of your wish that I should not adhere to my resolution of retiring from the place I had occupied in public was a com-mand. I obeyed that command the more confid-ently because I felt that when you assigned to my name a place on the page of our country's history you gave me the highest assurance that you would sustain me in maintaining the honor and dignity of our country as the precious inheritance was handed our country as the precious inheritance was handed down to us by the great men who have gone before us. When you told me that the chances and changes of political life had made my humble name one to of political life had made my humble name one to be remembered in future times in association with your own proud memories of fame, I knew that you would be as jealous of my honor as of your own; that you would never wish me to place my-self in any position by which I would compromise in the judgment of another generation that name; that you would not ask me to accept responsibility without authority, or permit myself to appear as guiding a cause over the conduct of which I zeally exercised no control.

and dispassionately review the present position of Irish affairs, and on that review to ask of every Irish affairs, and on that review to ask of every Irishman to judge what course is most likely to serve the interests of his native land. Of the extent to which division has proceeded we have no difficul-ty in judging. At the meeting held in the Rotunda on the evening of the 22nd of last month a resolu-tion was adopted to which I ask the earnest attention of every one who desires to understand our present situation: After referring to the inactivity of the Home-Rule League and other matters, with which I may deal hereafter, this resolution proceeds: "We declare our solemn conviction that to secure "We declare our solemn conviction that to seen the success of the Home-Rule cause it is essential that the constituencies should return only members who will pledge themselves to carry out in Parlia-ment the policy of sustained action heretofore pur-sued by our most energetic and trusted members." Such by our most chergere and what this resolution There can be no doubt of what this resolution means. The mover of the resolution in his speech introducing it said, frankly and fairly : "I told you in plain language the resolution intends to commit you to the policy of Biggar and Parnell."

sion which has arisen to be very needless and a very mischievous one; but what I wish to do is to calmly

you to the policy of Biggar and Parnell." Indeed, a subsequent resolution very plainly in-dicated the meaning of "sustained and very vigor-ous policy." It was as follows: "That in the event of the Government attempting to carry out their threats of suspending, expelling, or imprisoning any Irish member, and thereby temporarily disfranchus-ing an Irish constituency, we trust that a sufficient Irish member, and thereby temporary dimensional ing an Irish constituency, we trust that a sufficient number of his colleagues will be found to resent such conduct by stopping further Government basi-ness until the member thus deprived of his rights has been reinstated in them ; and we recommend this question to the consideration of the patriotic Constituencies." The resolusion, therefore, means a call upon the

The resolution, therefore, means a can upon the Irish constituents to discard all the representatives who will not accept a pledge to pursue a certain line of conduct which every one perfectly understands, and which may lead to the imprisonment or the ex-nel ice of the member unwaited it.

and which may lead to the imprisonment of the ex-pulsion of the member pursuing it. It is with great regret I have seen that the spirit of this resolution has been acted on. If Mr. Par-nell be correctly reported, he said at a tenant meet-ier is Received and the last due to the theory of the ing in Roscommon on Sunday last that : "If they wanted to carry the land question the mode of pro-cedure should be very different from what it had been. Men should be sent to Parliament to support the Obstructive party, and then they would be as-sured of victory."

sured of victory." I do not think any one has a right to complain of If Mr. Parnell believes that the adoption of this what is known as the obstructive policy in Parlia-ment is the only way and the sure way of obtaining a reform of the land laws, or any other benefit to Ireland, he is only following out his convictions when he asks of the Irish constituencies to send representatives who will adopt it. But this must not prevent us from considering what must be the conquence of such an attempt, if we could for one oment suppose it successful. It is mere childishness to say that it does not in-

It is more characteristics to say that it does not mi-volve the total and complete breaking up of the existing Irish parliamentary party. I do not think the country is prepared for this. It is a very small matter that it would involve my it is a very small matter that it would involve my

own exclusion from Parliament and from political own exclusion from Parhament and from pointical life. After your address to me, after the many testi-monics I have received from my countrymen, I may perhaps be excused for believing that there are Irishmen who would not regard this as an unnixed good. But these resolutions are a direct call on you, the electors of Limerick, to discard me as your representative unless L am prepared to accept a representative unless I am prepared to accept a pledge to pursue a policy of obstruction in the House of Commons. I have repeatedly declared that rather than sanction for one hour a policy (if such it can be called) which it is my solemn convic-tion could only end in disaster and disgrace, I would resign even the high and cherished honor of

representing you. But how many other of our representatives are to be discarded i They have already been marked out by name. But we do not want this. Their exclusion is the necessary consequence of acting on this resolution. The two membars for the great tried services of Mr. Downing must give way to some one who will pledge himself to carry fixity of tenure, or something more, by obstructing all busi-ness in the House of Commons. Mr. Shaw's high character, and the great services he has unostenta-tionaly rendered to the commons. tiously rendered to the cause of Home-Rule, must not serve him. Lord Francis Connyngham must not plead to his constituents the untiring assiduity with which he had devoted himself to the service of

fully reflected on its effect. I may hope that many of those who did understand its effect may possibly, on reflection, think that it is unwise. But, be this on reflection, mink that it is unwise. But, be this as it may, I ask of the frish people to discourage the policy of disunion which that resolution pro-claims. We may, perhaps, hope that no immediate attempt will be made to act on the resolution by an agitation among the constituencies, in its direction. No heavier blow could be inflicted on the cause of No heavier blow could be inflicted on the cause of Ireland than giving to such an agitation even the semblance of popular approval, When once the present Irish party is broken up it will require many a weary hour of patient work to build up another in its place. No man probably for years will yenture on the task, and in the belief of the hopelessness of again forming a united Irish party men would act individually for themselves. Many would retire altogether from political life, others would retire altogether from political life, others would fall into the ranks of the party to whom their feelings or their antecedents might attach them. Some few would possibly make an effort to pre-serve an independent position—a position which would be a mere personal one. I cannot too strongly repeat that the inevitable result of a course like that recommended in the resolution would be the utter and total disruption of that party. I can conceive men believing from many reasons

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

have never concealed from myself that the existence of a s-parate and distinct Irish party is viewed with intense hostility by those who think that the last hope for Ireland is in the merging of the Irish popular members in the great Liberal party of the empire. Those who entertain these sentiments must look with more complacency upon anything that tends to break up the separate Irish party we have formed. There are those who still believe that a reliance on Parliamentary or constitutional action is only misleading, and that the only hope of Ireland's regeneration is in other means. Those who entertain these opinions would naturally desire who entertain these opinions would naturally desire to see the end of a constitutional party which has certainly led the people to look to legal action and not to revolutionary efforts. And, lastly, there not to revolutionary chorts. And, hastly, there are some who, regarding the present party as unfit or indisposed to carry out those views of the Parlia-mentary procedure by which, in their opinion, good can be effected, would take the responsibility of de-stroying it in the hope, or even on the chance, of creeting on its ruins a small, but, as they would say, but is do not be observed in melterin ways

erecting on its ruins a small, but, as they would say, a determined party, who would resolutely pursue the sustained action of obstruction. All these opinions, however mistaken, are, I be-lieve, honestly held by men sincerely desirous of serving their country, and are, therefore, entitled to a respectful examination. But so far as I feel called on to enter on that examination, it is impossible to do as in this letter. It is enough for me at mersent on to enter on that examination, it is impossible to do so in this letter. It is enough for me at present to fasten the attention of the people of Ireland upon this, that the policy of breaking up the present Irish party is openly proclaimed, and that those who are not prepared to endorse that policy ought to give no countenance to any step that is taken directly or indirectly to corry it into effect. There directly or indirectly to carry it into effect. There is one reason assigned for the breaking up of that party to which, before I close this letter, I must adparty to which, before I close this letter, I must ad-vert. It is said that the party has failed in achiev-ing any results for the country, and that, therefore, it is time a party based on new and more energetic principles of action should be formed. It is ex-pressed in the compendious phrase, "Mr. Butt's policy has failed," and that the country must look to other leaders and another course of action to ac-complish the results which the organization of 1874 has not succeeded in bringing about. My answer to this is an emphatic denial of a statement as destitute of foundation as any that has

tatement as destitute of foundation as any that has ever misrepresented the course of political events I do not hesitate to take up the personal issue and say? "Mr. Butt's policy has not failed," much as it has been marred by division and dissent. As for has been marred by division and discrit. As for the action of the litish party, I believe that never in four years has so much been done to make the voice of Ireland respected and influential. In a hostile Parliament, under a ministry commanding against a union of all parties a compact majority of sixty and seventy, they have succeeded in prevent-ing bad measures and in obtaining some good. They have forced the claims of Ireland upon the attention of statesmen and Parliament on Irish questions which five years ago could not obtain a hearing. The demands of Ireland have been sup-ported by minorities which a litile more care would have converted into majorities. There is not a question in which the Irish people are interested which does not now occupy a place in the political and Parliamentary battle-field altogether different from that which it filled before the Irish Parliamensixty and seventy, they have succeeded in preventnot serve him. Lord Francis Connynghain must not plead to his constituents the uniting assiduity with which he had devoted himself to the service of the national cause. Mr. Blennerhass ett cannot re-call the memory of the first great electoral triumping which was achieved for the cause of Home Rule. Mr. Mitchell-Henry will not be saved by the splen-did proof he has given of devotion to the cause of Ireland. All, all must go unless they take the pledge of adherance to the policy and the course of action which is to be forced upon us. I stop the meaning of the men that are to be de-nounced. It is not for me to speak of valued col-leagues and friends, but let there be no mistake as to the meaning of the resolution — the constituen-cies to return no one who will not pledge him-seff to sustained action—that is, to the policy in a subject the meast and confident belief, our country may you. In another letter I will endeavor to point out the consequences to which such a course of action must lead; but in this letter I confine myself to at the mext felection. Does any man in his served at the meast the greened and confident belief, our country may your attempt to force such a pledge upon candidates at the next election. Does any man in his served at the next the dedition. The attempt to force such a pledge upon candidates at the next election. Does any man in his served at the next the dedition. The attempt to force such a pledge upon candidates at the next election. Does any man in his serve difficuence in the policy of the such at the groues of the house of Commons even myself and the five gentlemen. I have named, and replacing us by their own nominees who are the mean treally believe that the cause of Treland would be now endriving from the House of Commons even myself and the five gentlemen. I have named, and replacing us by their own nominees who are the mean topic and the opticy of action of Parliament should be now entrusted to their guidance. The from that which it filled before the Irish Parliamen TERMS: ONE DOLLAR a year in advance. GILLIES & CALLAHAN,

It is not now a question of Power, Butt, or Parnell. It is a question of Ireland, and the Irishman who, by word or deed, contributed to the continuwho, by word or deed, contributed to the continu-ance of the present chaos, no matter how well he may mean, is in practice the foe of his country. But must there not be a free and full expression of every individual opinion on the great issue raised within the last twelve months, and more as to the proper action of the Irish Parliamentary party in face of a hostile Parliament, and the duties of Irish representatives as formulated five years ago in the room where you are to meet again teamorem? representatives as formulated rive years ago in the room where you are to meet again to-morrow l = 1answer emphatically, "Yes," Yes, even though the expression of that opinion runs directly counter to the unalterable formula.

The remedy for the divergence or recantations clear, and that is-climination, in my opinion. The resolutions adopted at that conference, especially as interpreted by the conference of last January, mus be taken as the groundwork, the gospel, of Ireland's political creed. To that creed and gospel there are three enemies, two avowed, and a third, the most dangerous of the three, a silent, scheming, hurking foc. The two former are the men of the sword and

pike, and the late apostles of repeal. To the former my answer is: Where at present are your swords, and pikes, and rifles, and powder, and men, and bread? To the latter 1 say, if we cannot obtain Federalism, as defined, from a hostile and foreign power, it follows, nor can we repeal. The third section remains, and it consists of a mot-ley set of knaves and drones and sycophants, both in and out of Parliament. It is with these Ireland has to deal in the present serious emergency, and on their action, or rather non-action, it is that every Irishman is now called upon to pro I, therefore, for one, emphatically declare t liamentary portion of them traitors to their trust and country.

Though comparatively silent for some years past, I have not been the less observant of, and anxious about, the attitude of those men, every man of whom, from the sloth who sleeps away his whole Parliamentary life, to the deserter, like the Home Rule member for King's County I have at this mo-Rule member for King & County I have at this mo-men before my mind. These men must be "elimin-ated." Young and pure blood must be infused into their veins. Half the present current that run-through them is enough to poison the Continent Even in the next session, if session there be before general appeal to the country takes place, the por a general appeal to the country takes place, the por-tion that remains pure must continue its course un-polluted by its enforced contact with the other half, and should, as is most likely to occur, the mad Eastean freaks of the greatest juggler of the day compel that appeal, let us hope that the people will be found thoroughly educated, and will fling with indignation and scorn from their high places those burgens end dayses may about a part of the the knaves and slaves who have pandered with the trust so unhappily reposed in them.

the next Parliamentary campaign In a word. must be one of doubly distilled and rectified "ob must be one of doubly distilled and rectified "ob-struction," as far as the "construction," as they call it, will allow. I am sorry to have to differ from Mr. Butt as to his estimate both of the propriety of our Irish-English brethren holding their convention and meeting in Dublin, and of "its mischievous" results. I consider that their forced exile, so far from barring their right to appear and be heard in the land of their fathers and their birth, on the con-trary, enhances that right, and that the right, hand trary, enhances that right, and that the right hand trary, enhances that right, and that the right hand of fellowship should be held out to those few "fel-lows from Newestle Liverpool, Lancashire and other English towns," who assembled together and dictated to Irish representatives what they are to do ! I deeply regret that Mr. Butt should be led to adopt, not the vulgar, offensive language of the heary Whig, Sir Patrick O'Brien, but his veriest sentiments. There is no dictation whatsoever here.

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I can conceive men believing from many reasons that the breaking up of that party is desirable. I have never concealed from myself that the existence

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enterprise of that has been ally addressed. ide its appernises made in of its friends. able boldness suited to the Buding a cause over the conduct of which I actuary exercised no control.
But it is not on any personal matter that I now address you. The present couldion of the great cause which seven years ago you elected me to represent is the subject of comment in all the journals of the empire. It is, I believe, the cause of perplexity and dismay to many an Irish heart. I have no portion in the gloomy forebodings with which either friends or foes surround that cause. We are, indeed, in the presence of dangers, but of none tax on any generative of the great and energy and patriotism may not avert. If 1 offer advice to the people of Ireland, I trust I am guilty of no presumption. I must indeed address myself perhaps peculiarly, to those who entertain the same conviction that 1 do—that Ireland will never enjoy her full measure of prosperity, contentment, or freedom until a large measure of self-government is conceded to us upon the principles asserted at the great National Conference of 1873. But the matters on which I now write are cleation of 1874 we were able to form an Irish party, containing within it a fair majority of the Irish representatives. That party was united by an agreement on the question of Home.Rule but, however united, it was more than a Home.Rule but, however was, emphatically, an Irish party, maintaining Irish interests, representing Irish opinion, making the voice of Ireland heard as that of a distinct aution ality in the senate of the empire. In this capacity we were able to discharge functions the use of which was cheerfully recognized by many who differ very widely from us on the question of Home. The senate of the great at the of the matter of the discharge functions the use of which was cheerfully recognized by many who differ the senate of the enpire. But it is not on any personal matter that I now exercised no

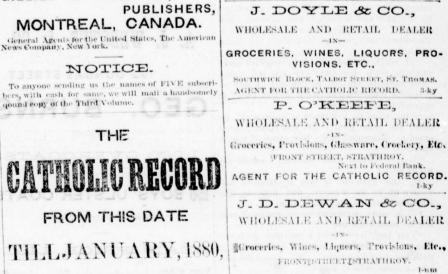
myself and the five gentlemen I have named, and replacing us by their own nominees who are the men

replacing us by their own hommers also are the list to take our places ? But it is not, I suppose, expected that we, and those who wish with us to see the advocacy of the national cause conducted on rational and constitu-tional principles, will yield at once to the summons tional principles, will yield at once to the summons which calls on us to retire to obey the command to pledge ourselves to a course of conduct of which we disapprove. Are contexts to ensue! are we to exhibit to "angels and men" the spectacle of inter-necine contests raging in the Home. Rule constitu-encies—contests in which the best men of our party with the spectation of our party

Thick was cheerfully recognized by many who differences.
The provide the majority of the provide the question of Horizanian to make to the provide the p

of Irish affairs should be transferred to the hands of those who have originated these proceedings. They ask that all the questions that have been pressed by others upon the attention of Parliament-should be now entrusted to their guidance. The claim of the Irish tenant to protection in his holding is to be entrusted to their care; the right of the Irish Catholic to free education is to be enforced, not be determined in waking it the Parl

Firsh Cathone to free education is to be enforced, not by those who have succeeded in making it the Par-liamentary question, but to those who propose to earry it by other means than those of reason and ar-gement. If those of the Irish people interested in these questions think that such a transfer of the



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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The greyhound runs by the eyesight only, and this we observe as a fact. The carries pigeon flies his 250 miles homeward by eye-sight—namely, from point to point of objects which he has marked; but this is only our conjecture. The fierce dragon-fly, with 12, **900** lenses in his eye, darts from angle to angle with the rapidity of a flashing sword, and as rapidity darts back, not turning in the air, but with a clash reversing the action of his wings, and instantaneously calculating the distance of the objects, or he would dash himself to pieces. But in what conformation of the eye does this consist? No one can answer. A cloud of ten thousand gnats dance up and down in the sun, the minutest interval between them, yet no one knocks another headlong upon the grass or breaks a leg or wing, long and delicate as they are. Suddenly, amid your admiration of this matchless dance, a peculiarly high-shouldered, vicious gnat, with long, pendant nose, darts out of the rising and falling cloud, and settling on your cheek, inserts a poisonous sting. What possessed the little wretch to do this? Did he smell your blood in the mazy dance? No one knows.

A carriage comes suddenly upon a flock of geese on a narrow road, and drives straight through the middle of them. A goose was never yet fairly run over, nor a duck. They are under the very wheels and hoofs, and yet somehow they contrive to flag and waddle safely off. Habitually stupid, heavy and indolent they are nevertheless equal to the emergency.

Why does the lonely woodpecker, when he descends his tree and goes to drink, stop several times on his way, listen and look round before hc takes his draught? No one knows. How is it that the species of ant, which is taken in battle by other ants to be made slaves, should be black, or negro ants? No one knows.

The power of judging of actual danger, and the free and easy boldness which result from it, are by no means uncommon. Many birds seem to have a most correct notion of a gun's range, and while scrupulously careful to keep beyond it, confine their care to this caution, though the most obvious resource would be to fly right away out of sight and hearing, which they do not choose to do. And they sometimes appear to make even an ostentatious use of their power, fairly put-ting their wit and cleverness in antagonism to that of man for the benefit of their fellows. We lately read an account, by a naturalist in Brazil, of an expedition he made to one of the islands of the Amazon to shoot spoon-bills, idises and other of the magnificent grallatorial birds which were most abundant there. His design was completely baffled, however, by a wretched little sand-piper that preceded him, continually uttering his tell tale cry, which at once aroused all the birds within hearing. Throughout the day did this in-dividual bird continue his self-imposed duty of sentinal to othe s, effectually preventing the approach of the fowler to the game, and yet managing to keep out of the range of his gun.

AN INDIGNANT HEAD AND NECK.

[San Francisco Cal., London Letter.] A most extraordinary sensation has occur-red in the American colony of London this week. A. young lady from Philadelphia was walking down Regent-st, with the mother and sister of a young gentleman of rank, when the attention of all three was attracted by some photographs of notable people and others exposed in a window, and they drew up to look at them. Fancy the astontshment of the American girl on seeing her own photo graph exposed there among the others, but in the most amazing shape it is possible to con-ceive. Her head, her neck, it was impossible to mistake; and yet, there she was impossible undraped as the Venus de Medici—in fact, got up in tights and fleshings, and labelled "Ma-"What can this mean?" she cried to zappa!" "What can this mean?" she cried to the elderly lady, her lips blanched with shame and terror. "I realy cannot tell you," replied Lady Disdain, with steel-hard eye and icy voice. "You perhaps can tell us whether on any occasion in America you were in the habit of appearing in this dress?" "Oh, what do you mean to insinuate?" uttered the poor girl. "Do you think I ever stood as Mazeppa? Oh, how cruel of you to speak so." "It is certainly your portrait," added the other lady. By this time one or two bystanders had



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drawn up to the window, and noticing the likeness were nudging each other.

"It is some coincidence-of course it cannot be meant for me," "You had better take a cab and go home

and tell your father about it." said the lady, with her frigid manner. "My daughter and I have some calls to make." In a half-dazed state of mind the young

Philadelphian drove home and told her father of what had happened. To get back to that shop, to have that photograph out of the window, to demand an explanation of the stationer, was not the work of many minutes for the enraged father. But though it was easy enough to demand an explanation, it was not so easy to get one. Suspicion fall upon the servants in the house, one of whom might easily have abstracted a photo out of a pack-age of them which had been kept hitherto in an unlocked drawer of the young lady's writing-desk. Of course it is a "cooked" picture; only the head and neck of the American lady's photograph, the rest that of some one else, and together the picture represents one of the most beautiful women it is possible to conceive. The matter has caused so much indignation and so much comment may check the mania now so prevalent among society beauties for having themselves photographed for sale at a shilling a *Carte de visite*.

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