Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 4.

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IDON.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1882.

NO. 180

assisted at the throne by Rt. Rev. Mgr.
Bruyere, V. G., and Rev. Father Feron of
Strathroy. After the gospel Rev. Father
With the heaven of heavens.
You know that nation, you know that apostle. It is our pride to be children of the one, it is our cherished privilege to which throughout commanded the closest which throughout commanded the closest attention. We have much pleasure in the bosom of our motherland to-day. Let us, too, offer a tribute of fihal piety to as follows :

Come and behold ye the works of the Lord what wonders he hath done upon earth. Psal. XLV, 9.

Everything coming from the hands of God proclaims His glory. Emanating from omnipotent wisdom, each created thing bears upon it the Divine impress, which imparts to it a beauty impossible to be communicated by any but a God. Thus are the divine characters brought within the reach of our mind, not so much by our knowledge of the Divine Source itself from which they spring, but rather from the stamp which they have left on all that has been created. Let a stamp be prepared, no matter by what skill, you will not judge its form accurately, you will not judge its individual to the distinctiveness of individual to the supernatural order, has his own proper soul that distinguishes him from the masses by which he is surrounded. In the stamp which they have left on all that has been created. Let a stamp be prepared, no matter by what skill, you will not judge its

of her impress began to stand out in prominent relief and beauty amid the repugnant elements around; the sublime virtues of faith, hope and love appear streaks of lights in the foul corruption in charity, behold the sublime virtue of zeal corrections. See the birth of the Messiah of Christian charity, behold the sublime virtue of zeal corrections of souls. Heaven saw which all was sunk; and slave and soldier, high-born lady and captive, emancipated from the vicious traditions which held

tombed in an effete civilization, quickened tombed in an effete civilization, quickened by contact with the virgin energy of the turbulent races which for centuries had in-habited the rude and inhospitable regions of the north, starts from her grave, heaving up the accumulated ruins and soil of the past, all is jar, recoil and collission. But into God's great mould flow these elements, and there they settle, and there they coalesce, and on them vividly and distinctly, as on the period that preceded, is stamped that margallan invariants. is stamped that marvellous impress on which, while we gaze and ponder, we exclaim, oh God! how art thou wonderful in thy church! And so it has been in each succeeding age. Mankind is the material on which the church has to act, and on mankind has she ever continued faithfully to impress the likeness of her own life independently of the conditions and adjuncts of the period. Nay, she avails her-self of these very adjuncts to heighten, though in various ways, unique reproduc-tions.

CLERICAL.

WE have received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments.

We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.

Eloquent Sermon by Rev. Father Walsh.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated in London with quiet but unmistable religious earnestness highly creditable to the Irishmen of this city. At eight o'clock mass was celebrated in the Cathedral by Mgr. Bruyere in the presence of a large congregation, a great number approaching the Holy Table. At 10.30 High Mass, coram pontifici, was celebrated by Rev. Father Tiernan, Chancellor of the Diocese, with Father Cornyn, pastor of St Mary's church, as Deacon, and Father Coffey as sub-deacon. His Lordship was assisted at the throne by Rt. Rev. Mgr.

Bruyere, V. G., and Rev. Father Feron of Brushers of the church is to be found at least in broader outlines the character and mission of the church is to be found at least in broader outlines the character and mission of the church is to be found at least in broader outlines the character and mission of the church is to be found at least in broader outlines the character and mission of the church is to be found at least in broader outlines the character and mission of the church is to be found at mission of the church is to be found at mission of the church is to be found at mission of the church is to be found at mission of the church is to be found at mission of the church is to be found at mission of the church is to be found at mission of the church is to be found at mission of the church is to be found at mission of the church is to be found at mission of the church is to be found at mission of the church is to he having man the image of the having apported to the loving appeal of our divine in destined to stamp on the heart of bis called to samp on the heart of bis called to the loving appeal of our divine in destined to stamp on the heart of bis called to be made con formable to the image of the Son of God and of which

Walsh ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse, an eloquent and impressive discourse, ful of the pulse of gratitude which throbs being enabled to give the rev. gentleman's effort a full report. Father Walsh spoke effort a full report. apostle as a mould, of which we should bear the impress, let us endeavour to take a few moments' consideration of the principal features in the legend of that seal, to engrave a record in our hearts which will make it an offering not unworthy of the great Saint.

Every man as he issues from the hand

matter by what skill, you will not see its form accurately, you will not judge its worth fairly, until you see the impression of it transferred upon some other substance which will form its accurate counterpart. Its object is to transform matter, however foreign and diversified, into its own likeness—to reproduce itself in bold and vividly defined characters on everything subjected to its impress. And it is the cast and medal which truly interpret to you the intention of the artist and clearly point out his design. Press into

for the salvation of souls. Heaven saw it first practised. God himself was the first to do it homage, and who does not from the vicious traditions which held them bound to the fetid carcase of a blasted civilization, purifying themselves with eagerness from all that could remind them of their past contaminations, blend into one to form that thing of superior grace and beauty we call the primitive church, the first grand cast which truly interpreted the design of the heavenly artist in fashioning the great mould of which we have spoken.

Another age succeeds. Europe, long entembed in an effect civilization, quickened. wild fury upon him and the first acts dyed in a deeper colouring. He meekly listened to false accusations of a brutal mob listened to false accusations of a brutal mob and perfidious tribunal, the scourging at the pillar, the crowning with thorns and the dolorous way, with Calvary's bloody scene in the background. He suffered through fervent love of us, He suffered with meekness and silence, which he only interrupted to pray for his persecutors. Father forgive them for they know not what they do. Such were the pangs mid which zeal for the salvation of souls was born among men. Glorious in truth is he born among men. Glorious in truth is he of whom it can be said that he has become conformable to the image of the Son of God. Glorious is he of whom it can be God. Giorious is no of whom it can be said that the predominant point of resemblance is the possession of that virtue of which the second person of the most adorable Trinity, both before and after his adorable.

glance at his career will both to our con-

Rome scorned with pitiless scorn all that of her own were not. Rome, haughty, all conquering, as the worm that is crushed beneath the heel, despised and abhorred the barbarian. The very serfs

of Rome were a noble cast in comparison with the peoples over which the eagle had never flown victorious, and the hatred and contempt for the alien were shared in by the races which in course of time became Roman subjects fully as largely as by the proudest of the patricians. Solve now if you can the paradox presented by the youth discouning forever the cultured and referred to the paradox presented by the youth discouning forever the cultured and refined atmosphere in which his first breath had been drawn, turning his back on the land of his birth, of his fondest attactments, turning himself from the arms of those loved ones who should no more mean aught for him on earth, and bending his steps towards the hated and despised barbarians, leaves the land which had been the place of his early happiness to bear back the current of earliest and most rooted prepossessions, to these divine love from its most sacred stronghold, for these trample under the most resistless and in domitable passions of the human heart. Such was never achieved at the bidding of any motive which seemed but of earth. No; to accomplish this we must look for something born in heaven, and thence descended into the heart of Patrick that powerful virtue to which even conques's such as his are easy—quenchless zeal for the salvation of souls. The voice of the Irish, pleading for the bread of God's Word, for the light of God's faith pierced the ears of Patrick and in answer to that cry all the powers which panie stricken nature can bring to operate on the will are resolutely borne down and forth goes that noble soul to toil, to struggle, to spend himself until the arm occomes palsied and the eye grows dim, and all to save from eternal woe the

abhorred barbarians of his early training. Is it not, therefore, true that zeal for souls specifies the sanctity of our great a cestle, and burning zeal noved him to despise all earthly goods and pursuits and seek for nothing more than the greater honor and glory of him at whose com-

mand he went forth.

But perhaps the sublimest spectacle which history affords us is the picture of St. Paul within the precincts of the Arcopagus. It is sublime not only because the two principles which have held widest sway over the human heart, are here personified and confronted. Not only bepersonified and confronted. Not only because a new era of sublime characteristics here may be considered inaugurated, but also, and perhaps chiefly, it is sublime because it exhibits to us the champion of truth, penetrating into the very centre of error, and striking at it in the midst of its supremacy. Four hundred years roll away, and behold the same scene marked with the same note of sublimity re-enacted.

sway—he would emancipate a people so helplessly enslaved in the thraldom of hell—he would snatch from the jaws of an need—he would shatch from the jaws of an everlasting death and gain to the great God a nation in which until then his sacred name had been unknown. In a word, he would accomplish the oracle of the Apostle of Jesus Christ, that the greater has been the malice the greater the bounty of God—that the abyss of inithe bounty of God—that the abyss of mercy quity is swallowed up in an abyss of mercy and that the abundance of sin and mercy is followed by the superabundance of grace: "Where sin abounded grace has

abounded more." abounded more."

Moved by this great thought, Patrick shrank not before the awe-inspiring array that confronted him. He tells the king his gods are a lie and a delusion, and defies the druids to disprove his words. He avalains the aggred truth. his words. He explains the sacred truths of Christianity to the assembled multi-tude, awestruck by his holiness and authority, and two princes of the royal blood, with the chief of the druids, are the first great fruits of Patrick's burning zeal for the salvation of souls. How beautiful and inspiring is it to trace the work-ings of the guiding spirit in the prosecu-tion of the great work, the great enter-prise happily inaugurated in Tara. The invading ocean to which the banks have at last given way scarcely more swiftly

close shrines sacred to God, His blessed mother, the angels and saints. The vales' close shrines sacred to God, His blessed mother, the angels and saints. The vales' verdant bosom, until then the resort but of the red-deer and wild ox, is now peopled by consecrated virgins, the first and most precious trophies of the elevating doctrines of our holy faith, while from the black mountain top rise the friars' matin hymn and vester travers simple exact. hymn and vesper prayers, simple, accept-able incense from the altar of those hearts which God designed to purify and make worthy of himself. The land throughout its extent was entirely Catholic, not only in name, not only in profession, but in its patriotism, in its inmost feelings and instincts, while in the heart of its people

was engraved deeply and as it proved indelibly, the image of our Lord Jesus Christ, in devout adherence to the faith he came to teach, in unswerving love for the virtues of which he has left us the example. But what is singular about all this is, it is and has been the work of one sole man. Patrick landed on our shores and he found the land in undisputed possession of Paganism, rooted in the traditions and usages of ages. There were no gilded cabins, no smilling countiers in the humble ship that bore the poor simple swineherd to the shores of our native land. His only ensigns were sumple enough. herd to the shores of our native land. His only ensigns were simple enough. With a pastoral staff for a sceptre and his law the sacred word of God, he laid the foundations of the church on the rains of Pagan superstitions. He left that church with foundations so broad and deep that neither invasion with all its horrors, nor persecution as feediled as generated in the page of the same of Pagan superstitions. He left that church with foundations so broad and deep that neither invasion with all its horrors, nor persecution as fiendish as ever put in motion by the powers of earth and hell, had been able to prevail against her. In the history of the universal church, there is not on record a more fierce or bloody persecution than that to which the Irish church was subjected from the time when the first reformer landed on her shores down to the present day. Everything that the human intellect could invent and down to the present day. Everything that the human intellect could invent and physical force put into execution was on physical force put into execution was em-ployed in order to force from her that pure and unsullied faith planted by our great Apostle. Scarcely had she recovered from the horrible shock of the Danish invasion, when the reformation burst upon her with all its fury. The ancient monasteries and churches that decked the land were plundered of their tich possessions, torn down and destroyed; the peasantry, poor, crushed and downtrodden people, deprived of all rights and privileges, were driven from the homes of their fathers to die of storvation by the roadside, or amid sufferings, hardships and trivations, seek a living on foreign shores. privations, seek a living on foreign shores.

Inserting the diversified, into its own like, ness—to reproduce itself in bold and visited by the same notes of billing the same notes. The same notes of billing the same not Truly, in Patrick has been fullfilled the promise spoken of old, "And I wi'l make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee and magnify thy name. •And I will make thy seed as the dust of the earth; if any man will be able to number

the dust of the earth, he will be able to number thy seed also. I will deliver to you every place that the sole of thy foot shall tread upon, and no man shall be able to resist thee all the days of thy life." No, no man hath been able to resist Pa-No, no main nath been able to trick, because in his mission of salvation no difficulties had retarded his progress, no danger affrighted him, no labor or no danger affrighted him, no sacrifice held him back, because figure, with drooping head and dimmed eyes, and blood-stained countenance, was ever before his sight, and the memorable words uttered with dying gasp, "I thirst,' yes, for souls, were ever ringing in his ears. Therefore was his youth ever renewed like the eagle, and never did he cease to spend all the powers of his body and mind in the fulfillment of his glorious task, until the wearied arm sank and the pulse beat no more, until the whole heart was at length at rest. Ah! well might we

was at length at rest. Ah! well might we cry out in amazement with the Psalmist, "Come and behold ye the works of the Lord, what wonders he hath done upon earth." Oh yes, Patrick was conformable to the image of his Saviour, and around him shone that brilliant virtue which amazements him forever the saint of real announces him forever the saint of zeal for the salvation of souls. But whilst we which the second person of the most adorable Trinity, both before and after his incarnation, may be considered the special personification. That his glory hallows the brow of our great Saint a cursory

pathy within us? It cannot be! Let us bless the Almighty to-day for having given us such a father and model. Let us bless His infinite mercy to which we are indebted for not being actually numbered at this moment with the dammed. Let us imitate the example of our arostle. Let us search our hearts and see if the impress which he has been destined to imprint is stamped upon them. And impress which he has been destined to imprint is stamped upon them. And thou, oh glorious Saint Patrick, deign to pray for thy children before the throne of the Most High. Be a guide to parents in their difficult charge, that by a neglect of discipline, unmistaken life, or bad example, they lay not the seeds of damnation in those whom they have brought into the world. Obtain for children a docile spirit, that by steady attention docile spirit, that by steady attention to their parents' instruction they may be delivered not only from the snare of a corrupt world, but from their own straying away from the faith of salvation, and conduct them into the right way that leads to life everlasting. Let us save those souls, priceless treasures, for which Patrick labored and agonized and died. This should be our interest to-day, and without accomplishing this the greatest sacrifice will avail us naught. It is true, we must meet with crosses afflictions.

BISHOP CRINNON IN BRANTFORD.

(From the Brantford Teiegram.)

St. Basil's (R. C.) Church is one of the most commodious and imposing of the numerous sacred edifices which grace the city of Brantford, and externally is a model of architectural taste and beatury. Though the inside is not finished, yet the church is used for the sacred purposes for which it is designed and consecrated.

His Lordship, the Right Reverend P. F. Crinnon, D. D. Bishop of Hamilton, arrived in the city on Saturday and was duly welcomed by the resident priests of the parish and some of the most prominent members of the R. C. Church here in the city of the parish and some of the most prominent members of the R. C. Church here in the city of the parish and some of the most prominent members of the R. C. Church here in St. Basil's. At an early hour His Lordship said mass. The Rev. J. Mass. During this service and the through the control of the control of

quent fervor and solemn character of the sermon.

During his Lordship's sojourn in the city he was called upon by a number of the leading citizens of Brantford and vicinity, both Protestant and Catholic. All received a gracious and cordial welcome, and all were nightly pleased with their reception. His Lordship's visit to this city must have been a most gratifying one to himsel, as he everywhere met with the most marked respect and the kindest attentions. It cannot be doubted that his visit will be productive of great good to St. Basil's Church, and to the cause of which his Lordship is so distinguished an exemplar and representative.

LOCAL NEWS.

Operations will commence shortly lay-ng down the cedar block pavement on Richmond Street.

On Saturday morning about four o'clock a fire broke out in Roland's pork packing house, in London East, which was burned to the ground, together with the residence of Mr. J. Eakins adjoining.

The residence of Mrs. Service lington Street, took fire from the stove pipes on Saturday morning last, and was only rescued by the timely arrival of some men and an abundance of water.

On Thursday night the residence of Mr. On Thursday night the residence of Mr. J. Evans, letter carrier, took fire and was completely destroyed, together with its contents. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp while the family was

Mr. Charles Hutchinson, County Crown

Yesterday being the feast of St. Thomas it was appropriately celebrated by the students of philosophy.

Mr. Edward O'Sulliyan, of Lawrence, Mass, delivered the first essay, entitled, The Philosophy of the Hoty Fathers. The speaker developed this comparatively difficult essay in a manner which evinced a serious study of the principles of the history of philosophy and of the philosophy of history. These principles he applied by demonstrating his thesis with all the precision and profoundness of an ardent student of philosophy showing the origin, progress and glorious triumph of scholastic philosophy in the doctrines of St. Thomas Aquinas. Mr. Ed. O'Sulliyan proved by his able management of his subject that beauty is but the splendor of truth; for the graceful charms of his style were but the natural accompaniment of the solidity of the doctrines by him laid down throughout the course of his lecture.

Mr. Constantineau, of Ottawa, then pro-

spiendor of truth; for the graceful charms of his style were but the natural accompaniment of the solidity of the doctrines by him laid down throughout the course of his lecture.

Mr. Constantineau, of Ottawa, then pronounced an able discourse in the beautiful language of Bossuet and Fenelon. His subject was "Progress." He asks what is progress, and answers that true progress of man consists essentially in the right culture of his intellectual faculities, and the proper direction of his will. He proves that man was not created in a savage state! that he did not lose his mainful knowledge by the fall of Adom, but that evil passions and the habits of a nomadic life were the cause of this great loss which man was obliged to repair by making serious efforts towards the acquisition of a necessary knowledge. Then taking a historical view of his subject, by comparing the different stages of society, the essayist clearly demonstrated that society has ever been progressing in the various branches of scientific knowledge and in the attainments of art. Speculative science attains its highests that during that beriod of history called the Middle Ages. Art rises to its culminating point wards the end of the same epoch. Matural scynes of their glory during our own age. The young orator succeeded in establishing three different propers of the glory during our own age. The young orator succeeded in establishing three different propersions of the glory during our own age. The young orator succeeded in establishing three different propersions of the seasy, and, while he provenint parts of his essay, and, while he provenint parts of his essay, and, while he provenint parts of the grant every and the car could be proved of the season time kept along first thesis. he at the same time kept along first thesis, he at the same time kept along an accessity of the first year's course of Montal Philosophy for the grant was a student to a serious study of the natural sciences, in order to attain any degree of high perfection and marked do

IMPORTANT MEETING IN SARNIA.

Editor of Catholic Record.

Editor of Catholic Record.

Dear Sir—At a mass meeting of the Roman Catholic Irishmen of Sarnia, held under the auspices of St. Michael's C. L. and B. association in their hall on the evening of March 17th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Moved by Ralph Slattery, Esq., seconded by Thomas Burns, Esq., That the Irish people of Canada sympathize with the people of mas Burns, Esq., That the Irish people of Canada sympathize with the people of Ireland in their struggle for freedom and Ireland in their struggle for freedom and justice, and that they consider that it would be in the interest of the Empire that Home Rule should be granted to Ireland and that the political prisoners be immediately released. Moved by Patrick Martin and see. by T. K. Sullivan, that John Costigan, M. P., be requested to move a resolution in the House of Commons at Ottawa to the effect that such are the opinions and wishes of the people of Canada. Moved by Thomas Burns, Esq., and opinions and wishes of the people of Canada. Moved by Thomas Burns, Esq., and
sec. by Timothy Gleason, Esq., That copies
of the above resolution be sent to the Hon.
Alex. Mc'Kenzie, M. P.. and Mr. David
Mills, M. P., requesting them to give their
support to Mr. Costigan in the passing of
any such resolutions in the House of Commons. Moved by Mr. Hayden, and sec.
by Mr. Forkin, that copies of the above
resolutions be sent to the Catholic Record,
London, and Irish Canadian, Toronto, for
publication. publication.

Jas. K. Faulkner, Secretary.

President.

Hugh Reilly, President. Sarnia, March 17th, 1882.

CONCERT IN STRATHROY.

On Monday evening last there took place in Strathroy a musical entertain-ment of that high order at which it is a particular pleasure to assist. The enter-tainment was devised and brought to a tanment was devised and brought to a successful issue by the zealous and popular pastor of Strathroy, Rev. Father Feron.

The attendance was very large, and the programme of choice and admirably varied selection artistically executed.

Amongst these who testing in the control of the control

Amongst those who took part in the programme were Miss Reidy, soprano; Miss Nolan contralto; Miss Lenora Clench, the celebrated little violinist; and Messrs Cousins and Skinner. We have so frequently made reference to most of these ladies and gentlemen that it will suffice now to say that on this occasion they fully sustained their justly-earned reputation. For the first time, on Monday last, we had the pleasure of listening to Miss Nolan, of Brantford, whose voice is so rich, sweet and powerful, and musical culture of so finished an order, that it is a veritable nnished an order, that it is a veritable privilege to assist at a concert in which she takes part. Father Feron may well feel proud of his first concert in Strathroy. We must in justice say that much of its success is due to Miss Feron, whose piano accompaniments as well as those of Miss Clanch, were the succession of the same o Attorney, on Tuesday last intimated that the trial of the Feeheley brothers for the murder of the Donnelly family, will not take place at the coming assizes. Mr. Hugh

The Three Roses. Three roses grew beside the road,
Three roses very sweet,
One brushed her lips, one touched her hood,
And one lay at her feet.

And one was passionate Desire— She left it where it grew, And one was love as red as fire, She paused to note its hue.

And one was Trust—she stepped aside, It fell beneath her tread, She thought the tender flower had died, But Trust is never dead.

Three roses grew on bush and brier
When next she passed that way:
She gathered Love, and lo! Desire
And Trust was hers for aye.
—Boston Journal.

A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER XIV. AN EVENING RECEPTION.

During the month of February McDonell's convalescence was slow but assured. The muscles of the arms and legs gradu ally resumed their old tension, and he uld drag himself about feebly and make a pretence of attending again to his busi a pretence of attending again to his business, going at long intervals to the office consulting with partners, business men, and customers, directing a little, resting much, and persuading himself that by degrees he would become able to resume all the old duties, with the provision that younger and healthier men be permitted to do the greater part of the labor attached to them. It was necessary that he should employ a secretary, a confidential clerk. Wisdom and prudence counselled that he should select from the many deserving men in his employ. Some had deserving men in his employ. Some had already been recommended for the position by influential friends, and he had promised to consider the application. He never intended to keep the promise, for his mind was already made up on the matter. A new idea, born of his earlier crime and his recent illness had seized upon him. The ideas that visited him during and since his illness were of a stubborn, crotchety, and often foolish pature. They might be reasonable or nature. They might be reasonable or unreasonable, practical or poetical, dis-tasteful to those interested or hurtful to nature. himself, and he would still persist in retaining, fostering, and developing them. As Killany said, paralysis had not affected his muscles alone. He had become feeble-minded. Fretfulness and peevishness were now his distinguishing qualities, though, with the memory of what he had once been still strong in his recollection, he strove bitterly and eagerly to maintain the dignity and calmness of his perfect physical health. The business blunders h ch he had already begun to make were of higher significance to the outer world and to his associates than he dreamed, and aspiring clerks smiled knowingly, and experienced partners and friends shook their heads gravely and doubtingly, when the leader's latest mishaps were mentioned. The new idea was as fanciful as could be imagined. He determined to hunt up the heirs whom he had defrauded, make the young man his secretary, and prepare him gradually for the sudden descent of good fortune. It was probable that he was good-looking and intelligent, if he at all resembled his parents; and it was possible, too, that a marriage between him and Nano might take place. The minor obstacles in the way of his design never intruded themselves on his meditations. The young man might be in the other world, or engaged in a profession which world, or engaged in a profession which he was decidedly unwilling to leave, or a not very good character, or already married. Mr. McDonell never gave these difficulties the slightest thought, but proceeded straight to the accomplishment of his end. The result was too glorious, too rosy with the promise of settling all his

been given to her from the fatal day on which her resolution to hold the property at almost any cost had been taken. Her conscience seemed at rest, but it was only he torpor of an opiate. Under it lay hidden the pain of the dumb beast, so bitter from its want of expression—a deadly ache that never ceased day or night, in pleasure or pain. The sight of Olivia, the sound of her voice, the glance of her eye, the touch of her hand—avoided of her eye, the touch of her hand—avoided when possible—the mere resemblance of the fairy innocent, tore her heart with anguish. That she should be so pure in her poverty, and herself so vile in her wealth! The appearance of her father, his nournful helplessness and sentility, his need of the gentle and unceasing care of a daughter, smote her with grief. Every hour she compared her own actions and our she compared her own actions an dispositions with those which Olivia would surely have displayed in the same circum stances, and every hour derived humiliation from the comparison. her resolution was never recalled went on in quiet and unexpressed misery, wondering if still greater agony were in store for her. Her fair outside told noth-ing of the inner pain. Her pallor was greater, but was attributed to the close confinement of the sick-room, and the deeper melancholy and strange hardness prevailing in the expression of her eyes added too much to the beauty of her face

to be commented upon unfavorably.

Her father having recovered sufficiently to render the sick room superfluous, her to render the sick room superfluous, her thoughts turned once more to that soci-ety which she so scorned for its shallow-ness, so loved and respected for the honor and deference it paid her, and from whose pleasures she had been separated for more than a month. The McDonell mansion was the centre of the winter indoor festivities, and was besides the Mecca of the Canadian transcendentalists, whither they turned their faces weekly to worship at the shrine, to pour out libations of tea or Burgundy, to read and comment on the Korau, the Novum Organum, or the Bible, and to exchange comment on the Koran, the Novum Organum, or the Bible, and to exchange the latest sweets discovered in the literary boquets of the high-priest, Emerson. Miss McDonell was the priestess. Her beauty and her wealth were the chief text upon which the cultured disciples discanted. Their cry was, "Great is the religion of humanity, and Miss McDonell is its Canalian prophet." and they went on their humanity, and this accioned is its Cana-dian prophet," and they went on their knees to the prophet, offered their incense, drank her tea and her Burgundy, and went away only to have the pleasure of

coming again to sacrifice. The sudden illness of the master of the house put an end to festivity. Trancendentalism languished while the shrine remained closed. Society's stream found a temporary chan-nel, and flowed on less smoothly, perhaps, but none the less surely and indifferently. Culture, however, stood at the gates dis-consolate. It writhed a little at sight of a priest entering where it was forbidden to go, and raged when that familiarity which was denied to it was offered freely to the upholders of the old supervision of mod-ern times. Its principles forced it to be-

There was a general waking of all parties when the cards for the first reception at McDonell House began to circulate in their plain, sober envelopes among the privileged of the city. Mrs. Strachan, happening to call on Olivia the morning after the invitations had been issued, gave expression to the public sentiment in

'Are you going, Miss Offvia?" said

she.
"Of course," the sprightly young lady
answered. "How could I stay away? Her
receptions are so delightful!"
"It takes but a short time to find that
out," said the general. "I have attended
receptions and executions and course. receptions and receptions, and have been jammed, crushed, heated, flattered, and slandered to my heart's content; but the model for such an entertainment is at Miss McDonell's. It is like a poem, the harmony and smoothness of everything. After all, I believe very much in culture, so far as it does not conflict with settled

doctrines. "And I believe in it so far as it does not conflict with common sense, which it offends against quite as often as against religion. But do you know, Mrs. Strachan, I am in a nervous state over my dress, and I want you to look at it. submitted it to Harry—"
"And to Sir Stanley," interrupted the

general slyly.
"Certainly," said Miss Fullerton with serene confidence. "But these awkward men never know the nice points of a costume. If you ask them to look at your train, and tell how it hangs, they will look at your eyes and answer, 'Like

stars, to be sure." "
"They couldn't say much else," said the general good-humoredly; "and you will admit that the gentlemen have great taste in those matters "But not always correct, Mrs. Strac-

"So says Mr. Strachan when he com ments on his taste in marrying me. But come, you are going to show me the

They went off into the wardrobe.

The evening of the reception found Olivia paying her respects to Nano in a costume as faultless in taste as the most cultured could desire—so faultless, indeed, that in spite of the unpretending material and the counter-action of the pretty face above, female eyes grew envious or admiring as they took in every detail of the dress. The company assembled was large and distinguished, as all Miss McDonell's gatherings were, but the house was roomy and the usual crowding was avoided.

"Bright The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave

English faces predominated, and English uniforms—for it was the time of the military occupation--gave a tone and a brilliancy to the affair which the same gatherings do not now enjoy. Music and singing floated from one room, the clinksubdued tones of warm, polite argument from a third. In the drawing-room where Nano held state, transcendentalism reigned supreme. Its disciples were a fine-looking body, but it was easy to see present troubles to permit him for one moment to descend into the regions of from their manner towards the mistress whence their inspiration was derived. In Nano, in the meantime, had passed through every stage of mental agony that a woman so gifted, unfortunate, and exquisitely sensitive could suffer. A kind of repose—the repose of exhaustion, had seized upon early in the stress whence their inspiration was derived. In the alcoves and curtained windows love made itself known by its soft laughter and whispering. These points of vantage Cupid and his modern other self, Firtables, whence their inspiration was derived. In the alcoves and curtained windows love made itself known by its soft laughter and whispering. These points of vantage curtained windows love made itself known by its soft laughter and whispering.

ventured to intrude.

"You will come back to me, said Nano, after Olivia and she had ex-changed the customary greetings. "There will be some conversation on our favorite topics. I am not in the humor for contopics. I am not in the humor for conversation this evening, and you may take my place. Besides, my little firebrand, it will be to the advantage of every one to hear your vigorous attacks on culture."

"I do not like it," answered the firebrand promptly. "There is no interest for me in listening to the sometimes blashermous platitudes which your tree.

phemous platitudes which your true panphemous platitudes which your true pantheist can roll off by the yard. I am wearied ridiculing and laughing at them. I am sick, too, with seeing what fools people can make of themselves when they have put down God and put themselves up in his place—little calves of clay, not up in his place-little calves of clay, not naving even the merit of being gold.

"Now you may go," said Nano severely yet detaining her with her hand. "You are more than ill-humored, and it would not do to have you heard by my friends. Calves of clay! To think we should Calves of clay! To receive such a title!

"If I am going, do let me go," said Olivia, "and pray that I may not Olivia, "and pray that I may not return. Should that happen I shall throw irto your camp bombshells aimed, not at your doctrines, but at yourselves. I shall strike at your conceit, the Achilles' heel f your moral nature, and the elect will fall—by tens," she added, looking around in rapid calculation; "for I see that you must have here over twenty of the sch I did not suppose one city could muster so many

day."
"I can believe it—among the rich!
You need receptions, and bric-a-brac collections, and expensive editions of Carlections, and all the other apostles of every shade of pantheism to keep your poor souls together. If it were to tramp to Mass of mornings at six o'clock, and

confess your numerous peccadilloes three times a year—ah! but I must preserve

"Indeed! We are increasing every

she would exact her price to the last

farthing.

Meantime Olivia, having fled to avoid Sir Stanley, found him waiting for her at the door of the music-room, and walked straight into his arms. He tried to in-

veigle her into an alcove.
"No, sir," was the decisive reply. "I am a rover to-night, a freebooter, bound to go where I list, and I shall be tied to no one. Nano was refused a similar favor, and are you bold enough to imagine that I will give to you what I refused to

her?'
"I am bold enough to think I can persuade you to it," he said, with one of his dangerous glances "if you will but give me time. I am a diplomatist, you know, having served three months on an em bassy; and if I never exercised my pow ers much, still I remember how to make the disagreeable agreeable, and to put you under the impression that you were mis-

"You are too confident, Sir Stanley, and too conceited, as most of our young men are, and I shall do a praiseworthy thing in

snubbing your conceit.

Then the baronet, forgetting his assumption of indifference, became serious a angry,

'I am going to loose my temper," he "I am going to loose my temper," he said, "If you are to put me off in this way, Olivia. You know—"
"Sir Stanley, good-night. You are forgetting yourself. This is a public hall, just now, and really the music is charming.

just now, and read, Excuse me."

She slipped through the door, leaving the baronet mortified and enraged at his

the baronet mortined and enraged at own stupidity.

"Your diplomacy was nearly overdoing the thing that time," said Dr. Fullerton's voice in his ear. He was laughing. "The general and I were behind the curtains are the said heard every word. 'Coquetyonder and heard every word. 'Coquet-tish,' said I. 'Stupid,' said she; and you may infer to whom those words were applied. However, since she is determined u shall win, she has gone off to capture ivia and use her influence in your be-

"She is kind," said the baronet briefly and

mournfully.

"I fancy," the doctor remarked consolingly, "that there was no necessity for that move. Olivia will return of herself."

"Thank you for your encouraging words. But I am doomed to play disconsolets for the second of the second o solate for the rest of the evening.

Olivia in the interval, with a distinct

sense of injury rankling in her breast and almost betraying itself in her lips and eyes, fled through the music-room withcut giving any thought to the players and vocalists, and endeavored to take refuge in a room beyond. She rushed tumultu-ously into the midst of a party of gentlemen so deeply engaged in a political dis-cussion that her intrusion was unnoticed. Killany sat near the window, talking in his slow, dulcet tones, and around were McDonell, pale and peevish, the priest with his humble self-assurance, Sir John with his perennial smile and Disraelian nose, and two other gentlemen of no appearance whatever. Sir John, who was evidently, awaiting a chance to withdraw from the circle or to change the conversa-tion, was the first to catch sight of the young lady, and he rose gallantly and somewhat eagerly to bring her forward. This won for him the attention of the com-

beg your pardon, gentlemen," "1 beg your pardon, gentiemen, sne said with a blush and a smile, and the pretty boldness of a privileged miss. "I thought the room was vacant."

"And so it shall be for you, Miss Wal-

"Fullerton, Sir John."

"Mr. McDonell-

"Ah? to be sure—my poor memory, you understand—so it shall be for you, Miss Fullerton, if you desire it. Your reverence, permit me—"

We are already acquainted," said the

ved the doctor, bowing.

John," cried the peevish invalid. "Miss Fullerton is better known than yourself, and, what is more, can give a straightforward opinion on this question of Canadian policy with regard to the United States." Sir John aloud. It was non-committal. His thoughts, translated into speech were :

"The devil himself seems at work force an admission of some kind from me

to-night." "We were just discussing," the priest curteously explained to the new disputant, "the advantages and disadvantages of annexation to the United States." "And its probability," put in McDon-

"And its political significance," said Sir John beamingly. He had to say some-thing, for Olivia was looking at him inquiringly, and he brought out in consethe most sounding and senseless remark be could manufacture.

"And all having given their opinions on these points," said the priest— ("Sir John coming out strong on the political significance," muttered McDonell scornfully.

-"will it be asking too much of you, Miss Fullerton, that you give an opinion also? These gentlemen will receive it with the veneration of the knights of old, and defend it as the truth against the world.

"Oh gentlemen," answered the maiden still blushing, "you do me too great an honor. I own that I am interested in these questions, and that I think a little and read a little about them. But it does not become me to put upon you such an obligation as you propose, or even to speak where those who have made a study of these things have spoken."
"Modestly and truthfully said," obser-

ved Sir John with some enthusiasm. "But if you will receive my proposition, I appoint Sir John, our representative Canadiau, to speak my sentiments, and I shall adhere to the doctrines he utters."

"There's the difficulty," broke in Mc-Donell abruptly. "You have nothing to adhere to. For since we began let me be hanged if our representative Canadian has given one tangible opinion on the question. Speak for yourself, young lady; there will be at least sincerity in what you say." you say.

Olivia looked in surprise at her appointed champion. The priest was smil-ing, and Killany had retired to cough at

seemed to be suffering from some con-cealed emotion. Sir John alone was serene as a summer sky, although a comical glint in his eyes as he looked at the priest

argued the existence of a predicament.
"Miss Fullerton," said he persuasively,
"please do not regard the utterances of the gentleman, or attach to them the importance they would have if our friend were in perfect health. In appointing me as your spokesman you honor me, and I am grateful. But I must ask you first to speak; and then you shall have a representative opinion from me—one, too, that gallantry, and patriotism, and sincerity shall be patrons of, I can assure

That was evidently fair and emphatic. So unequivocal a declaration from the attorney-general seemed to create considerable interest among the gentlemen, and they closed around in various attitudes of respectful and deep attention.
"Yet before I venture to be so bold,"

said Olivia, "I should like to hear what has been said by each of the disputants on the subject." The priest was about to take upon him-self the reply when McDonell sharply

interrupted:
"To do that would take some hours, Miss Fullerton, for all of them, with the exception of Killany, perhaps, were as verbose as you could lesire. Sir John managed to say nothing in a great many managed to say nothing in a great many words. His opinion amounts to this; if the weathercock people swing one way, so will he; if they swing another, so will

"Mr. McDonell!" said the knight re

proachfully.
"His reverence," continued the invalid,
"who has spent most of his life in the United States, and was born in Ireland, attempted, with the genius of a cosmopolitan, to take the question from an Irish an American, a Canadian, and a para point of view; but they so flatly contra dicted one another that he ended by leav ing the solution to the future. A pretty hole to crawl out of, upon my word !"

TO BE CONTINUED.

A WEARY WASTE.

Sidney Smith asked sneeringly, "who reads an American book?" Were he alive to-day, and a visitor among us, he might ask, who reads a book at all? Books there are in abundance of every kind and quality, but who reads them? The authors possibly read their own productions. Students are compelled to read their class-books at least. Girls chew what they call books at least. Girls chew what they call romances as much as they chew gum, and with about the same beneficial result. And then there is always the cob-web section of humanity that lives away up in remote literary garrets and does nothing

else but read.

But the every day, healthy, average, pushing, common sense men and women, what do they read: on an average, eight men out of ten will tell you they have no time for reading; the cares of business are too pressing, and when they get through the race of the day's work they are too the race of the day's work they are too exhausted to take up a book. They need rest and recreation, and the idea of a book serving as rest and recreation never occurs to them. A game of billiards, or a game of caids, or a dancing party lasting to two or three o'clock in the morning is rest and recreation, but the companionship of an author of worth and interest, never.

Yet seven or eight of these men who find neither time nor inclination to read a book, actually read a goodly sized volume every day of their lives; and on Sundays perhaps two or three volumes. The volume is the newspaper; but that never counts in their category. "A man is obliged to real the papers you know. His business necessitates this. Besides he must keep abreast of the times and know what is going on." The newspaper is the only thing that satisfies this universal de-"I have the same honor," curtly obser- mand: so all the authors that ever wrote "No need of introductions at all, Sir kind of publication that was ever invented or issued.

Now, in all honesty is much benefit to be derived from the studious perusal that most people give to the daily press? The Bible itself is not read more devoutly or with more cheerful attention. Is there much instruction to be found in the average editorial article, or much amusement, or much benefit of any description We are far from underrating the ability employed on the daily press of this city, but that ability is purposely turned away from higher objects and pursuits in order to hunt after sticks and straws with which to heat or tickle that most stupid of all animals—the public. No class of men more thoroughly despises the press and its ways than the very men who make it what it is in obedience to public taste and public demand. It is the most brutal and cruel engine of evil information that the cruel engine of evil information that the world ever knew. It pries into every secret, particularly those that are foulest, and in the interests of the public and morality holds them up to public view. It caters to every morbid and vicious demand. It is bound to supply something startling every day; something that will make people talk; something spicy and sensational. To be sure it does a To be sure it does great many good things; but its special tendency is in the direction of unfolding the sores and ulcers that eat into human society and rot and corrupt it. Some people will urge it is better to have those things exposed, if they do exist. Perhaps so; but much depends on the manner and the matter of the exposition. So this is the daily book that man reads

year in and year out, from his first reading days to his last. This is the handy volume carefully conned over day in and day out by the men who have no time to At the hours of going to or from business, enter any car or public conveyance and note the men and women there All or nearly all are reading eagerly intently. They are utterly absorbed in their occupation. How many of them are reading books? Not one in five hundred. All are devouring the newspaper. The shop-girl and the shop-boys have their penny-dreadfuls that are absolute cesspenny-dreadring that are absolute cess-pools of vice. The staid and sober mer-chant and deacon is pledding over the tan-bark with the crippled walkers and gloat-ing over the details of the latest divorce case or social scandal. There never wa such a reading public as exists to-day. As ing, and Killany had retired to cough at the far end of the room. The other gentlemen, with the exception of McDonell,

appalled at the great mass of words through which we wade. But the ques-

tion is, what does it profit? Has any one seen a mau rise up from the perusal of a newspaper, without a yawn and without the invariable reply on being asked, What is it ?—"Nothing at all." Yet in this careful reading of nothing at all, a very valuable portion of our daily lives is spent. We are not setting a very example. our faces against newspapers. They have become a public necessity and will go on increasing, instead of diminishing. But what we deprecate is the large amount of what we deprecate is the large amount of time wasted on them. As a rule ten minutes is quite enough to extract all that is worth extracting from a news-paper. People simply read on and on in the vain bope of finding some intellect-ual oasis in the dreary desert. Now if half the time devoted to the newspapers were given to a work with something in half the time devoted to the newspapers were given to a work with something in it; a work of history or science, or general literature, a book of essays or reviews, how much and how easily should we increase the scope and stores of our knowledge. There is nothing more delightful than to meet well-bred and well-informed persons. The scretch of these informed persons. The scarcity of these is to a greater extent than we imagine, to be attributed to the general fondness for uewspaper literature, where the infor-mation for the most part is crude when it is not absolutely filse and degrading, and where good breeding must give place to brazen vulgarity. The effect of such daily reading on the mind is exhausting and to no purpose, while the effect of it on the moral sense is one of nausea and disgust where it is not absolutely corrupt-

A SINGULAR GRACE.

ing .- Catholic Review.

In a certain town on the Rhine, where spent some time, I became aquainted with a painter whom I had frequent reason to see on business matters. I had first taken notice of him in a church, where his rapt devotion to the Blessed Sacrament had caught my attention, and my admiration of this was not diminished when I learned that he had been raised a Protes at. I begged him one day to relate to tant. did as follows :

"My father was a civ.l officer in Dre den, in moderate circumstances. Unfortunately, I lost both my parents at an early age. I inherited from them a small early age. I inherited from them a small estate, which my brother, who was many years my senior, and who had married a senior managed for me as my guard rich wife, managed for me as my guard ian. He put me as apprentice under a lithographer, secured for me a room in an attic, and whenever I needed money he gave me what I wanted; further than this, he did not trouble himself about me. In this abandonment I often passed many sad hours. Whenever my heart was heavier than usual I went to the Catholic church, and knelt on the altar-steps ; for although I had never spoken to any one on the subject, I felt that God was present there in quite a different manner from what He was in the Protestant churches, which I regularly attended for the sermon on Sundays, but there was nothing to re tain me when the sermon was over and

the music ceased.

One day my guardian declared to me. as he handed me a few dollars, that my capital was used up, his guardianship was at an end, and that for the future I should provide for myself. I was thun-derstruck, but kept back my tears, and went away dejected and silent to my attic. Henceforth I lived on bread and water, but still my cash rapidly dwindled away, and so one morning I awoke to find that I had barely the price of a couple of rolls left. It was impossible for me to ask anything from my brother, who had shown himself so heartless to me. The newspaper is the sfies this universal describes the last time, and bade farewell must yield place to the daily newspaper, which is of necessity the most shadely newspaper, down near the altar, and poured out my sorrows before a merciful Lord, who, I felt, was there. On a sudden I became tranquilized; I went to the workshop and resumed my work. Hardly had I begun when the master sent for me, and told me that he was so well satisfiad with my work that for the future he would pay e wages by the week. Strange to say, the idea of becoming a Catholic had never entered my mind, although I continued to practice the devotion of which I have told you.

By the time that I had reached the age of eighteen I had laid up enough money to enable me to attend the Academy at Munich. I was one cold November even ing seated at the window of a public house when I heard the ringing of a little bell, and saw the Blessed Sacrament two servers, bearing lanterns. On other occasions I had always observed a number of persons following the priest in adoration of the Blessed Sacrament; but now I saw no one; the cold rain, mixed with snow, seemed to have kept everybody within doors. Then I thought: 'If there is no Catholic, I myself must show honor to the Lord. I left my place and followed the priest, bareheaded, to the narrow street, where, as is usual before entering the house of the sick, he turned to give the herediction. to give the benediction. Surprised pro-bably at seeing me alone before him, he stood for a little while holding the Rlessed Sacrament before me. I suddenly felt in the depths of my soul that I stood there in the presence of my God, I fell on my knees, and when I arose again and was alone, my determination had been taken to become a Catholic. Next day l sought out a priest to instruct me, and soon, thank God! was received into the Church, of which I have tried to be a worthy member."

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets," or sugar-coated granules—the original "little liver pills," (beware of imitation)—cure sick and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and contrait on Government stamp. 25 cents portrait on Government stamp. 25 cents per vial, by druggists.

Sure but not Slow.—People who have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to get rid of pain, find that it is sure but not slow. A cough even, of long standing, is speedily controlled and cured by it. Rheumatism, neuralgia, corns, lame back, and swelled neck rapidly disappear when it is used.

CARDINAL HOWARD.

His Promotion to the Purple.

His Eminence Edward Howard, cardinal oriest of the Holy Catholic Church, was born at Nottingnam, February 13, 1829, being the only son of the late Edward Gyles Howard, Esq., who was the son of Edward Charles Howard, youngest brother of Bernard Edward, fifteenth Duke of Norfolk. In his youth he served her Majesty Queen Victoria as an officer in the Second Life-Guards, but when twenty-six years old he was a priest at Rome, and he attached himself entirely to the service of attached missel entirely to the service of Pius IX. For about a year he was em-ployed in India in the matter of the Goa schism, and the rest of his ecclesiastical career was spent in Italy. On the demise of Cardinal Altieri, who

died of cholera in Albano, in 1867, the office of Archpriest of St. Peter's became vacant, and was conferred upon Cardinal Mattei, who appointed Monsignor Howard to be his vicar. He continued to hold this post until he was created a cardinal. In 1872 he was appointed suffragan or Auxiliary to Cardinal Clarelli, bishop of Frascati, and was consecrated Archbishop of Neo-Cesaria in partibus infidelium on the 30th of June, 1872. As spiritual di-rector or confessor of the students of the English College, as Archpriest's Vicar in St. Peter's and as "Consultor" of the Special Congregation of the Propaganda for the affairs of the Oriental Rite, Monsignor Howard had many and laborious duties, all of which he performed earnestly and conscientiously. He had deesuy and conscientiously. He had devoted himself with remarkable success to the study of languages, especially the Oriental, and for this reason probably had been chosen by Pius IX. for the mission to India, the chief labor of that mission. falling upon him as the secretary; and in the Oriental Department of the Propag-anda, where he had as fellow "consultors" Monsignors Franchi, Simeoni and Bartol-ini, with Ludovico Jacobini as secretary to the congregation, he had full opportunity of exercising his special talents. All of those monsignors just mentioned became cardinais, and three of them became oriental Congregation, which was insti-tuted by Pius IX. for the special direction of Oriental ecclesiastical affairs, may be attributed the remarkable success in the church affairs of the East, which marked the later years of the Pontificate of Pius IX., and which has been more fully devel

oped under Leo XIII.

Even befere 1872 Monsignor Howard had been considered a likely person for early, and a certain one for eventual promotion to the purple. In the Consistory of March 12, 1877, Pius IX. fulfilled the general expectation, and created and pub-lished Edward Henry Howard a cardinal of the order of priests, assigning him for his title the Church of SS. John and Paul, on the Cœlian Hill.

Cardinal Howard, as a Roman cardinal, has his full share of work in the "Congregations," to five of which, including the very important Congregations of the Property of the P paganda, the Propaganda Special for the Oriental Rite, and the Index, he was appointed. Amorg the highest posts which can be conferred on distinguished cardinals are the three offices of archive priests in the three great basilicas—namely, St. Peter's, St. John Lateran and St. Mary Major. When the most honorable and the most lucrative of the three offices became vacant by the unexpected death of Cardinal Borromeo it was given to Cardinal Howard. The selection pected death of Cardinal Donothing given to Cardinal Howard. The selection was most acceptable to the Vatican chap was well as to the public ter and clergy as well as to the public The canons receive back their former colleague as their official head, and the who frequent the Vatican services and functions know that the ecclesiastica ceremonies will lose nothing of their proper dignity and splendor in consequence of the presence Cardinal Howard. and supervision of

The present archpriest is not the first Englishman nor the first Howard whe has been connected with the chapter of of York, presided over the chapter of archpriest from 1751 to 1807. And the Rev. Richard Howard, brother of Thomas, the eighth Duke of Norfolk, and to Edward, the ninth duke, was a canon of St. Peter's, and, dying in Rome in 1722. was buried in the customary burial-place of the canon. He was but thirty-five years old at his death, and his brother Henry, the bishop-elect of Utica in partibus, and designated Vicar Apostolic in London, died, aged thirty six years, in

Why he Wanted a Christian Wife.

A well known judge in one of the Southern States, speaking of his younger days, says that years ago he had become skeptisays that years ago ne nad become skepu-cal; and that Mr. H—, a man illustrious for his natural virtues, whom he revered almost as a father, but who was a con-firmed deist, though he had a Christian wife, endeavored to instill in his mind his own deistical notions. "But he charged me," said the judge, "not to let his wife me," said the judge, "not to let his wife know he was a deist or that I was skeptical. I asked him why. To which he re-plied that if he were to marry a hundred times he would marry only a pious woman. Again I asked why. 'Because,' he said, 'if she is a Christian it makes her a better wife, a better mother, and a bet-ter neighbor. If she is poor, it enables her to bear adversity with patience and fortitude. If she is rich and prosperous, it lessens her desire for mere show. And when she comes to die, if she is in error, she is a well of reshe is as well off as you and I; and if we are in error, she is a thousand times better off than we can be.' I asked him if he knew of any other error, or system of error, attended with so many advantages. His reply was evasive. But what he had said led me to examine the subject for my-self, and I often look back to that conversation as one of the most important incidents of my life, and to it I trace my determination to examine the evidence of the Christian religion for myself, the result of which led me to seek admittance into the Church, and from that day to this I have been a happy man."

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What is Love? BY JOHN A, M'HUGH.

Ah! what is love? It is the soul's delight, The joy of life, the ladder stretches from The joy of life, the ladder stretche, from earth
To heav'n. It is the breath which at our birth
Our mothers breathed. It is the brilliant

light
That Jumes the world, the cloak that hides
the night
Of all our woes; and 'tis the gladsome mirth
That makes our saddened life of precious Ah, love! we're conquered by thy wondrous might.

might.
Love never was of earth a thing or part,
For earth can never bear a thing divine,
It is of God—"a part of His great soul,"
A sigh that 'scaped from His unfathome To gladden earth. O God, we know 'tis It comes with life, and lives in death's last

IRELAND'S SUFFERING FOR THE FAITH.

The Condition of the Catholics of Ireland One Hundred Years ago.

(Bishop Patrick Francis Moran of Ossory in the Dublin Review.) (CONCLUDED)

The Rev. Michael Plunket, at the beginning of the century, was P. P. of Ratoath, and Vicar General of the diocese of Meath. He had been for a time Secre-tary to the Most Rev. Primate Oliver Plunket, and had spent many years in Rome. Being connected with some of the chief families in Meath, and being besides a man of solid piety and learning, several of the Protestant gentry sought, but in vain, to secure for him some toleration in the exercise of his sacred ministry. The chapel of Ratoath where he officiated was a wretched mud-wall thatched cabin, surrounded by other houses which screened it from public view. Even there, however, he was not secure, and whenever the agents of persecution visited the neighborhood, that poor chapel would be closed and the pastor would seek conceal-ment in retired parts of the country. There was a priest-hunter named Thompson who singled out this zealous pastor anticipating a rich reward for his arrest. Father Plunket, however, was effectively concealed in the house of a Protestant magistrate. A room on the second story was set aside for his use, with bed and fuel and provisions of every sort. The room was constantly kept locked, and it being supposed to be haunted, the ser-vants never cared to enter it. Whenever Thompson applied for a warrant, this gentleman gave the priest timely infor-mation, and then he came at night with his servant, and drawing forth the ladder, which was left at hand for the purpose, he entered the room prepared for him. While the storm lasted, he remained there luring the day, and if there were any sick to be attended, or any sacraments to be administered, the servant would apply the ladder, give the signal, and the pastor would descend, attend his people, and return before the break of day. In 1727, aged 75 years, he passed to his reward. His resting place at the east end of the old church of Killegland is still held in reverence by the parishioners, and after the lapse of a century and a half, his memory is still cherished among the faithful as if they, and not their forefathers, had laid him in the tomb. The memof the Rev. John Barnewall, P. P., Ardbraccan, is also held in benediction. He was a near relative of Lord Trimbleston, and his zeal and holiness added new lustre to the nobility which he inherited by birth. In the district which he atended there were two thatched mud-wall

The messenger soon learned from the peo-ple where the priest could be found, and Father Barnewall hastened to discharge his duty. In the meantime many were the gibes uttered by the priest catchers, and great was their rejoicing in the anti-cipation of their rich reward. A poor Catholic servant girl overheard them in Father Barnewall before he reached the house, and warned him of his danger. On another occasion, he met face to face A NOTORIOUS PRIEST-HUNTER NAMED PILOT. A NOTORIOUS PRIEST-HUNTER NAMED PHOT, but ingeniously eluded his questioning, and made his escape. He was clad in frieze, and had his blackthorn stick in his hand, and as he was proceeding to say Mass near Allestown he carried his yest-Barnewall safely pursued his way. He had several other hair breadth escapes, had several other hair breadth escapes, and it seemed almost a miracle that he was so long preserved to minister to his devoted parishioners. On one occasion was so closely pursued that to ensure his safety a farmer had to build up a rick of turf around him. The martyr's crown, however, was to reward his life-long labor. He was now beyond eighty years old, and was in the discharge of his sacred

mob who laid hold hold of him treated him with such indignity, that he expired in their hands.

IN DUBLIN, THE CLERGY WERE REPEATEDLY

THROWN INTO PRISON, and subjected to the greatest privations. In January, 1712, the Lord Chancellor addressed the mayor and aldermen of the city, urging upon them the duty of "preventing public Mass being said, contrary to law," and lamenting that the negligence of the corporation for the past hed to law," and lamenting that the negli-gence of the corporation, for the past, had produced great disorder throughout the kingdom. Before the close of that year a few Poor Clares from Galway came to Dublin, at the request of the archbishop. They had scarcely arrived, when the agents of the Government surrounded the house, and obliged them to seek a shelter in the private house of some friends. in the private houses of some friends. A In the private houses of some friends. A proclamation was also issued for the arrest of Rev John Burke (Provincial of the Franciscans), the archbishop, Mcst Rev. Dr. Byrne, and Rev. Dr. Nary, who were supposed to have been instrumental in introducing this community into the capital. A few years later.

A SWOOP WAS MADE BY THE PRIEST-HUNT

and all the priests of the city were thrown and an the priests of the city were thrown into prison. Again, in 1744, on a Saturday morning in February, an alderman, named Aldrich, proceeded to St. Paul's chapel a little after ten o'clock, and finding a priest named Nicholas England in the act of saying Mass, he arrested him, allowing him time only to take off the sacred vestments, and sent him off to prison in a car. The alderman then proceeded to the chapel of the Dominicans, and sent to prison two of the fathers, whom he found there. The other priests at once changed their residence, except an aged Franciscan, named Michael Lynch, and he, too, was seized before evening and and ne, too, was seized before evening and thrown into the same dungeon. De Burgo (Hibernia Domin. 175, 717), who has recorded this fact, adds that he was himself attached to St. Paul's Chapel, and had said Mass there at nine o'clock that morning, and it was only a few days previous that he had changed hours with Father English. When Lord Viscount Taafe was sent as ambassador from Vienna to London, he made an excursion to the land of his fathers. Being in Dublin on a Sunday, he went to Stephen Street Chapel to hear Mass, but found the doors nailed up by order of the Government. The doors of all the other chapels were nailed up in the same way. He wrote to the king, complaining of this vexatious proceeding.

SOON AFTER A TERRIBLE EVENT aroused public attention to the sad consequences of such oppressive legislation. It was only in the stables of the back lanes, or in the garrets of ruinous houses, that the people could assemble to hear Mass. On a Sunday morning, in 1745, a number of people were assisting at Mass in an upper story in one of the lanes of in an upper story in one of the lanes of Dublin; Father Fitzgerald, a native of Meath, was the celebrant, and just as he had given the last blessing at the close of Mass, the house tumbled down, the priest, and nine others, being killed on the while several others subsequently died of the wounds which they received. An order of the Viceroy and Privy Council was soon afterwards published permitting chapels to be opened in the city, in retired places, for the use of Catholics. THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE PROVINCE OF

LEINSTER
the laws against the clergy were, according to the whims or the bigotry of the local magistrates, rigorously enforced, and the sufferings of the priests from year to year are duly registered in the official papers of the Public Record Office. Thus in 1723 MASS HAD TO BE CELEBRATED ON THE HILLS; and during the preceding week, word would be whispered around among the people where the yould meet the priest onthe following Sunday. On one occasion, a set of miscreants, anxious to secure the Bood-money which was offered for the seizure of a priest, laid a plan for his capture. They met together in a Protestant house, seed an unsuspecting messenger to call Father Baraewall to administer the last rites to a dying man. The messenger soon learned from the people where the priest conblete the priest comblete the priest combinate the priest comblete the priest c that several writs "against priests and schoolmasters" had been issued in the pre e ding year, but in vain, for all the ulprits had fled, except a priest, named James Eustace, who had now been lying for several months in gaol, and who, whilst awaiting the order of the priest of the whilst awaiting the order for transportation, was kept "in close confinement." So, too, in the county of Wicklow, in the so, too, in the county of Wicklow, in the summer of 1714, a priest, named M'Tee, was convicted of saying Mass, and sentenced to transportation. On June 4, 1714, the high sheriff of Wicklow gives an animated description of his labors on the preceding day to suppress the devo-tions of the Papists at the shrine of St. Kevin, in Glendalough. He had received intelligence that an assemblage of pious pilgrims was to be held at the seven ments in a small wallet across his shoulders. The priest-hunter was standing on the road speaking to a Protestant, who knew Father Barnewall well but, who have speaking to a Protestant, who have speaking to a Protestant and the seven churches there, and that persons from all parts of the kingdom would take part in the "riotous assembly." An armed body ders. The priest-hunter was standing on the road speaking to a Protestant, who knew Father Barnewall well, but on this occasion pretended to be a stranger to him. When Father Barnewall came up, the priest-hunter, half suspecting his disguise, said, "Good morning," was answered. "My name is Pilot; what is yours?" "Your name (Pilate), sir, bodes no good to a Christian," was Father Barnewall's reply. His friend now interposed saying, "Let him pass, let him pass," implying that if it came to blows he was more than a match for his interrogator, and Father Barnewall safely pursued his way. He Protestant inhabitants of this county are unanimous in their inclinations and resolutions, and will exert themselves with all diligence and zeal for his Majesty's

service in putting all the laws in every respect strictly in force against the Pa-pists." A PRIEST-CATCHER NAMED HARRISON was particularly active in the west of Ireland. A friar named Father Cunnan was old, and was in the discharge of his sacred ministry, when the agents of persecution seized him and led him off in triumph to gation was set upon by this Harrison and his band. There being no time to take

and snatching the vestment put it on himself, and pretending to be himself the runaway started off by the back door over hedges and fields, the priest-hunters being quickly in pursuit. At length they overtook him and brought him to town before the resident magistrate; who laughed heartily at finding the prisoner none other than his brother magistrate, who explained the matter by saying, "He wished to see how these fellows were able to run.

FATHER NICHOLAS SHEEHY, P. P., OF

CLOGHEEN, in the diocese of Waterford, was led to the scaffold at Clonmel, in 1766, under the accusation, indeed, of various crimes, but in reality, through hatred of the Catholic church, of which he was a devoted minister. He had some time before been ariested and indicted for saying Mass and expressing the other duties. exercising the other duties of a priest, but for want of sufficient evidence had been acquitted. He was now accused of high treason, and a reward of £300 was offered by the Government for his arrest. Conscious of innocence he addressed a letter to the Government offering to place himself in their hands for trial a charge, on condition that his trial should not take place in Clonmel, where his enemies had sworn to take away his Dublin. This condition was accepted, and he was accordingly tried in Dublin, and honorably acquitted, the witnesses who were produced against him being persons of no credit, whose testimony no iury could receive. He was no sooner iury could receive. He was no sooner iury could receive them his enemies life, but in the Court of King's Bench, ury could receive. He was no sooner declared "Not guilty" than his enemies had him arrested on a new accusation. An informer named Bridge had disappeared, and was supposed to have been murdered, and Father Sheehy was now accused of having murdered him. It is difficult to free the Government from the suspicion of complicity with his accusers when they permitted this case to be sent for trial to Clonmel. There were none to accuse him but the same infamous wit-nesses whose testimony had been discredited in the King's Bench. Moreover, on the night of the supposed murder, Father Sheehy had been far away from the place assigned for the crime, with Mr. Keating, a gentleman of property and unimpeached integrity. This gentleman no sooner appeared in Court to attest this fact, than a Protestant minister named Hewetson stood up, accused him of a murder which had taken place in Newmarket. Mr. Keating was himself immediately arrested and hurried off to Kilkenny gaol. In due course he was tried and acquitted, there not being a shadow of evidence against him; but the enemies of Father Sheehy had gained their purpose, for in the meantime sentence had been passed against him, and he had suffered the last enalties of the law.

MANY PROTESTANTS OF HIS OWN DISTRICT Father Sheehy was held in the greatest esteem. His last place of refuge was in the house of a Protestant farmer named Griffiths, whose house adjoined the church-yard of Shandrahan, where Father yard of Shandrahan, where Father Sheehy's remains now repose. During the daytime Father Sheehy used to lie concealed in a vault of the churchyard, and at night he entered the house, where a large fire had to be kindled, so be-numbed was he from the hardships of numbed was he from the hadships of what might be justly styled his living tomb. In 1798 some few priests took part with the insurgents, and paid with their lives the penalty of their offence. The hatred, however, of the Orange officers and men were directed against

every priest. THE ILLUSTRIOUS ARCHBISHOP MURRAY was at that time curate in the town of Arklow. As he was one day passing through the streets to attend a sick call, most cruelly by a body of the Gorey yeo-men. They came to his house and de-manded drink and meat. When they had satiated themselves, they drew their swords, and abused him in the most contumelious language declaring that they would cut off the head of "the old croppy would cut off the head of "the old croppy rebel scoundrel." Father Kavanagh made his escape, but they wreaked their ven-geance on the curate and servants, on which they inflicted severe wounds. This fury of the Orange yeomen was not confined to the living. It extended itself to fined to the living. THE LIFELESS REMAINS OF THE PRIESTS

who were executed.

From another letter of the Bishcp Ferns to the Archbishop of Dublin, on Sept, 2, 1798, I learn that when the Rev. Phillip Roche was hanged in Wexford, after death his body was thrown into the river; and the Rev. John Murphy, when sentence was passed upon him, was whipped, then hanged, and after death his head was cut off, and his body was publicly burnt in 'Iullow. All through the dismal period of persecution, the Catholic clergy were not only exposed to the penal engetments of the laws but the penal enactments of the laws, but they had further to endure all the privations and hardships consequent on the keenest poverty, and in this, too, it was their only ambition to partake of the bread of humiliation with their oppressed and impoverished flock. This extreme poverty extended far into our own times. In the funeral discourse on the lets cares. In the funeral discourse on the late venerable Dean Kenny, of Killaloe, whose labors in the sacred ministry extended over a period of 65 years, I read the fol-lowing words:—"When Father Kenny was ordained, in 1814, there were few churches which were not the merest hovels, there were wide tracts of country without a church at all, and, with the ex ception of a few main lines of road, the country was traversed by the roughest bridle-paths. There were men living until within the last few years—there may be those still—who had souther the Navan gaol. Thence, after a few days, his band. There being no time to take he was sent a prisoner to Dublin, and he never more returned to his faithful, sorrowing people. Tradition says he was sentenced to transportation, but the ship being wrecked on the English coast, the

from the sketch which the illustrious Bishop of Kildare, Dr. Doyle, has given of Father Dowling, who was Vicar-General of the dioce-e, and for more than fifty years P. P. of Stradbally. He attended sick sells in the stradbally. sick calls in a cart without springs, his only cushion being a sheaf of straw. His habsick calls in a cart without springs, his only cushion being a sheaf of straw. His hab-itation bore on it the same impress of poverty. When Dr. Doyle held his first visitation in Stradbally in 1819, this aged pastor was still living. The Bishop arrived in the town late in the evening, and ASKED TO BE SHOWN THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARISH PRIEST.

THE PARISH PRIEST. He was led to a tottering old house, little better than a ruin, in a remote room of which he found the venerable priest reading his office by the light of a solitary taper. Time was when the earthen floor was daily worn by his wasted knees; but infirmities now bound him to a chair of unplained wood. Dr. Doyle, with much humility, remained standing until Father Dowling had finished his office. He described himself as awestricken in presence of the saintly priest.
At last the following dialogue ensued: "I heard some one enter; what may be their will?" A young man to ask your blessing, Father"..."My blessing is not worth much, if not worth while to give your name, but such as it is you have it your name, but such as it is you have freely." It was a touching spectacle witness the emotion of the old priest the explanation that followed, and the agony into which he was thrown, ing himself unable to vacate the chair his cell possessed, and offer it to his Bishop. He raised his hands to heaven, himself unable to vacate the only Bishop. He raised his hands to heaven, and fervently thanked heaven that he lived to see Dr. Doyle.

PATRICK FRANCIS MORAN, Bishop of Ossory.

SICK CALLS

After the Administration of the Sacraments-The Last Indulgence.

No. III. When the priest has given the sick person all the Sacraments of the Church, there vet remains a great deal to be accom plished. Some people rise up from their knees with an apparent sigh of satisfaction for the good that has been done, and think that now the work is completed. This course of action does not come from any want of faith on the part of Catholics, far from it. It is done because they for get themselves. Alas, the living soon for-get the dying and dead, to guide their thoughts to the whirlpool of worldly mat-ters. It is the same old worldliness that consumes even the time that should, charity, be given to the deathbed. People do not want to be cold-hearted, especially in time of death but carelessness of duty in time of death, but carelessness of duty does make even members of the family whom death is striking seemingly un-feeling. The appearance of things is not what does the injury. The reality which the appearance indicates, prevents, yes prevents the deathbed from being all that it should be.

THE SORROW OF FRIENDS. This prevention comes from members of the same family bound together by the ties of parent, brother and sister. The persons gather together in the sick room, look on the sick one stretched on the bed of death before them, and indeed they are sorry for the condition of the sick: their sorrow is genuine true sorrow, for the chords of their hearts ache while they beat. There is so much to make them regret the demise of a relative or a friend, not only association itself, but also kindred of blood that warms up the bodies, unites the hearts of relatives in closer compact, than can be made with the most intimate

tion and the moment of death in a pro-fitable manner. He or she is told of the danger of permitting their thoughts to wander back to things of the world. It is certain that all the fruits of the Sacraments may be destroyed by worldly thoughts, for they bring with them recollections of life that may lead the patient to regret the loss of life more than they should, who desire to live forever in God's holy kingdom of love. Besides all is not yet done. The priest after administering the Holy Viaticum and Extreme Unction gives the necessary advice and encouragement to the sick and then intends, if he fear danger immediately, to give the sick the benefit of the

This is a Plenary Indulgence imparted to Catholics in the last moments of life. Oftentimes, and indeed most times the priest can not be present at the moments of death, hence he gives this indulgence when there is danger of death. According to some theologians this Indulgence though given before the moments of death does extend its virtue to the moments of death, and in those very moments the Indulgence and in those very moments the induigence is imparted, though the form of granting it has been gone through by the priest, before these moments of death have arrived. We know that the Indulgence does extend to death provided the patient presents no obstacle. That he or she may presents no obstacle. That he or she may not present an obstacle to the extension of this indulgence to the moment of death, of this indulgence to the moment of death, we should help him or her by our prayers and good suggestions. This is a duty on our part. Charity demands it, love should fulfil it. The priest tells the sick person that he is now about to impart to him the Last Indulgence. He informs him of the nature of this indulgence and reminds him that he must renew with his whole soul a hearty sorrow for all the sins of his whole life, says the Confiteor and makes acts of faith says the Connecer and makes acts of faith, hope, love and contrition while he is giving to him the Last Indulgence. You who are in the room must kneel and supplicate our good God to hear the prayers of his spouse on earth, the Church, for the poor servant who lies sick unto death. The prices then begins to read from the

priest then begins to read from the form

but deliver us from all evil" is said aloud. The people should unite with the priest in saying this prayer. They can say it to themselves or in secret. Then the priest continues: "Save Thy servant, trusting in Thee, my God." "Let my cry come unto Thee." "The Lord be with you and with thy spirit," "Let us pray." O most clement God, Father of mercies, and God of all consecution. Who wishest he desired to the content of t of all consolation, Who wisheth no one believing and hoping in Thee to perish, according to the multitude of thy mercies look propitiously on Thy servant N. whom Christian faith and hope commend to Thee. Visit him in Thy salvation, and through the Passion and death of Thy Only Begotten, grant to him the remission of all his faults and out of Thy clemency pardon him: that his soul in the hour of its departure from the body, may find in Thee a propitious Judge, and being washed in the blood of Thy Son from all stain, may merit to pass to perpetual life. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen." After this prayer, the sick person if able, and those present in sick person if able, and those present in the room should join with the priest in saying the confiteer. You must say it silently or to yourselves. When through remain silent while the priest says the two last verses of this prayer, vis.: "Miserea-tur" and "Indulgentiam." Bless yourselves or make the sign of the cross on yourselves, but you peed not say the work. The priest but you need not say the words. The priest continues the prayers marked out for this rite, and says "May the Lord Jesus Christ Son of the living God, who gave to His blessed Apostle, Peter, the power of bind-ing and loosening, through His most holy mercy receive thy confession, and restore to thee the first stole of innocence which to thee the list stole of innocence which thou didst receive in thy Baptism; and I by the faculty granted to me by the Apestolic See, concede to you "Indulgentiam plenarium" in remission of all sins. In the name of the Father + (makes the sign of the cross over the sick person,) and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. May the complication of the remit to the through the mnipotent God remit to thee, through the holy mysteries of human reparation, all pain of the present and future life. May pain of the present and tuture me. and the present has a few and lead you to eternal life. Amen." Then the priest completes this solemn rite of the Church, by calling down the blessing of the complete with the amplitude of the complete the God on the sick, saying "May the omnipo-tent God, Father + (here he makes the sign

Holy Ghost bless thee. Amen."
This may conclude the ministration of the priest, but should the sick person continue to live, the priest should be notified of the condition of the patient. He is not apt to forget a sick person as you well know from experience, yet if it should so happen, he will only thank you for bring-

of the cross over the person,) and Son and

CHURCH PROGRESS IN HALIFAX.

A New St. Patrick's Church. EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS SUBSCRIBED

WITHIN HALF AN HOUR.

Halifax Herald March 13th In response to the invitation of His race Archbishop Hannan, a very large number of the Catholics belonging to the Churches of St. Mary's, St. Patrick's, and St. Joseph assembled in the Basement Chapel of St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday

afternoon, for the purpose of making a commencement in the building of a new Church of St. Patrick, to take the place of the present edifice, which has become so dilapidated as to be beyond repair-The Archbishop detailed his plan of

operations. He first desired to ascertain the amount of subscriptions, so as to be in a position to be guided as to the style and cost of the church to be erected. He stated that it was his intention to make a stated that it was his intention to make a house-to-house collection in addition to the amount that might be subscribed at the meeting. When he could form some idea of the sum likely to be realized, he would have a competent architect to view the ground and give a plan and specifica-tion. These would then be submitted to the people, and a committee composed of priests and laymen would be appointed to carry on the work when the plan and specification were adopted. His Grace informed the meeting that it was his intention to leave the whole matter as much as possible in the hands of the people, and that it was his intention not to incur any debt in connection with the building, as such would not only prove a burden to himself but to those who would succeed

The meeting was very enthusiastic, and about eight thousand dollars were subscribed within half an hour. The building of the church is thus assured, and no doubt such a structure will be creeted as will do credit to the Catholics city, and be an ornament to the north

At the close of the meeting, the Arch-bishop thanked those assembled, and congratulated them on the spirit evinced. He assured them that nothing would be left undone by himself and his Priests that would in any way aid in the erection and early completion of the church. He as-sured them that the erection of the new church had occupied his earnest attention ever since he had been raised to the Episcopate, and were it not for the pressing needs of the Diocese outside of the city, and the attention and labor he had to bestow upon the other portions of the dio-cese, he would have taken up the matter of the erection of a new St. Patrick's Church long before this. Now that such a good commencement was made, success no longer remained in doubt. The proceedings were of a most practical kind—very little speaking, but a great deal of earnest and good work. We congratulate the Archbishop on the success of the meeting.

THE CATHOLIC MISSION.
The Redemptorist Fathers, six in number, who are coming here to give a mission to the Catholics of this city, are expected to arrive on Friday evening next by the stea-mer "Parisian." The mission opens on mer "Parisian." The mission opens on Sunday next, in St. Mary's Cathedral, at the eleven o'clock (High) Mass. We understand that the labors of the mission-

"Do not be mindful, O Lord! of the faults of Thy servant, nor take revenge on his sins." "Lord have mercy, Christ have mercy, Lord have mercy." Then the priest says to himself, after intoning the first words, the "Our Father," at the end of which "Lead us not into "The".

THE LEGEND OF THE MADONNA DELLA SEDIA.

Among the most beautiful paintings of the Madonnas of Raphael is that called "Della Sedia," of the chair, and there is a pretty legend about it which says that hundreds of years ago there was a hermit named Father Bernardo, dwelling among the Italian hills, and that he was much loved by the neighboring peasants, who went to him for advice and instruction. He often said that in his solitude he was not lonely, for he had two daughters; one of them could talk to him, but the other was dumb. By the daughter By the daughter who spoke he meant the daughter of a vine-dresser who lived near by. She was named Mary, and always tried to do the named Mary, and always tried to do the utmost in her power for the comfort of the lonely old hermit. By his dumb daughter he meant a grand old oak tree that grew near his hut and sheltered it from storm, and hung its branches over him so lovingly that the old man grew to feel it was like a dear friend to him. There were many birds in its branches to whom he gave food and they in return whom he gave food, and they, in return, gave him sweet songs. Many times the woodmen wished to cut this strong tree down, but Father Bernardo prayed for its life, and it was spared to him.

At last there came a terrible winter-the torms were so severe that few trees and outs remained, and the treshet that ran down the hills swept off all the tempests had left. At last, after a dreadful storm, Mary and her father went, with fear, to see if the hermit was alive, for they thought he must have perished. But when they came to him they found that his dumb daughter had saved his life. On the com-ing of the freshet, he had gone up to the ing of the freshet, he had gone up to the roof of his hut, but he soon saw he was not safe there; then, he east his eyes to heaven, the brancles of the oak seemed to bend towards him, and beckon him to come up to them; so he took a few crusts of bread and climbed up into the tree, where he stayed three days. Below, everything was swent away, but the oak everything was swept away, but the oak stood firm, and at last when the sun came out and the storm was ended, his other daughter came to take him home and make him warm and give him food, for this dreadful time of hunger and storm had almost worn him out.

Then the good Father Bernardo called

on heaven to bless his two good daughters who had saved his life, and prayed that in some way they might be distinguished to gether. Years passed, and the old hermit died. Mary married, and became the mother of two little boys; the old oak tree had been cut down and made into wine-casks. One day as Mary sat in the harbor, casks. One day as Mary sat in the harbor, and her children with her—she held the youngest to her breast, and the older one ran around in merry play—she called to mind the old hermit, and all the blessings mind the old hermit, and all the blessings he had asked for her, and she wondered if his prayers would not be answered in these children. Just then the little boy ran to his mother with a stick to which he had fastened a cross, and at that moment a young man came near. He had large dreamy eyes, and a restless, weary look. And weary he was, for the thought of a lovely picture was in his mind, but not clear enough in form to enable him to paint it. It was Raphael, and when his glance fell upon the lovely, living picture of Mary and her children, he saw, in flesh and blood before him, just the lovely dream that had floated in his thoughts. had only a pencil! On what could he draw? Just then his eye fell on the smooth cover of the wine-cask standing nearby. He quickly sketched upon this the outlines of Mary and her boys, and when he went away he took the oaken cover with him. And, thereafter, he did not rest until, with his whole soul in his work, he had painted that wonderful picture which we know as Madonna della Sedia.'

Thus, at length, was the prayer of Father Bernardo answered, and his two daughters were made famous together.

A Young Dominican called to His Reward.

We have just received the particulars of the death of a devoted young Dominican priest, at St. Rose's Convent, Springfield, Ky. Rev. John H. Garvey, O. P., was born October 10th, 1848, in St. John's, Newfoundland. When a boy he came to the States with his parents and some for Newfoundiand. When a boy he came to the States with his parents, and soon after applied for admission into the Dominican Order. He made his Novitiate at St. Rose's Convent, and was then sent to Rose's Convent, and was then sent to the House of Studies, St. Joseph's College, Perry County, Ohio. Here he was ordained in April, 1878. Subsequently, he was transferred to St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, N. J. His death, like his life, was beautiful and edifying. Seeing the hold the terrible disease was taking, he prepared with scrupulous exactness for a general confession. When making that confession, he felt his voice failing him, and soon he could no longer articulate. Then, calmly rising himself in the bed, he wrote, with a firm hand, the remainder of his confession. With a mind unclouded up to the last moment, mind unclouded up to the last moment, surrounded by his sorrowing brethren, he sank peacefully to rest, in the hope of a glorious awaking. Requiescat in pace!— New York Freeman's Journal.

The Electric Light,

sperceding as it does all other modes of illumination, and rivalled only by the glorious sunshine, will not be hailed with greater joy by mankind, than is Burdock Blood Bitters, which is as far superior to all other blood purifiers and tonics as the electric light is superior to the old fash-ioned tallow dip. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Scrofula, and all foul humors and impurities of the blood.

Sure cure for a Cough. The most reliable remedy for a cough, cold, asthma, shortness of breath, sore throat, weak lungs and all bronchial troubles, is Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Price 25 cents.

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The Catholic Mecorb

P iblished every Friday morning at 428 Richmond Street.

THOS. COFFEY.
Publisher and Proprietor. Annual subscription..... \$2 00 Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Believe me,

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record." FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN. St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881

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

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

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,
Archbishop of Halifax.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAR. 24, 1882.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRA TIONS.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day this year throughout Canada was of a character almost exclusively religious. In all the cities of Ontario out door displays were dispensed with, to give place to the quiet and genuine enthusiasm of Catholic piety in commemorating the life and services of the Irish Apostle, In Montreal there was, as usual, a very largely attended and orderly parade which in no way diminished the relig'ous ardor of the celebration. The Irishmen of that great city never leave anything undone to do honor to their country and themselves. Away down by the sea, our Haligonian and Prince Edward Island friends commemorated in a worthy manner the glorious 17th. So also in the beautiful metropolis of the greater Canada, Winnipeg, Irishmen honored the memory of St. Patrick. In ancient Quebec, in Torronto, Ottawa, Kingston, London and Hamilton our countrymen made this year St. Patrick's a festival of national importance even from a Canadian point of view. In most places, leading citizens of other origins fraternized with men of Irish

A LIVE QUESTION AGAIN.

race in the celebration of the day.

power of moral agitation. When even when the principalities are Daniel O'Connell's repeal movement | annexed, the diffusion of Pan-Slavist resulted in complete failure many sentiments, for they have already patriotic Irishmen lost faith in the taken deep root in every Slavonic efficiency of the peaceful warfare he population. The more opposition had inaugurated. But the causes of that failure were quite exceptional. In the first place, Ireland had, just before the repeal movement commenced, emerged from an agitation of an intense and bitter character, protired of agitation, and none but the voice of the mighty tribune ening at least an equal tenure of turof constant popular ardor and anx- the Danube and Adriatic in silence lie emancipation was achieved. The proaches.

land league was the most skilfully constructed piece of mechanism ever devised to effect a sulden but peaceful revolution in any country. Its success demonstrates the efficiency of the system it put into motion to give Irish soil to Irishmen. O'Connell, when setting on foot the repeal movement, had nothing of the splendid organization now at the disposal of those patriotic Irishmen who desire to make Home Rule once more a live question. They have at hand the machinery of the Land League in Ireland and America. Through it they can reach every class and condition of the Irish race, and consolidate its energies upon the attainment of Parliamentary independence. The time is propitious for the movement. The world at large never before had a better comprehension of the difficulties of Ireland and the monstrous injustices under which she labors. The sympathy of civilized peoples are with the Irish in their aspirations for self-government, and the Irish constituencies, with few exceptions, can now be carried by overwhelming majorities in the cause of home rule. We are, therefore, happy to see the movement for this grand object revived. With judicious leadership, and a steady, skilful marshalling of Irish strength in the British Isles and in America, a great triumph can be achieved, and Ireland once more raised from provincial inferiority and depression to national equality, life and vigor.

VIGOROUS ACTION.

The insurrection against Austrian

authority in Bosnia and Herze-

govinia has led the government of

the Kaiser to adopt a determined and

vigorous policy in regard of these principalities, the protectorate of which was by the treaty of Berlin vested in Austria. It has, it appears, been decided at Vienna that as the protectorate does not sufficiently ensure permanency for Austrian sovereignty, annexation has been de-Skobeloff's speech and will make vigorous efforts to crush out Pan-Slavism wherever it manifests itself. they encounter the more rapid will be their growth, and the firmer the ion in the county of Renfrew, takes hold they will take of the public a very just view of the alleged inmind. Their growth will be a preparation for the coming struggle between two great elements of Eurolonged through thirty long years. pean society, the Slavonic and Gercountry was heartily manic. That struggle is now looked upon as inevitable. But Pan-Slavism will not wax in strength without could have evoked enthusiasm or every effort being employed by the support on behalf of a cause threat- Germanic empires to prepare for the combat it threatens to force on moil and political perturbation. Theu, Europe at no distant day. The Aus. increase, the Observer says, is when after years of incessant labor trian government has never been on the part of the liberator, the agi- known to lack in firmness in the face tion of trade, and by the necessity tation assumed proportions to justify of difficulties of this nature. Its which every dweller in Ireland now tion. But the land struggle has been at the disposal of Austria. Servia cause less distracting and absorbent to grow among the populations along

THE STALWARTS.

The nomination of Roscoe Conk-

ling to an associate judgeship of the

United States Supreme Court is a

very clear evidence of the President's

intention not to break with the stalwart element of his party. To that element Mr. Arthur owes his election to the Vice-Presidency, and consequently his present occupation of the Chief Magistracy. He is well-known to be on terms of more than ordinary friendship with Mr. Conkling, towards whom he entertains not only affection but admiration. It must, indeed, be admitted that the ex-Senator, with his faults wellknown and clearly defined as they are, has many noble qualities of heart and soul endearing him to those who best know him. If unsparing in enmity, he is faithful in friendship; if eager for power, he loves it not for its emoluments; if haughty and occasionally supercilious in debate, he never seeks to depreciate a gifted antagonist; he battles with arguments, not men. It was his devotion to personal frierds that caused his rupture with the late President and his retirement from active public life. We cannot believe that that retirement will be perpetual. Republicans themselves admit that without Conkling's co-operation in 1880 the state of New York and the Presidency might have been lost to them. They are to-day neither as strong, nor as united, nor as earnest as in 1880, and must, to secure a victory in the congressional contest of this coming fall, bring into service all the re. ources at command. We do not expect to see the exSenator so soon emerge from his tent. Some stalwart Patroclus must first perish at the hands of a Bourbon Hector to bring him to the field. Come to the field, however, we firmly believe he will. The next Presidental campaign may see him again doing battle for a party he so long served. It is, however, just now difficult to prognosticate the issues that may arise, by that time, from the growcided on. The German government ing bitterness between the stalwarts will, it is said, approve any such and other elements in the repubaction on the part of Austria. There lican ranks. There may be differcan be little doubt that both Austria ences and dissensions beyond the and Germany have taken alarm from power of politicians to bind up or heal. Whatever the outcome of the hostility of that portion of the republicans led by Mr. As Bosnia and Herzegovinia are Blaine to that now in special favor well known to be largely influenced with the administration, Mr. Conkby Russian opinions, their annexa- ling being a power with the President promotion of his cherished ideas of tion to Austria would give that and in his unrestricted confidence, power a good opportunity to detect will even in retirement exercise great The success which has attended Russian intrigue and stamp out dis- influence over the destinies of the TOO SMART FOR ANYTHING. affection. It will, however, require party. Its future may not be very to the Irish people in the old land all the vigilance and activity of the bright, but it is too great and powerand in the new world the irresistible government of Vienna to prevent, ful to suddenly lose its influence on the masses of the American nation.

A JUST VIEW.

The Observer, an ably written and judicious organ of public opincrease of bank deposits in Ireland during the year 1881 as compared with 1880. Our contemporary says that even admitting the depositors to be for the greater part tenant farmers and shopkeepers in sympathy with the Land League, the increase in the amount deposited dees not bespeak an increased general prosperity in Ireland. This "amply accounted for by the stagnahopes of success, the ghastly policy with disaffection and insurrec- recognizes of getting together and shadow of famine overspread the tion has always been thorough and storing for times of bitter need land and robbed the people of the vigorous. We may, therefore, ex- every shilling he can spare from his courage and trustfulness so necessary | pect that Bosnia and Herzegovinia | slender resources. Profesto success in such a struggle. Be- will, if annexed to Austria-and we sional men, who are, perhaps, the sides, O'Connell, at no period of the have little doubt that they will-be heaviest losers by the present state repeal agitation, commanded the sup- dealt with in all cases of disaffection of affaire, have had to sell their port of a majority of the Irish Parlia | with a vigor knowing no relaxation. | plate, put down their carriages, and mentary representatives, and there- The Herzegovinian insurgents have give up their annual trips, and what fore could never, in a legal or Parlia- already felt the weight of Austrian they have been enabled to savementary sense, claim to express the authority. The insurgents would little enough in most cases—has gone views of the Irish people. Now all never, it is likely, have taken the to swell the fictitious evidences of this is changed. The Irish people field without the hope of Russian 'prosperity in Ireland,' which is are indeed just emerging, as at the assistance. But the Czar is too busy but the prosperity of a ration, every time of the inauguration of repeal, for the present with the Nihilists at cent of whose resource is locked up from another agitation which has en- home to do anything but leave pending the settlement of a grave grossed all their solicitude and atten- Russia and Herzegovinia completely national difficulty; of a nation whose trade is nil, whose agriculture is conducted through machinery quite dare not interfere, so that Pan-Slav. almost at a stand still." Those who different from, and more efficient be ism must be content for the present imagine that the land act of 1881 solved the Irish problem, and that Ireland has now no reason to feel discontented, should ponder over the opinion so aptly expressed by the iety, than that through which Catho- and peace till the day of battle ap- discontented, should pender over the

Observer. The Irish question is still a living one. Its true solution lies, as we have often pointed out, in the concession to Irishmen of local selfgovernment, to which none but a fanatical bigot can deny that they are entitled.

DISSATISFIED. The Prussian government is dissatisfied with the warmth of the reception tendered to Gen. Skobeloff on his return to Russia. True, the Czar was reported to have censured the General's rather straightto-the-point utterances, but we have now the general's own statement that his sovereign was highly pleased with his speech, and though fully endorsing it, did not desire to precipitate a conflict with Germany by giving it an openly avowed approval. Whatever may have been the nature of Skobeloff's interview with the Czar, there is no doubt that the Russian court and people are thoroughly and enthusiastically in favor of his Pan-Slavist ideas. By his bold declaration of opinion General Skobeloff has suddenly become the most popular man amongst Russians. In the army, especially, he is already a power, the soldiery feeling that his proposed Pan Slavist movement forecasts a warlike policy worthy their earnest support and noblest patriotic efforts. Too much importance may have been attached to his speech addressed to the Servian students, but the irritation it caused in high places in Berlin proves it to have been the expression of sentiments distasteful in an extreme degree to the German government. A little time will tell whether the Russian government is in a position to assume an attitude of defiance and hostility to the German and Austrian Empires such as the speech of Gen. Skobeloff would foreshadow. Pan-Slavism means the disintegration of these two great states now in the very foremost rank of European powers, and the building up of a colossal empire menacing the independence of all Europe. We plainly see reason for the dissatisfaction of Germany with Skobeloff's popularity at home. That popularity may soon raise him to the highest posts in the state, wherein his influence, talents and audacity will at once make him a power in European councils and give him many a desired opportunity to secure at least partial Slavonic consolidation.

A city contemporary recently achieved, by an effort at smartness, a solid standing in the ranks of stupid andvulgar impertinence. Thedoggeral wherewith it introduced the festival of St. Patrick to its readers, if taken as a specimen of its good taste and consideration for the feelings of Irish men, is well worthy its highest capacity in the line it has evidently cho en to follow in dealing with all matters Irish. The man who hurts the feelings of his neighbors is either stupid or malevolent, or both. Stupidity is certainly sometimes excusable, for it often arises from causes over which its luckless possessor has no control. But vulgar maleyolence, with or without any mixture of stupidity, is never to be condoned, especially in a journalist. It is full time for scribes who have an aversion for Irish sentiment and feeling, to understand that the day has come when the Irish of Canada will permit no man, however presumptuous, overbearing and officious, to insult them with impunity. Our contemporary must know that the festival of St. Patrick is ever dear to Irishmen of all classes. By permitting a travesty upon decency to appear in his issue of the 17th inst., he has made himself guilty of an offence excusable only in so far as invincible ignorance dictated it.

CROWDED OUT

An unusual pressure of matter on the space at our disposal unavoidably compels us to hold over several communications, reports and various selections of interest, for all of which room will be found next

THE CONCERT ON ST. PATRICK'S EVENING.

Our people invariably look forward to the evening of St. Patrick's Day as a time of enjoyment—a time in which fond memories are kindled into new life, by having placed before them a programme of vocal and instrumental music, serving of vocal and instrumental music, serving to make Irish hearts glow with enthusiasm, and engendering a fonder love for the dear old land across the ocean.

Fifteen hundred people must have been present in the Opera House on the evening referred to, and certainly all have reason to be more than pleased with

ing referred to, and certainly all have rea-son to be more than pleased with the success of Father liernans' un-tiring exertions to make the programme worthy of the occasion. Most of those who took part in the concert are already well known to our London people. On the present occasion they fully equalled, nay, even surpassed their former efforts. It is not necessary to make any show of It is not necessary to make any show of praise, or offer adulatory criticism to those, as we have said, already so well known. we may, however, say that Dr. Sippi's rendition of Moore's melodies was such as we might expect from him. He not only sings them artistically, but throws into every note a fire and enthusiasm which at once demonstrates that his soul is in every once demonstrates that his soul is in every word he utters. Mr. Dromgole's rendition of a couple of pleasing Irish songs was well received. He always sings well, but on this occasion he surpassed all former efforts. Miss Reidy, as usual, sang with an exquisite taste, which entitles her to a foremost the surpassed of Ontario. rank amongst the sopranos of Ontario.
Miss Rees, a pupil of the Sacred Heart
Academy, appeared for the first time before a London audience. The pieces she
rendered were very difficult, but her
sweet, clear voice, and thorough cultivation, enabled her to execute them in a
manufacture most pleasing to the whole as manner most pleasing to the whole embly, and especially agreeable to culti-

Miss Lenora Clench, as usual, elicited the utmost enthusiasm by her brilliant violin playing. Misses Dibbs and Bir-mingham and Messrs. Cousins, Jones, Skinner, and O'Neil contributed materally to make the concert a brilliant success We must not, however, forget to make special mention of little Blanche special mention of little Blanche Cruickshanks. Her charming comic songs were thoroughly enjoyable and highly ap-preciated. The musical portion of the entertainment was under the management of Mrs. Cruickshanks, organist of the Cathedral, who deserves no small amount of praise for the brilliant success which rowned her efforts.

ST. JOSEPH'S DAY IN LONDON.

In St. Peter's Cathedral, the festival of St. Joseph was observed with impressive solemnities. Large congregations assisted at all the masses. The early masses at 7 and 8.30 were celebrated by Father Coffey, who administered Holy Communion to many persons. At High Mass, Rev. Father Tiernan was the celebrant. His Lordship, who was present in cope and mitro In St. Peter's Cathedral, the festival of Tiernan was the celebrant. His Lordship, who was present in cope and mitre, assisted by Mgr. Bruyere and Father Walsh, spoke briefly and feelingly at the close of Mass of the life and merit of St. Joseph. In the evening Father Tiernan addressed an immense congregation in a discourse appropriate to the day. The sermon was followed by benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, at which Father Most Holy Sacrament, at which Father

In St. Mary's Ghurch all the services were conducted by Rev. Father Cornyn, who at High Mass delivered an able

SOLEMN PROFESSION AT THE SACRED HEART.

assisted by Father Cornyn, received the solemn profession of Madam Scott, neice of the late Dr. Anderson of this city. At of the late Dr. Anderson of this city. As Mass the venerable prelate, though suffer-ing from a severe hoarseness, discoursed on the sacrifices and duties of the religious life. He showed the advantages of the retirement from worldly contact ensured

by that life, pointing out at the same time that abandonment of things earthly was necessary to all who desired salvation. He solemnity of the day. Monseignor's ser-mon was listened to throughout with earnest attention by all present.

RECEPTION AT MOUNT HOPE.

On Sunday, the 19th, the festival of St. On Sunday, the 19th, the lest at of 15th. Joseph was celebrated with much celat at Mount Hope. In the morning a solemn reception of three young ladies to the sisterhood of St. Joseph took place. The three ladies who took the veil are Miss three ladies who took the veil are Mss
Boyle of Wawanosh, in religion Sister
Mary Isadore, Miss Mugan of Norwich,
in religion Sister Mary Clare, and Miss
Kennedy of Orillia, in religion Sister
Mary Margaret. The ceremony was very
impressive. His Lordship the Bishop presided, assisted by Fathers Tiernan and
Walsh. At mass, celebrated by Father
Walsh, his Lordship spoke at some length,
touchingly referring to the solemn rite touchingly referring to the solemn rite through which the young ladies, who had renounced the world, assumed the veil. He also dwelt for some moments on the solemnity of the day, bringing to the full view of his auditory the virtues and greatness of St. Joseph. His Lordship spoke of St. Joseph as the saint of retire-ment, prayer and humility, and earnestly commended all present to his protection and intercession. A number of the relations of the young ladies who were received into the order were present at the ceremony.

LECTURE AND SACRED CONCERT AT ST. PETER'S, GODERICH.

The lecture and sacred concert at St. Peter's Church on the evening of St. Patrick's natal day was quite a success. The subject chosen by the Rev. Father McKeown, of Parkhill, was the faith of St. Patrick, which subject he treated in a masterly style.

Father McKeown has strong, sound

whose "Ave Verum" was very much ad-mired. The church was filled and a nice sum realized. The new altar of St. Peter's is designed by Mr. Welsh of Seaforth. The base is panelled with handsome mouldings and surmounted by a Gothic pillar, which reaches the height of 21 feet. A beautiful statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will fill the niche in front of the pillar. The altar when finished in white and gold will be a handsome piece of work, and the congregation of St. Peter's will duly appreciate the efforts of their zealous pastor to beautify the sanctuary. The altar will cost \$200, the statue \$60.

Father McGrath of Lucan celebrated

High Mass and Vespers on Sunday last, Father Watters being in Hullet.

HAMILTON LETTER.

Clerical-St. Patrick's Day in Hamilton High Mass, Sacred Concert and Lecture-Grand Concert and Lecture in Dundas-"Bright Epochs in Irish History"-A Beautiful Day-Approprinte and Successful Celebration.

CLERICAL.

Judging by the description given in the Brantford Evening Telegram, the recent visit of his Lordship to Brantford was a most important event. The article referred to is given in another column. It is with sincere regret that the clergy and people of Hamilton have learned that the health of Vicar General Heenan is so much reduced that it will be necessary for him to seek its restoration by foreign travel.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE CITY. The festival of Ireland's patron saint was commemorated in Hamilton with due and fitting solemnity. Solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church at 10, 30 a. m. by the Rev. Father Lillis of Freelton, assisted by Rev. Frs. Craven and Bergman as deacon and subdeacor respectively. There was a very large congregation present, among whom were the members of the Emerald Beneficial Association in full strength. The music of the ation in the strength. The music of the choir of the church was very good. His Lordship Bishop Crinnon delivered a short but powerful eulogy on St. Patrick's and Irelaud's attachment to the faith.

He pictured in glowing terms the life and labors of the saint, and the wonderful results of his glorious mission. V other nations obtained the faith only after centuries of preaching and with the loss of many valuable lives, Ireland acceploss of many valuable lives, Ireland accepted it immediately and without opposition. When other nations were plunged in the darkness of paganism, Ireland was preminent in religion and learning, and when they yielded to the storms of error and infidelity she withstood the blast unshrinkingly, and occupies the noble position of being to day the most faithful child of the church. Her sons have in all ages carried the faith into foreign lands, spreading the truth among unbelievers and forming centres among which Cathospreading the truth among unbelievers and forming centres among which Catho-licity has grown and flourished. No nation on earth had a stronger faith, no people a deeper reverence for religion, and the right rev. speaker hoped that his hearers would too preserve forever these grand right rev. speaker hoped that his hearers would too preserve forever those grand sentiments, so that by a firm belief and constant practice of the duties of religion they might in the end obtain that reward which St. Paul has prophesied for those who have fought the good fight and kept the faith. Mass over, the E. B. A. returned to the hall as quietly as they had come under the conduct of their marshals, Messrs. Wm. McKeever and B. Fleming. After appropriate addresses by the president Mr. Jas. Herrigan, Messrs. Casey and Sunday, the 19th inst., witnessed a very

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McBride, the afternoon was quietly impressive ceremony in the chapel of the Sacred Heart Convent. Mgr. Bruyere, streets interchanging compliments and en joying the beautiful weather.

LECTURE AND SACRED CONCERT IN ST

PATRICK'S CHURCH. The grand sacred concert and lecture given in the evening in St. the attendance was very large—all the pews and several additional seats being filled, while many were obliged to stand. Seated in the Sanctuary were His Lordship Bishop Crinnon, Rev. Chancellor Keough, Rev. Frs. Craven, Lillis, and Bergman. St. Patrick's choir, under the leadership of Mr. F. A. Filgiano, appeared leadership of Mr. r. A. Fighano, appeared in full strength and opened the concert with Haydn's magnificent chorus "The Heavens are Filling." Three other choruses were also performed by the choir in the course of the evening, in all of which the members did themselves infinite credit, winning flattering opinions from the audience on the degree which they as a choir have now attained. Aiss C. Sullivan, who sang the soprano solo in the "Bow Down" chorus, gave promise of being a skilful vocalist. Messrs. Audette and Filgiano, soloiste in the same chorus, are referred to further on. Miss Nolan's solo, Fac ut Portem, from Rossin's Stabat Mater was one of the gems of the evening. This lady sings with remarkably good taste and rich melodious voice; and her execution is particularly correct. All these good which they as a choir have now attained particularly correct. All these good qualities were fully displayed last even ing both in the piece just named as well as in the other solo, "O rest in the Lord," sung by her in the second part. Miss Nolan is always popular with a Hamilton audience. The trio Mazzinghi's O Salutaris, was given by Messrs. F. A. Filgiano, O. Audette and A. F. Filgiano; these gentlemen are well known to be skilful performers. They had a fine vices and performers. They had a fine piece and did it full justice, affording marked pleas ure to the audience. In their second trio, O Jesu Vivi, they acquitted themselves with equal credit, their fine bass and tenor voices resounding through church with admirable effect. Mrs. I phy (nee Miss Emma Martin), ably sustained last evening the high musical reputation long since earned by her in this city. Her two solos, particularly "the Better Land," were admirably adapted to her beautiful and comprehensive voice, and the admirable rendition called forth general opinion in her favor. Father McKeown has strong, sound doctrinal views, and although a short time has elapsed since his ordination, he bids fair to become a very popular lecturer.

The sacred concert by the choir of St Peter's was, as anticipated, very fine. They were assisted by Mr. John Robinson of Goderich, and Miss Killoran of Seaforth, whose "Ave Verum" was very much admired. The church was filled and a nice sum realized. The new altar of St. Peter's is designed by Mr. Welsh of Seaforth. The base is panelled with handsome mouldings and surmounted by a Gothic pillar, which reaches the height of 21 feet. A beautiful statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will fill the niche in front of the pillar. The altar when finished in white and gold will be a handsome piece of work, and the congregation of St. Peter's will duly appreciate the efforts of their zealous pastor to beautify the sanctuary. The altar will cost \$260, the statue \$60.

Father McGrath of Lucan celebrated. High Mass and Vespers on Suuday last, High Mass and Vespers on Sunday last, Father Watters being in Hullet.

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forth general oninion in her favor. forth general opinion in her favor. forth general opinion in her favor. Mr. J. Power, one of Hamilton's best tenors and veteran vocalists, sang two solos, one from Mendelsshon, and the other Salva Maria, both with that ease, grace, and skill which are characteristic of the performer, and never fail to win admiration. Miss Filgiano, organist of St. Patrick's church, and Prof. D. J. ity of Miss Filgiano. In the same man-ner may be mentioned F. A. Fil-giano, the indefatigable leader of the choir and able conductor of last evening's enter-

The lecture of Rev. W. Lillis, of Freelton, eagerly expected, took place between the parts, and was an able rhetorical effort. Taking for his text the words of Ecclesiasticus: "The memory of him shall not depart away, and his name shall shain not depart and generation to genera-tion,"the rev. gentleman proceeded to give a dissertation on the life and labors of St. Patrick, the great apostle of Ireland. All over the world to-day, Irishmen celebrate over the world to-day, Irishmen celebrate the memory of their glorious saint, recalling the wondrous story of Ireland's conversion and reception of the faith, which with all the brilliant events that flowedfrom that conversion, is still as bright and fresh as it was fifteen hundred years ago. The life of St. Patrick was triefly but pithily sketched; his early life in Gaul, his escape and pithily sketched; his early life in Gaul, his captivity in Ireland, his escape and subsequent aspirations for the conversion of the Irish, his sacerdotal training, his commission from Pope Celestine, his landing in Ireland and courageous appearance at Tara before the mighty supporters of Druidism; his complete destruction of that great power and thorough conversion of the population, princes, priests, and people; his unceasing efforts in civilizing and enlightening the island during the rest of his life; his labors in building churches and schools, ordaining priests and consecrating bishops, and his final departure to obtain the reward of eternal happiness, were all related in a succinct and beautiful style which made this oft-told but never wearisome tale doubly interesting. beautiful style which made this cit-told but never wearisome tale doubly interest-ing. The rev. lecturer also eloquently dilated on the glorious effects of St. Pat rick's mission: Ireland's pre-eminence in learning and sanctity, the successful labors of her scholars and missionaries on the continent, her unswerving attachment to faith and fatherland, the angelical purity of her daughters and the noble self-sacrificing fatherland, the angelical purity of her daughters and the noble self-sacrificing spirit of her sons.—which have continued to exist through a period of unparalleled trials, showing that though this great saint has long since departed this life, his spirit still lives among Irishmen to perpetuate the true greatness and glory of their country. Ireland's priests and people alike are a nation of missionaries. In whatever part of the world they are found, they are filled with that glorious faith, as firm as when their ancestors received

as firm as when their ancestors received it from St. Patrick—a faith the most magnificent the world has ever seen—a faith which makes them happy in misfortune, rich i poverty, and highly honored in the sight of God. The virtues of St. Patrick are Ireland syirtues. Penance, mortification, and prayer, were the shining virtues of his life, and these have been

and the "Cruiskeen Lawn," Miss Graham, of Hamilton, "Kerry Dance" and "Barney O'Hea," Mr. Gair "Killarney," Miss Doty, of Ingersoll, "Kathleen Mavourneen," and "Come Back to Erin," Miss Perry and Miss Doty, performing the accompaniments. The Band of the 77th Batt. played some choice selections in good style.

In good style.

R. McKechine, re we of Dundas, occupied the chair during the lecture. Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, of Dundas, and Father McKennon, of St. John's, N. B., were also

Vicar General Dowling, in coming forward to deliver his lecture on "Bright Epochs in Irish history," was enthusiastically received. By way of introduction he began with a definition of the word epoch, stating that it denoted a period in the progress of events when some important occurrence takes place. The epochs to which he intended to refer concerned the history of Ireland, for it was a reproach to many of his countrymen and descendants, that while familiar with the history of other lands, they had too often neglected the study of their own. And he had selected the bright epochs in preference to the dark ones; because so many shadows had of late gathered over the green island, that it was a relief to look back to the bright days of the past, and because the story of her sorrows would poorly harmonize with the soundation of saintly masters and sages, present.
Vicar General Dowling, in coming forward to deliver his lecture on "Bright Epochs in Irish history," was enthusiastically received. By way of introduction he began with a definition of the word epoch, the in that it denoted a period in the prothe past, and because the story of her sorrows would poorly harmonize with the music and the melodies it was their pleasure and their pride to hear that evening. The annals of every nation furnished such epochs on which it was fascing. ating for the student to dwell and the poet and orator to debate. Virgil and Horace have thrown a radiance around the have thrown a radiance around the Augustan age, in the light of which every rock and river is gratefully remembered; Shakespere, in his historical plays, grasps the most important periods in British history, and arrays the men and monuments in life like colors before us, while even a minor poet such as Burns has immortalized every bank and brae, every castle and stream connected with the historic memories of Scotland. The history of Ireland also abounds in occurrence of the renowned schools of Bantory of Ireland also abounds in occurrence of the renowned schools of Bantory of Ireland also abounds in occurrence of the renowned schools of Bantory of Ireland also abounds in occurrence of the renowned schools of Bantory of Ireland also abounds in occurrence of the renowned schools of Bantory of Ireland also abounds in occurrence of the renowned schools of Bantory of Ireland also abounds in occurrence of the saxon, the Briton and the Greek, or hailing each other in the uniforce, which exists a language of the church, the angels must have loved to contemplate the union of so much perseverance and so much priction. history of Ireland also abounds in occurrances of no small importance. In olden times in Ireland it was customary for the bards to take notes of great events, and read and recite them at times for the instruction of the monarch and his court far south in the plains of Italy—such an

strument of the past, but the music and the eloquence remain with his race, and wherever in the four quarters of the globe they gather to night, they are, like ourselves, rehearsing in speech and song the long faded glories of the land they love. As all would agree that there were love. As all would agree that there were no more important events than those connected with the conversion of the nation to Christianity, the foundation of her schools and colleges, and the victories wou in field and in forum in defence of her liberties, he would therefore select these four epochs: the religious, the scholastic, the military, the patriotic. Differ as we may in their definitions and application, we all admit that religion and education are national blessings, and that love of native land and her rightful liberties are qualities worthy of admiration. To reare national blessings, and that love of native land and her rightful liberties are qualities worthy of admiration. To realize the grandeur of those epochs, one must go back to the past; and as travellers often go far from home to see places of celebrity, so he, the speaker, would ask his hearers to accompany him that evening in spirit on a pilgrimage to four historic shrines: to Tara and Iona, to Clontarf and College Green, to be, as it were, spectators of scenes that make those spots shine as so many oases in the desert of Irish history. Here the lecturer, as a beautiful retrospect, begged his audience to imagine that it was no longer St. Patrick's day in the Valley City, but "a bright sping morning long ago," on a fair place in the province of Linster, in the year of grace 432. The field before them was the County of Meath, not far from the mouth of the Boyne, on the banks of which a man of middle age was just landing from a boat, book in hand, accompanied by a few companions. Attention was directed to this band, and fresh interest awakened in them, as their leader on landing was observed to look heavenward, and devoutly making the leader on landing was observed to look heavenward, and devoutly making the heavenward, and devoutly making the sign of the cross, began the recitation of prayers to the Holy Trinity, in the ancient language of the Roman Church. The green grass below was decked with daisies and language of the Roman Church. The green grass below was decked with daisies and shamrocks, the sky merry with the notes of thrush and blackbird singing only as such Irish birds can sing; the blue hills of Cavan to the north, Kildare's Curragh stretching to the south, and the mingled waters of the Boyne and Blackwater hastening eastward to the sea. To the southwest, situated on a hill, stand three princely mansions; and towards this hill, where the mansions; and towards this hill, where the monarch of Ireland is to day celebrating his birthday, the man of prayer proceeds. All day he walks and prays, until at sunset he rests, and enkindles a fire on a small

he rests, and enkindles a fire on a small eminence within view of the mansion. By the light of that fire it is discovered that the hill in front is the hill of Tara and the kindler of the fire the apostle Patrick, destined by heaven to kindle then and there the light of divine faith in the soul and heart of the Irish nation. Here the lecturer entered into the personal history of virtues of his life, and these have been inherited by his spiritual descendants for the sanctification of their souls. The lecture concluded with an exhortation to the audience to continue the practice of those noble virtues which were the distinguishing characteristic of St. Patrick's life, and emulate his warm devotion to the lecture of the Irish nation. Here the lecture entered into the personal history of St. Patrick, showing how he was providentially prepared by early trials for his mission, and how armed with spiritual author ity, he came to attack error and superstition in their stronghold, how God blessed life, and emulate his warm devotion to the Brish nation. Here the lecture of the Irish nation. those noble virtues which were the distinguishing characteristic of St. Patrick's life, and emulate his warm devotion to the Blessed Virgin, and so to preserve that unit wisconstruction of the preserve has been devoted to a stack error and superstition in their stronghold, how Gold blessed with the proposed and passession of which made them free amid all the viceistudes of life for the purchase of a new organ for St. I atrick's church.

The proceeds are to be devoted to a fund for the purchase of a new organ for St. I atrick's church.

CLEBRATION IN DUNAS.

The Town Hall in Dundas was crowded to excress on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, to listen to the lecture by Victr General Dowling, and the concert that accompaniements of the general safeyed a piano solo on Irish airs, Mr. J. I. Challes any the "Granden and manater. Even the very birds from shared a piano solo on Irish airs, Mr. J. I. Challes any the "Granden and monasteries of the land the "Gruiskeen Lawn," Miss Granden and "Grome Back to Etin," Miss Potry and Miss Doty, perforing the accompaniments. The Band of the group and publis. They rise to the rank the energy and publis. They rise to the rank though the colonial legislation of the anticles and the colonial legislation of the anticles of the first throughout the proposition of the anticles of the control of the throughout the colonial legislation of the anticles of the control of the candle and the colonial legislation of the anticles of the control of the candle and the colonial legislation of the anticles of the control of the candle and the colonial legislation of the anticles of the they contain each is their capacity that they contain each from one to seven thousand pupils. They rise to the rank of university cities, in which the whole range of knowledge, divine and human, was expounded. It was an era of confusion on the continent, for the northern barbarian had laid waste the civilization of Europe, and amid the dismal darkness and destruction that followed, the students of other lands found a home and an was expounded. It was an era of confusion on the continent, for the northern barbarian had laid waste the civilization of Europe, and amid the dismal darkness and destruction that followed, the students of other lands found a bome and an asylum in the bosom of green Erin. The halls of learning were thrown open to them, and not only tuition, but bed, board and books were furnished them gratuited.

> instruction of saintly masters and sages, they laid the foundation of their after "The evening star was the signal success. "The evening star was the signal for their retirement, and they rose with the first beams of the morning sun." As the first beams of the morning sun." As they emerged from their ceils in the morn-ing, wending their way to church and mingling as they went the to guess of the Celt, the Saxon, the Briton and the Greek, or halling each other in the uni-versal language of the church, the angels instructors and evangelists in foreign lands, of Columba in Scotland, of Boniface

O'Brien, organist of St. Mary's cathedral, performed the accompaniments, the former for the choir, the latter for the soloists, and it is needless to say that both did their work well. In fact, it may be said that the present high standing of St. Patrick's choir is in a great measure due to the zeal, activity and ability of Miss Filgiano. In the same manity of Miss Filgiano. In the same manity of Miss Filgiano. In the same manity of Miss Filgiano and the language remain with his race, and the second another bright epoch in the annals of Irish history. It is the beginning of the eleventh century, and the seen is Clontarf, stretching along the shore north of Dublin. The outcome of the post, but the music and ity of Miss Filgiano. In the same manity of the second warriors, and the seen is Clontarf, stretching along the shore north of Dublin. The outcome of the post, but the music and ity of Miss Filgiano. In the same manity of the second warriors, and the seen is Clontarf, stretching along the shore north of Dublin. The outcome of the post, we have the second warriors, and the seen is Clontarf, stretching along the shore north of Dublin. The outcome of the post, we have the second warriors, and the seen is Clontarf, stretching along the shore north of Dublin. The outcome of the post, we have the second warriors, and the seen is Clontarf, stretching along the shore north of Dublin. The outcome of the prices and warriors, and the seen is Clontarf, stretching along the second warriors, and the seen is Clontarf, stretching along the shore north of Dublin. The outcome of the post, we have the prices and warriors, and the seen is Clontarf, stretching along the shore north of Dublin. The outcome of the second warriors, and the seen is Clontarf, stretching along the shore north of Dublin. The outcome of the second warriors, and the seen is Clontarf, and the seen is Clontarf, stretching along the shore north of Dublin. The outcome of the second warriors, and the seen is Clontarf, and the seen is Clontarf, and the seen is C are landing armed bands to-night from many a foreign clime. Their kinsmen rule northern France, and are founding a dynasty in England. They purpose now to subjugate Ireland, and have challenged Irishmen to battle on Good Friday morning (1014). The Irish monarch, old and infirm, puts his trust in God, and hastens with his warriors to Clontarf. With crucifix in hand he harangues his followers telling them that "on that day lowers, telling them that "on that day Christ died for them." All day the battle raged, but the setting sun saw victory perched on the Irish banners; the Danes, discomfited, fled to their ships, hurling a fatal arrow at the victorious monarch as they fled, and the great northern fleet with-drew virtually forever. This day of Clon-tarf, which saw Irishmen united and fighting in the cause of Christ for their lives, their liberties and their homes, deserves to be ever remembered by their descendants as another bright epoch in the cause of the past. O many a welldescendants as another bright epoch in the records of the past. On many a well-fought field in after years, in the Crimea and in India, under the flags of Washing-ton and of Wellington, at Fontency and Waterloo, Irish valor was destined to turn the tide of victory, but never was battle waged in better cause, more bravely the tide of victory, but never was battle waged in better cause, more bravely fought, or more beneficial to Ireland than the famous battle of Clontarf. One more scene and we are done. It is the month of March, 1782, and again our eyes rest on Dublin Bay, now no longer darkened by the Danish boats, but glittering with a hundred joyous flars floating. darkened by the Danish boats, but guitter-ing with a hundred joyous flags floating from the masts of Ireland's own commer-cial fleet. Joy reigns in the city, St. Patrick's bells are ringing in the towers of from the masts of Ireland's own commercial fleet. Joy reigns in the city, Sis Patrick's bells are ringing in the towers of the old cathedral, and the strains of music from a hundred bands are heard in Grafich ton street and Merrion square. These hads are in procession and the men who follow wear uniforms of green and gold with swords clashing and bayonets bristling. The gold letters "52" are written in their caps and the motto, Free Trade and a free constitution" is labelled on their cannons. They cross Carlyle bridge and adraw up their ranks on College Green to salute themy Grattan the patriot as they awho are those military bands and what their purpose to-day? Are they revolutionists preparing to rebed or invaders coming to destroy? They are neither. They are citizen soldiery who at a time when England was fighting her American colonies, and hostile French frigates were hovering about the coasts, and when: England could typare neither a man nor a rifle to protect them, rose, enrolled and equipped them, selves in defence of their country until they mustered 80,000 men. And now having saved the island from invasion, they are here to-day to back their native parliament in the demand that Irish industries and Irish trade shall be free from the fetter of restrictive laws made in England, and to endorse the declaration of Grattan and brish trade shall be free from the fetter of restrictive laws made in England, and to endorse the declaration of Grattan and brish trade shall be free from the fetter of restrictive laws made in England, and to endorse the declaration was carried to the castle, sent to England, together with an account of the attitude of the volunteers and in a few days word came back that his majesty George the Third had graciously listened to and granted the fetters of restrictive laws made in England, for the volunteers and in a few days word came back that his majesty George the Third had graciously listened to and granted the fetter of restrictive laws made in England, for the volunteers and in a

universities, and her alumni still dignify the bar, the bench and the colonial legisla-tures of the empire. Her soldier sons are still seen on every battle field upholding bravely the flag of Great Britain, and other with the bar, the bench and the colonial legislatures of the empire. Her soldier sons are still seen on every battle field upholding bravely the flag of Great Britain, and other nations affording them asylum, while the countless patriots, whether still clinging to the old sod in penury or growing rich abroad, whether pining in Kilmainham or gathering millions for the league, or pleacing eloquently in the House of Commons, all still cherish the hope that the day is not far distant when the Irish pensant, loyal and contented under equal laws, will have a real interest in his country—when Ireland will have once more her commerce, her manufactures, free sente and executive, when, in fine, she will enjoy what we in Canada are proud to possess and will never surrender, an independent national legislature in harmony with the British empire and in connection with th

young or old, which parents cannot safely read, much less allow their children to read."

ponse. The little folks in the choruses did remarkably well, and in the parade received quite an ovation, so heartily and prolonged was the applause.

After the concert, which was concluded about ten o'clock, a large party of the prominent gentlemen of the city assembled at the Delmonico Restaurant on the occasion of the first public dinner given in celebration of St. Patrick's Day in St. Thomas.

"Ireland—the Nursery of Poets and Orators," coupled with the name of Rev. Father Flannery, followed by well-given songs by Messrs. J. McAdam, Connors and Orton, was the toast of the evening and it is to be regretted that a lack of space prevents us from doing even partial justice to the eloquent word paintings and poetic gems that adorned the address of the reverend speaker. The spirit of the ancient bards seemed to inspire him as he spoke, thrilling his hearers with the themes of Erin's oldtime poets and musicians. The speaker said that though feeling his incapacity to grasp a subject so vast as the poets and poetry of Ireland, he experienced great pleasure in dealing with a topic so rich and so varied.

No one should wonder at Ireland being the

pleasure in dealing with a topic so fich and so varied.

No one should wonder at Ireland being the birthplace of music and poetry, with her scenery unrivalled for loveliness, her budding springs and fragrant fields, her majestic hills and fairy dells and groves vocal with the songs of thrush and linnet. Who could remain uninspired in the presence of her haunted wraiths and holy wells, her placid lakes fringed with the flowering oak of frowning cliff, or while reading the history of Ireland's ancient sanctity and greatness

At frequent intervals during the lecture the very rev. gentleman was loudly applauded, and at the close a vote of thanks was enthusiastically passed in his favor CLANCAHILL.

Do not let the Children Read the Filthy Daily Papers.

Bishop Toebbe writes to the faithful of Covington, saying: "We here earnestly point out to you, to parents particularly, a growing evil, which is spreading like a cancer eating out the vitals of society. The daily papers, and other public prints, teem with unbelief and uncleanness. They are making the boasted freedom of the press a cloak of wickedness, and they are quickly filling up the measure of their guilt. They point out and publish many things which are unfit to be read by goung or old, which parents cannot safely read, much less allow their children disalvantages possible.
HER LANDLORDS WERE ALIENS

in almost everything. They were absentees,

On the evening of St. Patrick's day, the Cadets of Temperance celebrated their 9th anniversary by a concert at St. Patrick's Hall, with a fair audience. The chairman, S. B. White, Esq., opened the proceedings with a brief address. The choir of the R. C. Church then sang a beautiful chorus, under the leadership of choir master P. Oulette, Esq. Freddie Drouillard recited "The perfect gentleman" in magnificent style. Then followed a duet on the flute by Dr. Hobley (late of Torlard recited "The perfect gentleman" in magnificent style. Then followed a duet on the flute by Dr. Hobley (late of Toronto) and P. Oulette on the violin, accompanied by Mrs. P. Ouclette on the piano. Master Wm. Sullivan next gave a short but interesting Temperance address. Mrs. E. King sang "Come back to Erin" and was encored. H. W. Deare, Esq., delivered a short address setting forth the devotion of the Irish people in every land for St. Patrick, and showing the extent to which they have spread the faith throughout the they have spread the faith throughout the world. The Amherstburg Cornet Band kindly volunteered their services and renkindly volunteered their services and rendered several instrumental pieces during the evening. Master Willie Barron i recited "The cat and the Bird" in the most amusing style. Mrs. P. Oulette next rendered a piano selection from Norma, accompanied by P. Oulette, Esq., on the violin. This performance was heartily encored as was also the duet previously rendered. Master A thur Drouillard gave "My last glass" very prettily. P. Ouelette, Esq., followed with a fine violin solo, which was also encored. Jno. Healey, Esq., then addressed the audience on the utility of the Cadet Association, and its success. Miss King sang "Fareon the utility of the Cadet Association, and its success. Miss King sang "Farewell" and was again encored. The choir sang another splendid chorus, and the entertainment closed by the band playing the control of the control of the control of the cade and the control of the cade and the cade "God save the Queen."

The oncert was very successful, and

highly appreciated.

The Men's Catholic Total Abstinence
Association have just perfected their
organization by becoming incorporated.
It was established in 1873, and numbers
about 120 members. Rev. P. Ryan is
President.

C. T. A. A

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

evening the following address was read, which explains itself.

Rev. P. M. Bardou, M. A., Chancellor Branch 5.

Rev. Dear Father.—We the officers and members of branch 5, learning of your intended departure from our midst, beg leave to express to you our great sorrow at this sudden, unexpected news, and are unwilling that you should leave us without our testifying to you our deep appreciation of and gratitude for the interest you have taken in ourselves and our branch since it sestablishment in Brantford, a we are well aware that it is to your untring efforts both as spiritual adviser and President the success which we have attained is mainly due.

We nowbeg to assure you kev. Dear Father, that we entertain a deeper sense of those efforts than it is possible for us to express and we will ever pray that God in His infinite mercy may always guide and protect you hrough life.

Signed on behalf of Branch 5.

Wm. Harrington, 1st Vice Prest.

J. C. Sullivan, Rec. Sec.

In reply the Rev. gentleman thanked the members for the kind words they had expressed towards him and hoped that branch 5 would go on prospering in the future as it had in the past. He urged all to be faithfut to their obligation and hoped that branch 5 would so would still remain a member of their branch until such all them as he could, having the C. M. B. A. at heart, establish a branch in his new mistand and Members of the C. M. B. A:

The following is a synopsis of the report for the year ending Dec. 3, 1881, field in the Insurance Department of this State in accordance with an act passed May 12th, 1881.

Suspended " 1998.

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FROM ST. THOMAS.

"St. Patrick's Day in the morning was tright and fair and St. Patrick's Day in the brevening all that could be desired. Not only was the weather deligntful but, thanks to the efforts of the feet. Father Fatrong research, the efforts of the feet. Father Fatrong research was the weather deligntful but, thanks to the efforts of the feet. Father Fatrong research was the weather deligntful but, thanks to the efforts of the feet. Father Fatrong research was the weather deligntful but, thanks to the efforts of the feet. Father Fatrong research was the enough to share in the festivites of the evening. High mass was celebrated in the evening and the programme was rarried out in the satisfaction and pleasure of the day and incore. Nearly every moreone happy response. The little folks in parade received and ence or e, eliciting in every come and parameter of the feet of the evening. The little folks in parade received again the noval of the feet of the evening of the feet of the evening of the feet of the evening of the feet of the

(Prepared for The Catholic Record.)

By Father Faber.

As time goes on, the Passion will give out from itself, as its own creation, a peculiar civilization. Great social institutions shall be based upon it. tions shall be based upon it. Governments shall acknowledge it as their authoritative shall acknowledge it as their authoritative guidance. Peace and war shall often become questions of the Passion. It shall shape and fashion private life. Henceforth from the day on which the mystery is accomplished, the world shall never get from under the influence of Calvary. Civil history shall more and more tend to merge itself in ecclesiastical. Even when the outward monarchy of the Holy See shall appear to have passed away, or rather to have cast aside its medieval insignia, when the days of Concordats shall have come, and when it shall be the ambition of states, especially of those

ambition of states, especially of those which are destitute of ennobling traditions, to stand apart from the Church, when the to stand apart from the Church, when the empire shall dream that it is glorifying itself anew by working itself clear from the priesthood, when diplomacy shall have had most cause to congratulate itself on the unity which the balance of power, its own invention, has brought about, when can'th shall seem more widdly may be earth shall seem more visibly man's be-cause it is less visibly God's—even then earth shall seem more visibly man's because it is less visibly God's—even then, more than ever, shall civil history become religious. Alliances, instincts, sympathies, literature, philosophies, the temper of Cabinets, all these shall grow not only more religious, but even positively theological. Christ has been crucified; and every event in the world shall draw, from the fact, more or less of its significance. The world, as it gets further from Calvary, shall become more personal in its hostility to Christ. The dominance of heresy is but satan's protest against Calheresy is but satan's protest against Calvary; and when the world comes to its worst and to its end, it shall be so influenced by Christ that it shall instinctively concentrate itself into an Antichrist. The world is travelling daily in that direction, and in this day it would appear to be attaining its end with more than usual

But from the great outward world, let us come to our own secret selves. The sorrow and happiness of each individual Brantford, March 14th, 1882.

S. R. Brown, Esq.

Dear Sir and Brother.—Our branch has sustained a severe loss in the removal of our esteemet spiritual adviser and chancellor who has lately been appointed to the mission of Cayuga. Fr. Bardou has taken a deep interest in the C. M. B. A. since its establishment in Brantford, and during his term of office as President, was very faithful in his attendance at the meetings in the discharge of his duties; he represented the branch at the last Grand Council convention and has been elected to perform the same office at the last Grand Council convention and has been elected to perform the same office at the last Grand Council convention and has been elected to perform the same office at the last Grand Council convention and has been elected to perform the same office at the last Grand Council convention and has been elected to perform the same office at the last Grand Council convention and has been elected to perform the same office at the last Grand Council convention and has been elected to perform the same office at the Branch 5.

Rev. P. M. Barbou, M. A., Chancellor Branch 5.

Perform Enther,—We the officers and the proper form the course of each individual soul starts at the foot of the Cross. However remote our generation may be from the era of that mystery, whatever our lot may be among the seemingly inexhaustable diversities of human fortune, however far off from Judea our home may be in the indistinguishable obscurities of private life, our darkness and our light come from the top of Calvary. It is well or ill with a saccording as we are in harmony with the Passion which was accomplished there.

To that hill-top centuries ago came

or ill with us according as we are in harmony with the Passion which was accomplished there.

To that hill-top centuries ago came every gift and joy of ours, every word and work and thought, every sin and every temptation, every secret shame and every undisclosed design. They came there clearer than objects in the noonday light.

They were seen by the inward eve of our clearer than objects in the noonday light. They were seen by the inward eye of our dying Lord. They were understood as a whole, as composing one consecutive life of each of us. They were weighed in detail. Nothing escaped him. Grace was apport oned to each of them. His Precious Blood was offered and accepted for each. Sorrows were sanctified beforehand, and joys came out of the pure superfluous mercies of the Passion. Every excess of His torments was bidden to do its part, as a motive of more fervent love within our a motive of more fervent love within our hearts: and there were colloquies between the Son and His Eternal Father, as if our single soul were the exclusive cause of all that happened upon Calvary, the one engrossing interest regarding which the Divine Perfections came to reconcile themselves upon that mountain top. Our eternity was negotiated there, if we may employ, of these divine things, those figures of vulgar commerce which God Himself, by His Apostle, has condescended to make use of. Thus it comes to pass that, even when our life is thickest and widest, there is no earthly o ject of any widest, there is no earthly o ject of any real abiding value to us compared with the Passion of our dearest Lord. All is drops compared with it; nay, all is drops compared with the knowledge of it. It is an earthly object and yet a heavenly one as well. It is the peacemaking, or rather the nuptials of heaven and earth. In the Vacant Places.

When the lingering rays of twilight
Softly melt in sombre gloom,
And no more the chery day beams
Light the social sitting-room;
As we group around the fireside,
Do we miss no cherished face—
Some dear face which those around us
Cannot from our memories chase?

Some dear tones which have entwined so Round the tendrils of our hearts. That we almost seem to hear them Whee the loved one e'en departs; And each gentle kind word spoken. We do vividly recall, That we seem again to hear it Now, as evening's shadows fall.

Still, alas' the vacant places
Show that fancy's dream is this—
Tones and words and dear sweet faces
All sround us still we miss.
No! not e'en to-morrow's dawning
Shall the missing ones restore;
Still remain the vacant places
Which they never shall fill more.

Spring may deck the mounds above them,
Flowers may wreath the hallowed mould,
The man fall from those who love them—
(chanot warm the hearts there cold.
Still the world pursues its pleasures—
Passing pleasures—bright but brief,
Heeding not the vacant places
Nor the fond hearts plunged in grief.

An! ye sorrow stricken mourners,
Who are tempted to despond,
Who can only view earth's shadows—
Is there no'hing more beyond?
See you not the silver lining
To the cloud that now hangs o'er;
Know you not that all your loved ones
are but safely gone bef re?

Gone where never shade of sorrow,
Doubt or darkness can find roon;
Poor bereaved onest do you see not
All that lies beyond the tomb?
Death is but the gloomy portal
To that bright home of the blest;
While you mourn o'er vacant places,
Those you miss are gone to rest.

-"Moimene" in Cork Examiner.

THE OLD MOTHER.

A Beautiful Sketch that will Bring Back Many Sad and Happy Memories of Youth.

She sits in the sunlight, and as the beams fall upon her silver hair, they light it up with a radiant glory. Her hands are clasped upon her lap, her face is placid and kindly, her manners gentle and serene. No stormy passions agitate her heart, no words of rancor fall from her lips, no unholy ambition sways her life. She dwells in the courts of peace, and the heaven to which the angels are waiting to welcome her has thrown around her, even here, an atmosphere both of beauty and of love.

She has in her long journey through life, gathered up many beautiful blossoms to weave in her chaplet. One by one the roses have faded, and few are now left in her garland of life. He to whom she gave her heart and hand in the sunny days of her girlhood fell long ago by the She sits in the sunlight, and as the

gave her heart and hand in the sunny days of her girlhood fell long ago by the

wayside,
"Wearied with the march of life."
She shared his prosperity and his adversity, and either way she was satisfied, because in the sunlight and the shadow she knew he was near. She looks back now, far down into the dark cave of time, and she sees no gloomy shadow cast by her upon the love which was her joy and her strength. She cannot recall one unkind word she uttered, or remember a frown that she ever wore. Glad is the eld mother to think of this, and to know that whatever sorrow came to the husband's

heart, none ever came through her. Her children too have dropped away from her side; only a few remain to com fort and to cheer her. Death, the reaper, fort and to cheer her. Death, the reaper, has mowed down some of the brightest blossoms in her living wreath, and the young, the strong, and the brave have preceded her to the "silent land." Well, this was God's will, and it must be hers; so she bows her head in resignation. Absence

all things well." She knows that they who have length of days must have many rows and see countless changes. ot cloud the present by regrets for the past; she accepts whatever sunshine is vouchsafed her, and sends not her heart out yearningly after what has left her path.

She is cheerful, serene, and contented

and her heart glows with love and melts with pity towards all humanity. She is as full of sympathy as a rose is full of perfume; her words are replete with the wis-dom gathered from the experience and observation of many years, and in learning humanity her knowledge has taught her pity and charity, not hardness and con-demnation. For her children there burns before the shrine of her heart a perpetual lamp of love which never loses one Brighter and purer grows the fian lighting up the dark nook of home. No cold winds from the shores of indifference can make the flame even flicker; absence cannot dim the glory; crime itself has no power to lesson the undying light of the old mother's love. The joys of her chil-dren are her joys; she sorrows when they sorrow; and she thrills with pleasurable pride when the world crowns them with success. She has no ambition for herself, she would not bend her head for the brightest of earthly crowns, but she would gladly see the children of her love crowned and

Loving, unselfish, serene, gentle, devoted and cheerful, thus lives the old mother —a blessing to the home that holds her, a joy to the hearts that love her, an inspira-tion for good to those that look up to her. God bless the old mother!

A Good Housewife.

A good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating stomach and bowels to prevent and the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasme, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—Concord(N. H.)Patriot.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil Is at the head of the list for an purpose of a family medicine. It is used with unprecedented success, both internally and lit cures sore throat, burns, Is at the head of the list for all pury externally. It cures sore throat, burns, scalds, frost bites; relieves, and often cures, asthma.

Jesus is Helped by Simon of Cyrene to Carry His Cross.

"And as they led Him away, they laid hold of one Simon of Cyrene, coming from the country, and they laid the cross on him to carry after Jesus."—Luke xxiii, 26; Matt. xxii, 32.

About one hundred and twenty-five feet from the Fourth Station of the Cross About one nundred and twenty-inverse feet from the Fourth Station of the Cross in Jerusalem a narrow, sloping street runs into that which is usually followed by the pilgrims. It is at the very foot of the hill ascending to Golgotha. The Jews feared that if they forced Jesus to proceed further with the cross on His shoulders He would expire at the next fall, and thereby deprive them of the horrible pleasure of seeing Him die upon the cross; for they had already seen Him fall fainting and almost lifeless to the ground. If they had not been fully convinced of His extreme weakness, and alarmed lest He should escape the full measure of their cruelties, surely they would not, to assuage His sorrows, have done violence to an unoffending stranger by obliging him to carry the cross. Having quitted his labor in the Having quitted his labor in the cross. Having quitted his labor in the fields, this man was returning to Jerusalem to prepare himself for the celebration of the great feast. He had just entered by the Gate of Ephrem, ignorant of all that was going on that day in Jerusalem. Standing leisurely in the corner of a street, he beholds with astenishment the terrible he beholds with adenishment the territore throng pass by. They lay hands on him and force him to perform an act not less ignominious than painful. Reluctantly, then, Simon—for such was the man's name—took upon himself the labor as well as the disgrace of the cross; but soon, enlightened by divine grace his heart is touched and he is changed; willingly he helps Jesus, whose disciple and imitator he becomes. Thus the poor field-laborer merits our praise and veneration; for as Christ is the guide and commander of all men, Simon may be considered their standard-bearer. Thus has he become a men, Simon may standard-bearer. Thus has he become type and a great type, in the church. Simon was called the Cyrenean because criginally from Cyrene (modern Africa, where

Simon was called the Cyrenean because he was originally from Cyrene (modern Barca), a city of Libya in Africa, where dwelt in the time of the Saviour a numerous colony of Jews. We are not able to infer from the words of the Evangelist whether this man helped Jesus by carrying it altogether. It is not without reason that St. Mark, the third of the Evangelists who speaks of him, monthings him as the who speaks of him, mentions him as the father of Alexander and Rufus. His sons father of Alexander and Rufus. His sons were honored and cherished in the first Christian assemblies. They formed for a time a part of the illustrious Church of Antioch, and St. Paul received hospitality from their mother during a sojourn of many years which he made in that city. At the end of his epistle this great apostle eulogizes Rufus as his "elect in the Lord."

The Church of Avignon honors St. Paul

The Church of Avignon honors St. Ru-fus as its founder and first bishop. His relic were venerated there until their disappear-ance during the impious Revolution. As to Alexander, the best traditions inform us that, after having preached the Gospel in Spain, he went to Carthage, where, with many companions, he suffered mar-tyrdom. All the martyrologies are unanious on this point.

PREPARATION FOR MARRIAGE.

Nuptial Masses Recommended.

(Lenten Pastoral of Bishop Jansens of Natchez.)

A word how Catholics should prepare for the reception of the Sacrament of Marriage. Marriage is a most serious matter—a step on which often depends the eternal as well as the temporal happiness— a bond which can be severed but by death; places that knew them in the home know them no more. Thus it is that, one by one they have dropped off, leaving the household wreath almost bare.

She utters no complaint, the old mother; she knows that these things come not by chance, but are decread by the state of the state the fear of the Lord? May they expect to obtain God's blessing if they enter this holy state for unworthy motives, not as Christians, but as pagans, seeking in marriage simply a gratification! May they expect God's blessing, if, instead of preparing themselves by prayer, and by the reception of the sacraments, they prepare themselves in vanity, in frivolity, nay even in sin? Let them who are about to receive this Sacrament, seriously reflect, and by frequent prayer and Holy Comand by frequent prayer and Holy Com-munions, by carefulness to avoid sin, obtain the olessings of God, of which they

stand so much in need.

In future we forbid marriage to be cele brated in the Church after dark, on account of the great concourse of people which is wont to assemble at such hour and on won't to assemble at each nort and on such occasion, entering the Church and behaving as if it were a public place of amusement not regarding the respect due to our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, and the reverence which at all times becomes the House of God. And we heartily desir-marriages to be celebrated in the morning with Nuptial Mass, as the Rubrics of the Church suggest. How beautiful and truly Christian when Catholics, at the foot of the altar, in presence of our Blessed Lord, other love and fidelity, and pledge each then in Holy Communion receive the same Lord, that He, who deigns to des-cend in the hearts of the husband and wife newly married, may unite their hearts the closer in love, in truth and in

"Dragging Pains."

Dr. R, PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir-My wife had suffered with "female weakness" for nearly three years. At times she could hardly move, she had such Gragging pains. We often saw your "Favorite Prescription" advertised but supposed like most patent medicines it did not amount to any thing, but at last concluded to try a bottle, which she did. It made her sick at first, but it began to show its effect in a marked improvement, and two bottles cured her. Yours, etc., A. J. Huyck, Deposit, N. Y.

What to Study.

Pope, the poetical philosopher said, "The proper study of mankind is man' and yet, how little is the real science of man studied. If people understood and heeded the laws of health, and if when out of sorts would resort to a common sense remedy like Burdock Blood Bitters, many of the "ills that flesh is heir to" might be effectually remedied. It invigorates and regulates all the secretions to a healthy action.

There is treasured in the Dublin University Museum a most ancient and at-tractive relic of Erin's ancient bardic fame—a broken harp of curious construcfame—a broken harp of curious construc-tion, which is claimed to be the original Harp of Ireland. The genuinness of this ancient relic is based partly upon historical facts, many of which are of a highly in-structive and romantic character. First, as to the tradition attached to the harp. Some time after the death of Brian Boroimhe, who was killed at the battle of Cloutai (with the Danes), in 1014, this

Boroimhe, who was killed at the battle of Clontaif (with the Danes), in 1014, this harp, with other regalia, was presented to the Pope in Rome. It was subsequently sent as a present to Henry VIII., by a successor of the Pontiff to whom it had been presented. The English monarch, according to tradition, returned the harp to Ireland, in order that a representation of it should be impressed upon his coins, in compliment to the Irish. An eminent antiquary (Mr. Curry), however, states that there is some evidence to show that the harp belonged to Donagh Cairbrech O'Brien, chief of his name, who died A. D. 1244.

Tradition, it will be seen, throws but Ittle light upon the origin of this interest-ing relic. History, however, will furnish some, as far as it goes, with a little more definite and conclusive evidence. In the course of the last century the

harp was given to the Dublin University Museum, in a somewhat mutilated state The bow was broken and flattened down on the sounding board, so as to cover over three of the string holes. This was con-sidered to be a great defect in its condition, and the form commonly used in emblematical devices was adopted in its stead. Other mutilated portions of the harp were also restored, and the lost pieces were added by analogy. These portions consist of about five inches of the lower enl of the bow, and the foot of the harp; while the national emblem—the shamrock— which is seen on the original, with its two

are also er graved on the arm.

The harp, when perfect, had thirty strings; and whether tradition be right or not in attributing it to Brian Boroimhe, the instrument is unquestionably the oldest of its kind in Ireland. Doubts were thrown upon its ascribed antiquity from the circumstance of the arms of the O'Neils being rudely painted upon it, which arms were assumed to be a part of the original instrument. The probability is, however, that these arms were nailed upon it by way of ornament, when, in 1760, it is stated to have been carried in procession at Limerick.

In the royal arms carved on the brow of the Galway harp, which was made in 1621, Brian's harp appears to have figured in the quartering for Ireland. The harp is carved with devices characteristic of an early age of ornamentation, which points to the Byzantine period, and is technically termed filigree work. On the metal work of the crosses, shrines, and other relics may be observed the same character of art, which was not peculiar in Ireland, but was commonly practised in the Southern States of Europe. In front of the harp are placed two Irish diamonds of the however.

the harp are placed two Irish diamonds of somewhat large size. These, however, appear to be of comparatively modern application.

The harp of Brian Boroimhe, in the Dublin University Museum, is, from the circumstances related above, whether founded on fact or fiction, an object of great interest to visitors to that institution, the music and poetry of the Irish, and their national characteristics being all and their national characteristics being all awakened at the sight of its once sounding but now mutilated strings,

Plain Dressing in Church.

There is one custom that Catholic American women might well adopt from the Spanish. It is the custom of plain dressing in church. Catholic women in this country have followed too closely the Protestant fashion of making the church a place for the display of fine gowns and gorgeous head-gear. It is well known that Protestants, as a rule, do not attend their "Sabbath" lecture unless their clothes are quite as good as their neighbors'. With Catholics, the feeling which prompts Protestants to set apart chapels for the ill-dressed seems to be gaining ground. The poor often forget that neatness and clean-liness are due to the dignity of the House of God, and the rich that purple and fine linen are ostentatious when displayed near the poor apparel of the indigent. Nothing can exceed the vulgarity, the insolence, of the woman who nestles to her pew at the Offertory, that she may distract attention from God to her plumage; and yet this is done every Sunday by "Catholic ladies." It stamps them at once. A front pew filled with well-dressed people

-i. e., people in velvet and in diamonds -gives "tone" to a Protestant temple. No beauty is added to a Catholic church when gems sparkle on the worshippers, and gilt, brass and paste give a false lustre to the altar of the Wershipped. Black is the Spanish color for church. The lowthe Spanish color for church. The low-ered and vulgar may flaunt in rainbow colors before the altar, but a Spanish lady never insults her Lord and His poor by display in His House-Freeman's Jour

A Protestant Boy's Talk with Cardinal McCloskey.

His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey re cently visited the Home for Houseless Boys at Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street, New York City, which shelters nearly 400 boys, and is presided over by the Rev. Fr. Drumgoole. This Hone cost \$450,000, and was opened about two years ago. The boys are taught in the years ago. The boys are taught in the evenings, and earn their living mainly as newsboys and shoe-blacks. The institution depends chiefly on voluntary contributions. A boy who applied for admission while the Cardinal was present feared dayiel as he was Parcentage. feared denial, as he was a Protestant "Have you a soul?" inquired the inquired the Car-

dinal. "Juess I have, sir," said the boy.
"That's quite enough," said the Cardinal; and admitted him.—New York Sun.

Suicide Made Easy.

Let your liver complaint take its own course and don't take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

THE HARP OF BRIAN BOROIMHE. THE MORAL OF A STORY BY PET-

Petrarch, the celebrated Italian poet, relates that he once heard the following dialogue between a merchant and a sea-

faring man:
"Pray, tell me," said the merchant,
"where did your father die?" "At sea.

"And your grandfather?"
"At sea." "And your great-grandfather?"
"He also, as well as the others, died at "Miserable !" said the merchant ; "and

now, after so many fatal examples, you also embark?" The seaman bethought himself a mo-ment, and in his turn asked the mer-

chant :
"And you, sir, where did your father die ?"

"In his bed." "And your grandfather?"
"In his bed." "And your great-grandfather?"
"In his bed."

"In his bed."

"Ah, misery!" added the sailor; and notwithstanding all those terrible examples you go to bed every night!"

And so it is; every man, woman and child must die sometime, somewhere,—some suddenly, others after an illness more or less prolonged,—but all must die! All dread the thought of death, for it is repugnant to nature,—death is a punish ment for the sin of our first parents, but how few think of or prepare for the judgment after death! It is in the power of every one to prepare for a happy death, and for this but little, comparatively, is required; and this little not only prepare for a good death and to only prepares for a good death and eter-nal happiness hereafter, but also conduces materially to happiness in this life. The past is no longer ours; the future is uncertain; the present is but a moment, and on this moment may describe. on this moment may depend an eternity of happiness or an eternity of misery.

leaves of a scroll-pattern, has been carried down to the supplied parts. The I. H. S. is one of its early forms, and these letters are also er graved on the arm.

The harn, when perfect had thirty the letter of t think of this, and make our peace with God. The confessional, that plank after shipwreck, is always at hand, and we have the word of God that he wishes not the death of the sinner but rather that he be death of the sinner but rather that he be converted. "As I live," saith the Lord, "I will not the death of the sinner, but that he be converted and live." "If your sins be as searlet they shall be made as white as snow: and if they be red as crimson, they shall be white as wool." (Isaias, 1, 18.) Why will men look upon (Isad as a sayayayaya tarata when He God as an avenging tyrant when ever acts the part of a loving Father? we are lost, it will be our own fault in refusing to fulfil the very light conditions imposed for our salvation and sanctifica-

The Idleness of Girls. The great mistake that many of our

girls are making, and that their mothers are either encouraging or allowing them to make, is that of spending their time out of school in idleness or in frivolous out of school in ideness or in frivolous amusement, doing no work to speak of, and learning nothing of the practical duties and serious cares of life. It is not only in the wealthier families that girls are growing up indolent and unpracticed in household work; indeed I think that more attention is paid to the industrial training of girls in the wealthier families than in the families of mechanics and other people in moderate circumstances where the mothers are compelled to work hard all the while. "Within the last week," says one of my correspondents, "I have heard two mothers, worthy women in most respects, say, the first, that her daughter never did any sweeping. Why, daughter never did any sweeping. Why, if she wants to say to her companions, I never swept a room in my life, and takes comfort in it, let her say it; and yet the mother is sorrowing over the shortcomings of that very daughter. The other said she would not let her daughter do any thing in the kitchen. Poor, deluded woman! She did it herself instead The habits of indolence and helplessnes that are thus formed are not the greatest evils resulting from this bad practice: the selfishness that it fosters is the worst thing about it. How devoid of conscience, how lacking in a true sense of tenderness, or even of justice, a girl must be who will thus consent to devote all her time out of chool to pleasuring, while her mother bearing all the heavy burdens of the household! And the foolish way in which mothers themselves sometimes talk about this, even in the presence of their children, is mischievous in the extreme. "Oh, Hattie is so absorbed with her books, or her crayons, or her embroidery, that she takes no interest in the household matters and I do not like to call upon her." As if the daughter belonged to a superior order of beings and must not soil her hands or ruffle her temper with necessary housework. The mother is the drudge; the daughter is a fine lady for whom she toils. No mother who suffers such a state of things as this, can preserve the respect of her daughter—and the respect of her daughter no mother can afford to lose. The result of this is to form in the minds of many gifted girls not only a distaste for labor, but a contempt for it and a purpose to avoid it as long as they can live by some means or other.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil

Will be found invaluable for all purpo of a family medicine. Immediate relief will follow its use. It relieves pain, cures chilbains, frost bites, scalds, burns, corns, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. For internal use it is none the less wonderful. One or two doses frequently cure sore throat. It will cure croup in a few minutes. A few bottles has often cured asthma. Colic has been cured by a teaspoonful dose. It cures with the utmost rapidity, it is really a wonderful medicine

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes:—I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Cil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me.

A Reliable Fact.

It is an established fact that Hagyard' Pectoral Balsam is the best cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, croup, bronchitis, and all troubles arising from neglected colds. Price 25 cents

PANTHEISM.

Bishop Chatard has an article in a late issue of the Independent, replying to some criticisms of that journal. We take a par-

agraph dealing with Pantheism:—
Some years ago I had the pleasure to meet with Comte de Nogaret. This gentleman, speaking of the working classes in the South of France, in his neighborhood, told me of his efforts as a Calvinist to introduce the south of the working classes and the south of duce some religious ideas and practices among them. He said he had not met with much success, from the spread of pantheistic notions among them. Their answer was: "We are God." I have had the chicago, who very naively thus formulated his belief: "God is the breath that is in me." He informed me that his minister taught the same doctrine. The fac of the matter is, we are too simple in this country. Many good people do not see the terrible consequences of the introduction in our midst of European pantheism, diluted and made attractive in the writings of some prominent American poets It would not be difficult for me to cul a bouquet for my reviewer from the gar-den of pantheism; but what a garden! In it grow wolf's bane, deadly nightshade, and everything to stupefy, paralyze and deaden the soul, and make it lose its real life, the possession of God, which Dante so beautifully styles "il ben dell' intelletto."

Weather Wisdom.

Under the title of "Old Probabilities" one of the most useful and valuable officers of the United States Government is most widely known. But quite as well known is Prof. J. H. Tice, the meteorologist of the Mississippi Valley, whose contributions to his favorite study have given him an almost national reputation. On a recent lecture through the Northwest, the Professor had a narrow escape from the serious consequence of a sudden and very dangerous illness, the particulars of which he thus refers to: "The day after concluding my course of lectures at Burlington, Iowa, on the 21st of December last, I was seized with a sudden attack of neuralgia in the chest, giving me excruciating pain and almost preventing breathing. My pulse, usually 80, fell to 35; intense nau-sea of the stomach succeeded and a cold, clammy sweat covered my entire body. The attending physician could do nothing to relieve me After suffering for three hours I thought—as I had been using St.
Jacobs Oil for good effect for rheumatic pain—I could try it. The relief was almost instantaneous. In one hour I was entirely free from pain, and would have taken free from pain, and would have taken the train to fill an appointment that night in a neighboring town had my friends not dissuaded me. As it was, I took the night train for my home, in St. Louis, and have not been troubled since."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
GIVE HEED TO A COUGH.—If we except

those tremendous epidemics which some-times often half depopulate the regions of country where they prevail, no diseases are so destructive as those which affect the breathing organs. Unfortunately also, there are few maladies which at the outset are so frequently disregarded as trivial. No warning is fraught with graver meaning than this—Give heed to a cough! To neglect it, is simple madness. So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen that often in a few short weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption.

that terrible enemy to human life. The best pulmonary remedy which The best pulmonary remedy which medical science has developed, and which seems peculiarly adapted to the suppression of a cough or cold, Asthma, Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, or other throat or lung complaint, is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Experience has shown that the oil obtained from the has shown that the oil obtained from the Cod's liver exercises a powerful control over pulmonary diseases. In the above preparation, not only is this main ingredient specially pure, but its efficacy is greatly increased by addition to it of these hypephosphites which are among the most powerful invigorating and blood fertilities have because it is madicing. While the zers known to matiria medicæ. While the lungs are soothed and healed by the Cod Liver Oil, the rapid physical decay atten ding lung disease is stayed and system built up and fortified by the hypophosphites. Ample evidence proves this. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime

The poetical printer who penned a poen to the pen must have had on his mind one of Esterbrook's celebrated Falcon pens, No 048. The stationers can furnish them. Wholesale by the principal Toronto stationers. cipal Toronto stationers.

Consumption Cured.

FROM ANDREW ARCHER, of Fairfield, Me. "Seeing numerous certificates in the Maine Farmer, endorsing the Great Lung Remedy, WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I take great pleasure in giving CHERRY, I take great pleasure in giving publicity to the great cure it accomplished in my family in the year 1856. During the summer of that year my son, Henry A. Archer, now postmaster of this place, was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of lungs, and general debility, so much so that our family physician declared him to have a 'seated consumution'. He was under medical treatsumption ' He was under medical treat. ment for a number of months, but received no benefit. At length, from the solicitation of himself and others, I was induced to purchase one bottle of WISTAR'S BAL. sam of WILD CHERRY, which benefitted him so much I obtained another, which in a short time restored him to his usual state of health. I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think, all it purports to be THE CHERT LIVE BENEFIT FOR THE to be-THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY FOR THE TIMES! The above statement, gentlemen. is my voluntary offering to you in favo of your Balsam, and it is at your disposal. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. ers generally.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of ague, bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. work. You will save time, much sick-ness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait.—Burlington Hawk-



Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth. Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacons Ott. as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 60 Cents, and every one suffring with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS AND DEALERS

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. 4. In the Whole History of

Medicine No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all cli-mates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always re-lieving suffering and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home.

No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recom-mend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all druggists.

LOCAL NOTICES.

R. S. MURRAY & Co. are prepared to fit up churches, public buildings, hotels and private residences with Brussels, Whiltan, velvet, tapestry, three-ply Kidderminster and Dutch carpets, India and China matting, English oil cloth, cut to fit rooms: American and Canadian oil cloth. French, Fnglish and German lace curtains always on hand. Largest stock of house furnishings in America. Carpets house furnishings in America. Carpets made and laid at very small charges, cut, matched and tacked free, 124 Dundas

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

us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.
For the best photos made in the city go to Fby Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

GPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has re-

moved to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-

chines on sale.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken o, your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting feeth of if so go at one and ret a bottle of MRS.

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

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. Rest and Comfort to the Suffering,
"Brown's Household Panagra" has no
equal for relieving pain, both internal and
external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back
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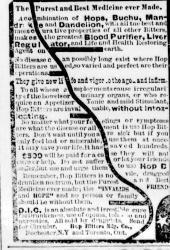
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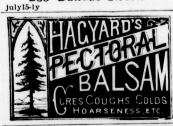
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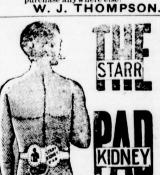
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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

London, March 11.—The Lords' committee announce formally that they will proceed with the inquiry of the Land Act, notwithstanding the majority in the Commons condemning the inquiry, but it is well understood that the attitude of the Government and the resolute unanimity of the Liberal majority have convinced the Lords of the necessity of prudence in their proceedings. Mr. Labouchere's motion affirming the needlessness of the Upper House can no more be carried than Lord Redesdale's proposal to require a declaration of theistic belief from every member of Parliament. One exevery member of Parliament. One ex-presses while the other promotes a growing conviction in the country of the approachconviction in the country of the approaching necessity for modifying the existing legislative privileges of the Peers. The Irish feeling is supposed to be slightly improved by Mr. Forster's courageous but too conciliatory speech at Tullamore.
Mr. Biggar took pains to dispel this
illusion by an unusually ferocious attack
on Mr. Forster. Private accounts say
that a much larger proportion of rents is
coming in

coming in.

A Killarney despatch says it is believed matters are rapidly mending in Ireland. Numbers of tenants are coming forward to claim the advantages of the Land

At a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party, Monday evening, it was deter-mined to form an Irish National Independence Association, Ireland's inalienable right of self-government being pro-

Great Britain.

The army estimates for 1882 provides The army estimates for 1882 provides for 123,000 men at a cost of £15,500,000. At a meeting of the social democratic club of London to commemorate what they designated "The glorious execution of the Uzar Alexander Second," resolutions were passed thanking those who accomplished the dee!.

Rome.

The Pope in an audience with the German representative said if it only rested with him the settlement between Prussia

and the Vatican would have been already reached on all points.

The Pope has expressed his objection to the proposed visit of the Emperor of Aus-tria to the King of Italy, if it is to take

place at Rome. United States.

United States.

The Treasurer of the National Land League, at Boston, reports that the total receipts from the Chicago levy have been \$91,000.

The President sent a message to the Senate on Monday recommending the passage of a compulsory vaccination law.
The House of Representatives has passed the Senate Anti-Polygamy Bill without amendment. Yeas, 199; nays, 42.

During February 28,487 immigrants arrived in the United States; for eight months, 375,000: same period last year, 306,000.

A Washington despatch says Senator A Washington despatch says Senator Frelinghuysen reports thet on the 4th of March he directed Minister Lowell to ask that Americans detained under the Coercion Act in Ireland be brought to speedy trial. Mr. Lowell reported he obeyed directions, and this doubtless will be done.

Washington, March 15—In the correspondence respecting the imprisonment of

pondence respecting the imprisonment of Americans in Ireland, the cases of Mo-Sweeney and Hart are especially alluded sweeney and nart are especially article to. Regarding the former, Lowell failed to obtain any information beyond that contained in the warrant of arrest, but was assured by Granville that Mc-Sweeney's conduct had brought him under the Coercion Act, and he could not be released. Hart's reputation is bad. Lowell does not believe either is more innocent than the majority of persons who had been arrested. In answer to the Department's instruction to waive for the present all discussion of the justifithe present all discussion of the justificableness of these arbitrary imprisonments, but to press for an early trial of American suspects, Lowell states Her Majesty's Government has promised to give the matter its immediate attention,

Russia.

St. Petersburg advices state that Wednesday night a reception was given Sko-beleff at the rooms of the Russian Officers' Club. The rooms were crowded, the autience representing the leading Russians in thought and influence. Skobeleff was received with tremendous cheering. Pelying to an address, Skobeleff said he meant every word he uttered in his speech to the students. He was prepared when he made the speech for the consequences that might follow. He felt that he was speaking for all Russia. He had had conference with the Czar since his return. The whole matter discussed at the conference was the speech. The Czar endorsed the speech, every word of it, but never hinted that any word should have been unsaid. The Czar assured him he had no desire either to have him recall or explain a word of the speech. Skobeleff intimated that the Czar assured him the only reason he did not care to approve the speech openly was because of the dependance of Russia upon Germany in certain diplomatic relations which he did not at present deem it wise to report.

It is stated the Czar has received convincing proof that the Nihilists have determined the Nihilist of Nihilists Club. The rooms were crowded, the au-

cing proof that the Nihilists have determined to abandon the policy of assassina-tion. The Imperial clemency will consequently be extended to political prisoners, and the number of executions will be re-

duced as far as possible.

The Jewish World says the decision of The Jewish world says the decision of the St. Petersburg commission will render one million Jews homeless and deprive them of subsistence. The decisions are a warrant for the reception of outrages, which are in effect legalized by the commission appointed to investigate them. The Russo-Jewish committee in London have received information of outrages too horrible for publication.

A Paris correspondent has received information that Bismarck thinks seriously of letting the relations between Germany and Russia take their course. No confidence is felt in Berlin in the alleged wishes of the Czar to remain friendly with Germany.

The new iron bridge at the foot of Wellington Street is to consist of two spans of 207 feet each, with a five foot sidewalk, and will cost about \$11,000. the St. Petersburg commission will render one million Jews homeless and deprive

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

After routine Friday, which was more protracted than useful debate. After a brief increment to the charges of inconsistency made against himself, and pointing out 1876, real scope of the charges of inconsistency made against himself, and pointing out 1876, real scope of the charges of the continued by the continued by the continued by the charges of the charges of the continued by the charges of the charges

as he had with regard to hattve Canadua patents.

Mr. McCarthy asked, (1.) When ever an annual rate has been fixed on by the Railway Committee of the Privy Council of the sum per mile payable by the railway companies towards the fund called "The Railway Inspection Fund" pursuant to the Railway Act, section 97. (2) How much has been paid into that fund, and the amount now to the credit thereof.

Sir C. Tupper replied that no rate had been fixed, therefore no sum has been paid into the fund.

Mr. Schullz moved the reading of the journal of the House of Monday, March 7, 1882, 50 |
Idar As they relate to the petition of Theorem 1
Idar as they relate to the petition of Theorem 1
Idar as they relate to the petition of Theorem 1
Idar as they relate to the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Manitoba.

Mr. Blake said hedd not see that any subsequent action, and urther step without giving in the country of the petition of the peti

at 2.39, when Mr. Landry in over a case and a ment of the debate.

On Friday, the 17th, the House met at 3 o'clock Afterroutine Mr. McCuaig introduced a Bill entitled "An Act to prevent the amalgamation of railways, directly or indirectly under the control of the Parliament of Cruada, unless under express provisions in the Act respecting each of the companies amalgamated, and to provide that in no case shall such amalgamation be lawful unless, and until bonuses of privileges of any kind, paid or granted to either company by any municipality, be previously repaired or restored, or the grant or promise thereof cancelled."

The Budget debate was resumed by Mr. Landry, who spoke in French, in support of the Government policy

Mr. Bechard followed in French, speaking strongly against the National policy.

The House adjourned at six o'clock according to the usual St. Patrick's Day custom.

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

MONTREAL, March 17.—The celebration by our Irish citizens of their national holiday of St, Patrick's Day was commenced here this morning by the various societies assembling on Craig street at 9 o'clock. They then proceeded to St. Patrick's Church, where special services were held. At the termination of the church services a procession was formed on Lagaucheterre street, which subsequently marched through the principal streets in the following order: Montreal hackmen's Union, mounted on horseback, 300 strong; congregations of St. Gabriel and St. Henri, St. Gabriel's Temperance Society, congregation of St. Mary's, boys of St. Bridget's schools, Young Irishmen's Literary and Social Union, St. Bridget's Schools, Young Irishmen's Literary and Social Union, St. Bridget's Schools, Young Irishmen's Literary and Social Union, St. Bridget's Schools, Young Irishmen's Literary and Social Union, St. Bridget's streets in the following order: Montreal hackmen's Union, mounted on horseback, 300 strong; congregations of St. Gabriel and St. Henri, St. Gabriel's Temperance Society, congregation of St. Mary's, boys of St. Bridget's schools, Young Irishmen's Literary and Social Union, St. Bridget's Total Abstinence Society, Shamrock Lacrosse Clubs, McMahon's Guards, St. Patrick's congregation, students of St. Mary's, College, St. Patrick's National Society, Irish Catholic Benefit Society, St. Patrick's Society, the Mayor and invited guests in carriages, the clergy. The proceedings passed off very quietly. Concerts, balls, thatical performances and suppers will wind up the festivities.

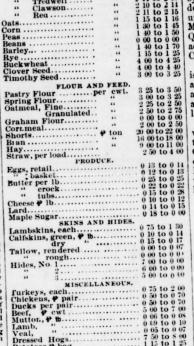
Toronto, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day in this city is being celebrated in a quiet manner, no demonstration of any kind to being made. At 6 o'clock mass was celebrated in all the Catholic Churches, the attendance being unusually large. Grand mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock in St. Michael's Cathedral, the celebrants being Rev. Fathers Laurent, McCann and Fell.

mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock in St. Michael's Cathedral, the celebrants being Rev. Fathers Laurent, McCann and Fell. Rev. Father Fell, in glowing and eulogistic terms, gave a brief history of the life of Ireland's Patron Saint. This evening meetings will be held at the Albert and St. Andrew's Halls, when resolutions respecting the condition of Ireland and praying for Home Rule for Erin will be passed. QUEBEC, March 17,—There was no St.

Patrick's day procession here to day. High mass was however celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, the musical service, "Mercadante's Mass," being very fine. An "Mercadante's Mass," being very line. An eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Father Colloghan, of Montreal. To-night musical services will be held, and the St. Patrick's Society will sit down to their annual dinner.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.



A Stock Marke. London, -noon. Marke. Buyers. Se 120 120 vd 120 90 London Stock Market. Name. xd 50 Huron & Erie..... 50 London Loan 50 Ontario.... 50 Royal Standard..... 50 Superior...

Toronto Markets-Car Lots.

WHEAT-Fail, No. 1, \$127 to \$128. No. 2 3 25 to \$125. No. 3, \$121 to \$122. Spring-50. 1, \$129 to \$129. No. 2, \$127 to \$127. BARLEY-No. 1, \$5c. to \$9.85. No. 2, \$1c. 0, \$0.80. No. 3 extra, 78c to 78c. No. 3, 73c to \$73.

10 \$0 \$1. No. 5 extra, 78c to 78c. No. 5, 73c to 50 73.

PEAS—No. 1, 78c to \$6 79. No. 2, 76c to 77c.

OATS—No. 1, 41c to 41. No. 2, 39c.

CORN—00c to 00c.

WOOL—08c to 00.

FLOUR—\$100 to 50 55 55 to \$5 65; extra, \$5, 45 to \$5 60.

BRAN—\$16 00 to \$16 00.

BUTTER—13c to 20c.

GRASS SEED—Clover, \$4 60 to \$4 90.

BARLEY—(street)—77c to 89c.

WHEAT (street)—Fall, \$1 18 to \$1 21.

OATMEAL—\$4 60 to \$4 75.

HOGS (street)—\$8 10 to \$8 25.

Montreal Market.

FLOUR-Receipts, 600; sales 200. Market: Quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows Superior, 600 to 6 10; extra, 5 90 to 6 60; spring extra, 5 70 to 5 80; superine, 5 30 to 5 40; strong bakers, 6 25 to 7 75; fine, 4 50 to 4 60, middlings, 3 60 to 3 70; pollards. 3 25 to 3 50; Ontario bags, 2 50 to 2 75; city bags, 3 90 to 4 60.

WANTED business disposition and short distances in section in which he resides. Apply, with references, to BENZIGER BROTHERS, 311 Broadway, N. Y. [179.37]

OPHUM MORPHINE HABIT, No pay till cured. Ten years established, 1,000 cured. State case. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich. 175-13w-eow

Sr. Johns. N. B., March 13.—Small-pox has broken out at New Denmark. It comes from the Peruvian passengers, one of the Danes having escaped from pest-house, at

St. Croix.

A factory fight occurred at Metcalf on

A factory fight occurred at Metcalf on Saturday. Twenty Frenchmen were pitted against an equal number of Englishmen. The latter were victorious.

The Montreal Evening Post has formulated a series of charges against F.B. McNamee, accusing him of introducing Fenianism into Montreal, then betraying his party for a reward from the Government, and other offences. The article concludes by stating that it remains for McNamee to decide when its proprietors will be called upon to substantiate the allegatic n. Mr. McNamee has retained Messrs. McMaster, Q. C., Richie, Q. C., and Berry to enter an Q.C., Richie, Q.C., and Berry to enter an action for libel against the Post Publishing

Co.
Montreal, March 16.—Warrants were issued to day against the managing director and editor of the Post, for criminal libel, at the suit of J. B. McNamee. A civil action is also on the tapis, damages being laid at \$50,000.

laid at \$50,000.

An impromptu musical entertainment was given His Lordship Bishop Walsh by the pupils of the Rideau St. Convent, Ottawa, on a visit which he paid them during a recent trip to that city. The Bishop complimented Miss Annie Hagan very highly on her skillful playing of the harp.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The ceremony of investing Mr. J. M. Keary with the distinguishing badge of President of the Irish Benevolent Society, President of the Irish Benevolent Society, was performed in the magnificent rooms of the Association in the Masonic Temple on the evening of March 17th. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Past-President, Mr. Benj. Cronyn, who was in Ottawa, the installation ceremony was recited by ex-President Mr. Daniel Regan, assisted by ex-President Mr. H. D. Long. After the other officers were duly installed Mr. J. M. Keary delivered a very able and elongent address, and bespoke for the Mr. J. M. Keary derivered a very sole and eloquent address, and bespoke for the Society a prosperous year. He was pleased to see the Society was growing inancially and numerically better every year. It would be the grand object of his heart to see while he held office that the principles on which the Society was founded were carefully carried out, namely: The bringing together of Irish-men irrespective of party, creed or sect. At the conclusion of his well-timed remarks the new President was loudly ap-

At Quebec, on the 19th inst., Bridget Elizabeth McGill, wife of L. Alax. Boisvert, Aged forty-three years.

Consumption Cured.

plauded.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, atter hiving tested its wonderful plaints, atter hiving tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOVES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. dec23.4m

Dress Trimmings. Simiddlings, 3 60 to 3 70; pollards. 3 25 to 3 50; Ontario bags, 2 50 to 2 75; city bags, 3 90 to 4 60.

All Marian Sage 1 50 to 2 75; city bags, 3 90 to 4 60.

All Marian Sage 1 50 to 5 20 to 5 50.

Beach Coatmeal, 5 60 to 5 10.

Commend Sage 1 50 to 5 Nothing adds so much to the appearance of a dress as good and stylish trimmings,

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O.S. BISLEY, DeKalb, St. Lawrence Co., N.Y.
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cured me of CONSUMPTION. I am as sound

cured me of CONSUMPTION. I am as sound and well as ever I was."

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