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ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY, 1881. JANUARY, 1881.

Sunday, 23—Third Sunday after Epiphany, Desponsation of B. V. M. Double Major.

Monday, 24—St. Timothy. Bishop and Martyr. Double.

Tues lay, 25—St. Paul's Conversion, Apostle. Double Major.

Wednesday, 25—St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr. Double.

Thursday, 27—St. Vitalianus, Pope and Martyr. Double.

Friday, 27—St. John Chrysostom, Bishop and Confessor. Double.

Saturday, 29—St. Francis of Sales, Bishop and Confessor. Double.

#### From Exile.

(A MOTHER SPEAKS.) Ah, dear God, when will it be day? I cannot sleep, I cannot pray. Tossing, I watch the silent stars Mount up from the horizon bars: Orio a, with his flaming sword, Proud chieftain of the glorious horde; Auriga up the lotty arch Pursuing still his stately march—So patient and so calm are they. Ah, dear God! when will it be ay?

O Mary, Mother! Hark! I hear A cock crow through the silence clear! The dawn's faint crimson streaks the east, And, afar off, I eatch the least Low murmur of the city's stir As she shakes off the dreams of her!

List! there's a sound of hurrying feet Far down below me in the street, Thank God! the weary night is past— The morning comes—'tis day at last...

Wake, Rosalie! Awake! arise!
The sun is up, it gilds the skles.
She does not stir. The young sleep sound
As dead men in their graves profound.
Ho, Rosalie! Atlast! Now haste!
To-day there is no time to waste.
Bring me fresh water. Braid my hair.
Hand me the glass. Once I was fair
As thou art. Now I look so old
It seems my death-knell should be tolled.

It seems my death-knell should be tolled.

It!? No! (I want no wine.) So pale!

Julke a white ghost, so wan and frail?

Vell. that's not strat ge. All night! lay

Waiting and watching for the day.

But—there! [Pill drink it; it may make

My cheeks burn brighter for his sake

Who comes to-day. My boy! my boy!

How can I bear the unwonted joy?

I, who for eight long years have wept

While happier mothers smilling slept;

While others decked their sons first-born

For dance, or fete, or bridal morn;

Or proudly smiled to see them stand

The statellest pillars of the land!

For he, so gallant and so gay,

As young and debonair as they,

My beautiful, brave boy, my life,

Went down in the unequal strife!

The right or wrong? Oh, what care I?

The good God judgeth up on high.

And now He gives him back to me!

I—tremble so—I scarce can see.

How full the streets are! I will wait

His coming here beside the gate,

From which I watched him as he went,

Eight years ago, to banishment.

I will sit down. Speak 'Rosalie, when

You see a band of stalwart men,

With one fair boy among them—one

With bright hair shining in the sun,

Red, smiling lips, and eager eyes,

Blue as the blue of summer skies,

My boy! my boy! Why come they not?

O Son of God! hast Thou forgot

Thy Mother's agony? Yet she,

Was she not stronger fa; than we,

We common mothers? Could she know

From her far heights such pair and woe?—

Run further down the street, and see

If they're not coming, Rosalie.

Mother of Christ! how lag the hours! And now He gives him back to me!

Mother of Christ! how lag the hours!

Mother of Christ! how lag the hours!
What! Just beyond the convent towers,
And coming straight this way! O heart,
Be still and strong and bear thy part,
Thy new part, bravely. Hark! I hear
Above the city's hum the near
slow tread of marching feet; I see—
Nay, I can not see, Rosalie—
Your eyes are younger. Is he there,
My Antoine, with his sunny hair?
It is like gold; it shines in the sun:
Surely you see it? What? Not one—
Not one bright head? All old, old men,
Gray-haired, gray-bearded, gaunt Then—
then
He has not come—he is ill, or dead!
O God! that I were in thy stead,
My son! my son! Who touches me?
—Your pardon, sir. I am not she
For whom you look. Go further on
Ere yet the daylight shall be gone.
"Mother!" Who calls me "mother"
You are not he—my Antoine. You
Are a gray-bearded man, and he
Is a mere boy. You mistake me
For some one else. I'm sorry, sir,
God bless you! Soon you wil find her
For whom you seek. But I—ah, I—
Still must! call a d none reply
You—kiss me Antoine O my son!
Thou art mine own, my banished one!

Julia C. R. Dork, in Harper's Magazine.
Paris, September 3, 1879.

#### CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE Empress Elizabeth of Austria has given up her project of visiting Ireland this month for a few weeks' hunting. It was said that Queen Victoria was not anxious that her Apostolic and Imperial Majesty should visit Ireland at the present juncture, and the Emperor also set his face against it: but the illustrious lady stood up boldly for the honor of as safe in that country as in any portion of her husband's wide dominions. But she yielded to the argument that the near approach of her son's nuptials rendered her presence at home desirable—Catholic Review.

THE history of Pope Lee XII. farnishes a notable example of how he freed a part of his temporal dominions from the evils of a landlordism, deluge will come after them. The less outrageous and cruel in some mildly religious and strongly social hat corded with gold. The marchesa —Ave Maria.

operation and results. On the fall of Napoleon a part or the Papal temporal dominions was assigned by the allied powers to the support of the Beaharnais family. The rents were collected by agents who were exacting and heartless. Collisions between them and the tenants nat urally arose, and riots and murders ensued. Leo XII. assisted and encouraged the formation of a company which bought up all these lands and sold them back at fair prices to the occupants who had rented them. The trouble was thus speedily terminated and peace and prosperity were established where before there had been misery, discontent and disorder.

—Catholic Columbian.

GERMANY professes to be a Christian country, yet a man was punished there last week for making use of the name of Christ in taking an oath. It happened thus: At Wittenberge, a Protestant clergyman had to give evidence in a court before a Jewish judge, and that judge read to him the form of oath which ends with the words, "So help me God." The clergyman added the words, "Through Jesus Christ to eternal life;" but the judge declared this addition illegal, and upon the witness refusing to take the oath again without those words, he was sentenced to a fine of 30s. or three days' imprisonment. Since then the subject has been extensively discussed in the German press. The clergyman having appealed, it is generally thought that the superior court will reverse the decision, for it is held that the legal form only contains the minimum of the oath, and that any one has a right to add what he likes for conscience' sake. The Prussian May Laws contain a special oath for Catholic bishops which these have persistently refused to take, as shey will not subordinate their spiritual authority to the temporal power .-London Universe.

If there is one thing that is more likely to make the people of Alsace France, it is the spectacle of the religious persecution now going on in that country, which once gloried in the name of the eldest daughter of the Church. Alsace has always been Catholic and Conservative at heart. the French revolution of 1793 the Convention ordered at a certain time that all Catholic worship should be stopped, and that instead of that a "brother orator" should be appointed in each place to speak on certain days against tyrants and oppressors and to extol virtue and freedom. In an Alsatian village the people met and decided that the right man to act as brother orator was the priest, and the best place for virtue and freedom to be extolled was the church. So they simply kept up their example, and went on in the same way until the Catholic Church was restored to some of her rights by the Corcordat of 1801. What the people of Alsace were ninety years ago they are now, and no wonder that they should not wish the persecution of the Catholic Church to be extended to their country.-London Universe.

MR. BEECHER'S congregation has come to the conclusion that there is too much of the "great I Am" business about Plymouth, and accordingly at the last prayer-meeting they wrestled with him on the subject. Previous to the wrestling, Mr. Beecher stated that the glory of a church was in its social meeting, and, though he said it who ought not to a statement which will doubtless excite the ire of Talmage and those A correspondent of a western paper Christmes will refute the whole with them view the scene irrepressible brethren, who advertise has recently described her impres-Ireland, and declared she would be nacle. It would seem as if the pre- his face, the kindliness of his keen and the anthems sung, referred. the swartly forms of the Huron traders. a social club, in which no smoking or his photographs. His robe was of first spire in Rome, until his revoluintoxicating beverages are permitted, Beecher phrases it, "a spiritual picnic, where everybody is expected to not unknown in history, that the dant in the back-ground waited with religious side of Christmas, as an in-

land, yet oppressive in its general salary can be saved and expended in for several minutes, and then he cakes and ale for the members. Why support the expensive Beecher and kissed the large amethyst of his ring, the silver-tongued Talmage at a and looked up into his kindly eyes. large outlay, when the members of The marchesa having repeated that Plymouth Church or the Tabernaele I was an American, and that I or Temple do their own talking? Mr. Beecher's suggestion is dangerous. It is a blow struck at the supremacy of the liberal Newman and the fairminded Fulton. The fair sex would not be averse to join any church in which they would be permitted to do their own talking-and, remembering this, Mr. Beecher should pause before he deprives the Brooklyn one-man churches of their main support. It is not fair for him "to cut under." He has made his mark and pocketed his ducats. He ought to think of the race of young ministers who, if churches resolved themselves into social clubs, would be without occupation. Hard times stare the oung theological student in the face, and Beecher is their prophet.-Catholic Review.

THE tender devotion and lively faith of a Catholic family is manifested in various ways, but in none more prominently than in decorating their houses with religious pictures and emblems, and in possessing always in readiness Holy Water and Blessed candles. It shows great coldness, if not very weak faith, in a family that will not thus provide itself. Sometimes, it has happened that the Priest is called to administer the Sacraments, bringing with him the King of Kings, to nourish the departing soul, and fird himself surrounded by the family, who do not feel the Divine Presence sufficiently to kneel and adore. Nor can a blessed candle or holy water be obtained. This is wrong and argues indifference.—Catholic Columbian.

THERE are many parents, calling themselves Catholics, who are ever finding in their neighbor's chirlian cause for complaint, for not being faithful to the practice of their belief. They will pretend to be horforget their former connection with rified at what they deem bad example, and the conduct of these neighbors is held up as a warning to the children. These very parents, however, are frequently more careless in regard to their own duties. They may manage to say a prayer in the evening, to attend a low Mass on Sunday, to receive the Sacraments a couple of times a year and then imagine their duty fulfilled. As to seeing to the spiritual condition of their children or having them attend to the practice of their faith, they are absolutely indifferent. The children grow up in a listless manner as far as their religion goes, and follow the practice of their parents. Gradually they become so cold that the church is neglected entirely and finally they fall away. Hence it is, that to-day, we can trace so many bad Catholies back to bad parents, who whilst putting on the appearance of practical Catholicity were at heart almost Infidels. When inclined to censure other fathers and mothers, parents should look into their own lives and they will always find much to repent of themselves .-Catholic Columbian.

EVERY visitor to the Vatican returns full of praise for Pope Leo, whose natural grace and mildness win all hearts. It must be a weary and tiresome task for one charged with the solicitude of all the churches, to see daily, perhaps, a couple of hundred visitors, many of whom say it, the strength of the pulpit was the weakness of the church. This is gracious to all, and even non-Cathelics are loud in their praises for him. declaration is startling, coming from knelt at the feet of the Pope while a crowd the churches, solely in honor vailing Protestant idea of a church is black eyes, so poorly portrayed in From the time the sunrise gilded the white cashmere, a gold chain hung tion was complete, there was not a but which in other respects is, as Mr. around his neck, and on his head was moment that the anniversary of a ministers who advocate it must be an armed chair, upon which was can say, all forms of 'Antichrist,' lieve, with a certain French woman, thrown a scarlet cloth, and an attenhave abundant reason to curse the

respects than that imposed on Ire-club will not need a minister. His held his hand and spoke with him turned and extended it to me, and I desired his blessing for myself and all the family, he laid his hand upon my head, and, turning to her, said: "An American, and how then did you come to know her ?" "Holy Father, she lives in my house," was the reply. "She is good," added his Holiness, with a merry smile in his eyes, and I, not wishing to rest under false pretences, said: "Beatissimo Padre sono Protestanta," whereupon he made a little wry face, laughed. shook his head at me, and laid his hand in blessing upon my head a second time. I took courage, raised the rosaries, and he covered them with his hand. Then he went away, and I saw him heave a sigh of weariness. It must indeed be very fatiguing to see so many people. have been informed since that 200 persons were presented that day, and Pope Leo is far from strong.

> It is very amusing, but the correspondent of the Daily News begs to assure us that he has it from one of the Cardinals (!) that the offic al communication published in the Osservatore does not express the real feeling of the Sovere gn Pontiff upon the Iri-h question. He (the Cardinal) assured Tomkins, of the Daily News, that Mr. Parnell and the Land League were particularly obnoxious to the Vatican. We prefer to laugh at Tomkins (the idol of the Sacred College), and to take for granted that the Pope, speaking to the world upon a very serious subject, said all that was right and necessary to be said. We know perfectly well why Tomkins has invented that ridiculous fiction about himself and one who stands high in the confidence of nis Holiness" (imagine such a one becoming confidential with Tomkins of the revolutionary press!); the reason is just this: the English papers expected a whole storm of anathemas to fall on the Irish people from Rome. They never looked for a rebuke upon themselves. The Pope says to Ireland, Be prudent, be pathe latter finds it hard to digest .--London Universe.

secular journal nowadays. The edirefers to; we don't know of any other whose doors are thronged "at five o'clock in the morning." We hope our highly esteemed confrere will some day be a "looker-on" from Island, they resolved to go on shore. How another standpoint: "The Church are supposed to be founded on, that | defy the assaults of doubt and disbelief. Of course a large class of people learn to withstand these impreswill continue to prefer to receive Christmas, New Year's, and other holidays, will remain, so to speak, as rivets in the faith of millions. One year's assaults of infidelity. What

THE URSULINE MONASTERY-ESTAB-LISHED 1639.

A. M. D. G.

INSTRUCTION NEEDED IN NEW FRANCE-THE WAYS OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE-ARRIVAL OF THE URSULINES.

[Continued.]

Press of other occupations has caused a suspension of the continuation of these sketches; we have reason to hope that they will now continue uninterruptedly.

On the ever memorable fourth day of May, (Feast of St. Monica, Widow,) all being in readiness and the wind favorable, our voyagers embarked. Three long months with no other horison than the mingling sea and sky; no other landscape than the placid waters or the tossing billows—such is their prospect at best! Before they quit the channel they are rocked till all are sea-sick; they barely escape being shipwrecked; but that is nothing—" Their hearts are in peace because they are fully abandoned to God." Who would not wish them God-speed on their long voy-

It was midsummer when the little fleet which had lost sight of he coasts of France in May anchored, at la t, in the harbor of Tadousac, at the confluence of the Saguenay with the St. Lawrence. Our travellers, no doubt, were struck with the stern and savage grandeur of the scenery; the black impending cliffs rising perpendicularly, and forming a gigantic gateway, through which the dark waters of the Sagueny issue—a fathomless flood—sublimely reminding the spectator of long ages past, and terrible convulsions of nature since her birth. The dense, lonely forests were unbroken, save by the curling smoke of the wig-wain fire, or the rude sheds of the trading station. Strange, too, and wild, were these swarthy hunters— the Algonquins and Montagnais—who had come bringing their furs, the skins of the beaver, seal and marten, to exchange for blankets, kettles, knives and other European commodities. The poor Indian looked with amazement on these "daughters of Sachems," who, he was told, had left their homes beyond the Great Sea, to teach the wives and daughters of the red-man how to avoid the flames of another

the passengers leave the "Admiral" to its traffic, and in a smaller vessel, press on-wards towards Quebec. The natives, says to Ireland, Be prudent, be patient, use no unlawful weapon in the battle of justice; and, having so spoken to the oppressed, he says something to the oppressor which something to the oppressor which in the latter finds it hard to direct the says of July is near its close, when turn-something to the oppressor which is the latter finds it hard to direct the says of the latter finds it hard to direct the says of the latter finds it hard to direct the says of the latter finds it hard to direct the says of the latter finds it hard to direct the says of the latter finds it hard to direct the says of the latter finds it hard to direct the says of the latter finds it hard to direct the says of the latter finds it hard to direct the says of the latter finds it hard to direct the says of the latter finds it hard to direct the says of the latter finds in the l -the uninhabited-the semi-circle of the Northern shore opens before them in all the loveliness of a Summer's sunset; varying its beauties from the abrupt mountainand gathered round them, by the aid of It is refreshing to come across a head, the term of their voyage, to the low paragraph like the following in a wave where the St. Charles brings in its half-clothed children to be their future purished. tribute; the pleasant beach ador led with woodland scenery; the little rustic villa of the voices of the good Indians singing: "I Beauport peeping through the trees; the believe in God the Almighty Creator;" "I tor of the Ypsilanti Sentinel says more good things in the course of a precipitous ledge where the Montmorency casts its sheet of foam. Of all this the casts its sheet of foam. Of all this, the year than most others. The Catholic Church is, of course, the one he boson: our voyagers had another in their souls; a picture of all they fain would do

and suffer for this Land of Promise! It was decided not to enter the port of Quebec that night; and a little bay-ap. parently that now called l'Anse du Fortpresenting itself on the pleasant wooded refreshing to the sea-faring voyagers is the cool forest breeze laden with sweet odors; never exhibited greater sagacity, it how delightful this evening scene, where we consider it merely as an act of ever feature is novel and grand! But of this our travellers take no note: they have human wisdom, than in the institu- only told us how they lodged in cabins tion of such feasts as Christmas in constructed by the sailors in Indian style; commemoration of important events | a wigwam was their hotel for that first in her history. They impress us night on shore in the New World. Then with a vividness, and a sense of ac- with what joy their hearts were filled to tuality and truth in the facts they see themselves under these "grand old forests" which they made resound with "hymns to God!" During the evening news of the biuouac on the point of the Is land reached the fort of Quebec. At early dawn-it was the FIRST OF AUGUST-the sions, but the great mass of mankind | booming cannon from the heights of Cape Diamond announced the arrival of this come from curiosity or for some them as convictions of truth; and fresh recruit for the Colony. The Governor's yacht sent out to honor the Mis sionary Band was seen returning with fly-

While the strangers approach, let us Before us towers the bold promontory, every Saturday in the dailies, announcing their "attractions." The all the others were gone, and we thronged at five in the multitudes that crowned with military works. At the base of the cliff is a cluster of store-houses, sheds and other wooden tenements, set declaration is startling, coming from Mr. Beecher, who is as almost entirely Plymouth Church as Mr. Talland read him our names. I was alone the lights and ornaments, the mage and the cornet are the Taber- surprised at the genial expression of Gospels read, the instructions given, first sound of the canuon has brought out Some rush to the water's edge and launch their light canoes; others are grouped in various attitudes along the shore. Another flourish of military music and the beach is thronged with all the population of the a white skull cap, fringed by his sil- Saviour's birth was not being hailed city. The Governor, in plumed slouched very hair, His feet in their crimson | with rapture by millions of people | hat and scallet embroidered coat, leads the entertainment." This is very modern and progressive, but the ministers who advocate it must be-St. Jean, De Repentigny, De Tilly, La Potheric, Du Herissson; Jucherean des Chatelets, the factor of the fur-company.

THE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN with gentry and with other groups of citizens. More numerous than all, are the crowd of workmen, artizans and clerks, who have leave to suspend their labors for the day, and who join the squad of soldiers in their noisy demonstrations; while perched on every rock along the mountain path, are ther Indian braves, the villagers of S llery.

The yacht has neared the shores. Our

Missionary Nuns, on landing, prostrate

KISS THE SOIL OF THEIR ADOPTED COUNembracing in their hearts all the Crosses

it may produce.

The introductions over, the pious

cortege moves on, climbing the zig-zag pathway up the steep, now known as Mountain street. At the top of the hill, to the left, is the little chapel of our Lady of Recovery—built by Champlain in 1632, in fulfilment of a vow he had made while retained in France. There the Holy Sacrifice is offered by the rather Superior of the missions, followed by the Te Deum. The emotions of this pious assembly we shall not attempt to penetrate; they could only be fully known to Him whose grace had inspired the undertaking, and the sympathy it excites in congenial souls. The rites of hospitality reunited the elite of the company with the strangers at the Castle; we have no further details of this first day.

The next scene recorded in the old

volumes which have guided us thus far, is a visit, on the following day, to the Indian hamlet of Sillery. he Ursulines and the hospitallers, conducted by Revd. Father Le Jeune, proceed first through the Grand allee—now St. Louis Road, bordered in nearly all its length with fine old forest trees. Birds of new song and plumage, flowers of unknown forms, -but chiefly conversation on the prospects of the mission, diversified the way. The hamlet was enclosed by a palisade, s a sort of fortification. The gateway thrown open discloses the life and manners of barbarism, just softened by a touch of civilization and purified by Christi nity. The Reduction consists of some fifteen families, their habitations varying from the primitive rudeness of the Algonquin wig-wam to the substantial stone hut-of which latter however, there were 'ut four in 1642. A chapel, a mission-house for the priest, and an Infirmary, or hospital, occupy the centre of the village.

At sight of the n instead in their pecu-

liar cestumes, the poor squaws gather up their little papposes and seem ready to flee to the woods with them; the older red-scinned archins stop their wild play and huddle together; but at a motion from the good priest, whom they know, all gather round, and soon forget their fright. When told that these "Daughters of Captains" had left their happy homes, in France, to come and teach them more about the Blessed Jesus, or to serve them in their sickness, their wonder and admiration may kissed her with a mother's fondness, unmindful of much that might have created pils. They next visit the chapel and hear too, in a language that seems like the chattering and twittering of birds; but the nuns hew they were singing of Jesusthat was enough to move them to tears of devotion. Father Le Jeune announces that there is a neophyte to be baptized: must not Madame de la Peltrie be the Godmother?

> The visit over, the good Hospital Sisters and the Ursulines embraced each other for a final adieu. The two Orders had formed one Community for the last three months, while the ship was their Monastery and the Ocean their cloister. Now, their respective avocations require them to separate; still living and laboring for the same end, the Glory of God and the Salvation

> The Hospital Sisters find a comfortable dwelling-house in the Upper Town near the fort, to shelter them until their monas. tery, already commenced, will be ready to

> receive them. As to the Ursulines, they have the loan of a small building on the wharf, preferable, certainly, to an Indian wig-wam; in which, however, Mother Mary of the Incarnation declares, for her part, she was prepared to lodge.

> The locality of the different tribes of Indians was as follows:-North of the St. Lawrence wandered various tribes of the Algonquin type:—the Montagnais along the Saguenay to Hudson's Bay; the Algonquin proper on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa the Nipissings dwelt on the lake of that name; the Attimegues north of Three Rivers; Maine was occupied by the Abnakis, and Gaspe and New Brunswick by

> The south shore of the St. Lawrence, in Canada, had no fixed inhabitants. The Hurons were an agricultural and sedentary tribe, inhabiting the peninsula formed by Lake Huron, the river Severn and Lake Simcoe.

All these tribes were gained to the faith within the lifetime of the first missionaries. The most barbarous, and yet the most advanced nation of the Continent, the Iroquois, occupied the centre of New York, from the Hudson to the Genesee. The five principal cantons of the confederacy were the Mohowk (Agnier,) Oneida (Onneyut,) Onondaga (Onnontague,) Cayuga and Seneca. - Glimpses of Monastery, Vol. 1.

TO BE CONTINUED.

the Micniacs.

In Memoriam

OF MRS. M'GRATH, MATHEW M'GRATH, AND MISS E. BLAKE, WHO WERE KILLED DEC. 25, 1880.

Lay the sod gently upon the fresh mould.
For beneath lie our loved ones silent and cold,
Breathe a sad requiem over each grave—
That encloses the heart of the faithful and

young wife.

Have been snatched from this earth in the springtime of life.

In the midst of their pleasure—to be robed in the shroud,

"Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" A fond, noble husband, and his gentle

Two other dear friends have been hurried away,
Ere the morn of their young lives had flushed into day,
Still is thy heart, Matt: hushed is thy mirth.
Never again shall we see you on earth.

And still there's another, a schoolmate so Who in memory's fond wanderings will ever be near.

Gone from this earth, gone, and so soon,
As a blossom that fadeth ere it reaches its
bloom.

May God in his pity comfort this day,
Those who weep broken-hearted for friends
called away;
May they look up to Heaven, far above the
cold sod,
Where in happiness ever they reign with
their God.
M. Wardsville, Jan. 10th, 1880.

#### WOMEN OF FRANCE.

The "Eldest Daughter of the Church" the Mighty Mother of "Valiant Women."

THE AMAZONS OF BELLEVILLE.

In many ways and words it has well and often been said that women's best excels man's best and becomes more angelic than human, and that woman's worst sinks below man's worst in a corresponding degree, and may reach a depth of cruelty and evil where human nature is almost lost for something lower. In a general manner, the women of a nation collectively are apt to show the world the same extremes of good and evil, when a critical time throws out in strong relief the lights and shades. They divide into factions with the men of their day, show through a more delicate and easily-influenced medium the spirit of the time, and probably, if events become sufficiently exciting, some individuals are found to mark their course by action in either extreme. At this moment, while the Republic of France is divided against itself and falling, while it plunges the nation more and more into a war of persecution, we see in that country the division of the time strongly marked by the opposite extremes reached by the women of France—the old France whose hope is rooted in faith and suffering, and that new-fangled France whose dream is Communism. On the one hand, we see the petroleuses of 1871 again mustering in the light—the amazons who, sas any one who knows the streets of Paris at the time can vouch, were more terrible of aspect and more ruthless in deeds than the men of the barricades. The Communist citoyennes must by this time share the common dishonor with them, for they have become an undistinguishable crowd; and the large part taken by women in every public demonstration of French Radicalism is one of the most confirmed and most repulsive features of the growing Communist agitation. Last month witnessed one of those now frequent demonstrations, when, on Sunday, Dec. 5,

FOUR THOUSAND COMMUNISTS at Montmartre assembled to welcome the notorious Louis Michel, late of the convict settlement, New Caledonia, and formerly of Paris. The bust of the Republic wearing the Phrygain cap, and the diswere prominent characteristics of this, as of so many other meetings called together to fan the smouldering fires of that evil year. With the ultra-Radicals of such assemblages M. Gambetta has long been a condemned Reactionist, the war-cry in a public hall and in the open streets, is Vive la Commune! Vive la Revolution Sociale! The Communarda of' 71 are martyrs, and the women of the strong-armed and strongminded type like Louis Michel are exalted as heroines. The woman of the Commune is one of the most unnatural monstrosities that the Revolution has yet brought into being. The ordinary typical specimen of the race begins in her cwn person "the social revolution." It is well if, like the wife of the Communist Humbert, she mates "under the majesty of the civil law, united in its name to some red-handed hero of her choice after a chapter or two of the Civil Code has been read aloud in the mairie. The typical citoyenne is a woman who despises even such a contract: who makes platform speeches and wrongs hersex b advocating unwomanly "right;" who becomes a mother, and gives up her children to be henceforth public property educated in common, the children not of her but of State; who, finally, shouts the "Marseillaise" in the streets, is abroad in a moment at the smell of blood and the noise of musketry, and literally helps, rifle in hand, to man the barricade. hideous picture. On the other hand, side by side with them in the crush of life, and yet at extremest distance, are the women of the France of faith and suffering.

"ELDEST DAUGHTER OF THE CHURCH" is still what she has always been-the mighty mother of generations of "valiant women." rrom her have sprung the majority of those orders that have sought out with compassion every depth of human suffering; and if from France had arisen no other religions sisterhood than that of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, that vast army banded together in worldwide charity would alone be sufficient to place beyond all human praise the womangood of France, and the heroic spirit of the country whence so magnificent an organization arose. It would furnish abundant food for thought and for sorrow if any one was to contrast the present position of the sisterhoods of France, and the freedom of the speechifying women of the Social Revolution, whom it is almost an indignity to name in the same breath with them. But it is not our intention to do more than suggest that painful contrast. Rather we would point out what hopeful lights we can trace in so dark a picture. It is not only those bound by alms.

religious vows who form the extreme opposite of the most repulsive product of Lansdowne's prother so bitterly attacks me

number of even well-meaning Frenchwomen. But-some standing firmly Catholic nation, the mothers and guardians of generations that will learn wisdom from the miseries of this. The mother's character too purely admirable to be known or appreciated abroad, her natural gifts world's master minds that have not acnowledged a debt of gratitude to the unconscious mother in whom all that was best and greatest began for them. The trials of the present hour are precisely of the kind that strengthens and develops all that is noblest in those prayerful daughters of France. Devotedness is never at its strongest till some form of sorrow has touched what she loves. We can imagine a hero who has not suffered; but there was never yet a heroic character in woman

THE HEROISM OF SUFFERING AND COMPAS-SION.

There can be no doubt, then, that however much the present times may increase the number of Amazons of Belleville, on the other hand, the opposite extreme, the true heroines of France, will infallibly gather in greater numbers for the present rescue and the future glory of their country; and many a Frenchwoman will be startled out of half-heartedness and apathy by the shock of open persecution leveled against the Church, which hitherto she had scarcely recognized as a reality in the world. Among the many types of the noble extreme of Christian womanhood, there is one that recurs to our mind as

especially refreshing after our gance at the un-Christian type. Last Summer, when the churches of the Society of Jesus were closed before the feast of the founder, there were some good hands who, when the day came, honored even the deserted homes whence the Master had been exiled. They heaped flowers and wove chaplets to be hung against the sealed doors; and, that the labor of love might not be undone by impious hands, some humble work woman sat all day close by, working and keeping watch. What an exquisite ideal of womanhood rises to authority. Well if the great Irish societies mind with that picture—the closed portal

'they have taken Him away!"

It is of such material as this that the great heroines of France were made. The hepherdess Genevieve, feeding the starvng city from her virgin hands, saving its inhabitants from the barbarian horde by my works of benevolence, and who gave the might of penance—she was only in me large and generous help, especially at outward aspect another such as these, a Christmas, for years, but now he will humble, faithful "daughter of the people." give no more because he says I am shoot-And in after days the Maid of Domremy, who became the glory of her nation, was, as her crowning glory, no Amazon, but a ously moderate in what I have said of veritable woman. The old chroniclers landlords and land agents. To-day, also, tell us of Jeanne, "moult belle, de grande I have had a most bitter letter from a most force et puissance;" they describe her splendor, mounted and clad in white armor, wearing at her side the sword cotted" in England. He is furious befound mysteriously in St. Catherine de Fierdo's. But they also tell us it was not the sword, but her banner, that she loved -the standard whereon was typified the other side the virgin of virgins; and her contemporaries who saw and heard her record that her appearance, strong and "moult belle," was perfectly feminine, and that the voice that moved armies we say the simple voice of a woman. The maiden-en-warrior who delivered France from peril had nothing whatever in common with the measuring what the property of the say will be behaved.

I cannot conclude without a most urgent could be judged, was that of the ancient lish. This figure remained visible for some time, and finally vanished after giving two farewell shrieks. On the defeated side would have but one the tyranny to which Ireland is subject, I believe there is not in America man, woman or child who would not support this with the measuring that a near relation of the ancient lish. This figure remained visible for some time, and finally vanished after giving two farewell shrieks. On the defeated side would have but one the tyranny to which Ireland is subject, I believe there is not in America man, woman or child who would not support this say will be behaved.

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I cannot conclude without a most urgent lish. This figure remained visible for some time, and finally vanished the treative on the defeated side would have but one the treaty to the America have the wind that then, should the Low Church remained visible and that then, should the Low Church to any the individual time. The remained visible and that then, should the variety of the middle party win, as it would be most apt to any the individual time. The individual time in the party win, as it would be most apt to any the individual time. The individual time in the party win, as it would be most apt to any the individual time. The indivi with the masculine heroines of these days: but she had much in common with those humble women, working and praying in the street beside their flower offerings, and silently taking to heart their country's sorrow, and with the illustrious Duchess whose words, uttered before one of her count y's tribunals, we record this week: "Ten years ago I was able to give the life of my sons for France; to-day they would tear from us the souls of our children; as a mother, as a Christian and as a Frenchwoman, I protest against these odious acts." Well might her eloquent advocate say of this noble lady, "Her sons were worthy of her—she is worthy of her sons."

#### THE NUN OF KENMARE.

-London Tablet, Dec. 11.

A STIRRING LETTER ON THE IRISH QUES-TION.

Messrs. Editors:- I write to ask those of your readers who wish for shamrocks from reland for St. Patrick's Day to give me timely notice. Dean Swift said that the only thing in Ireland not taxed in his day was the air. Well, that is taxed now as far as possible, for an attempt has been made by our paternal Government to prevent meetings in the open air for the discussion of Irish grievances, but the sh m rocks as yet are free. Let me add that even this may not continue, since periwinkles have been taxed by an Irish landlord. Possibly you may consider this an exaggeration, but the statement is not mine. It was published in the English Daily News by the special correspondent of that paper, which, as you probably know, is the London organ of the English Liberal party. He says these Irish landlords cared very little so long as he found fault with the people, or described them as dirty or lazy; but the moment he says one word of a landlord they stick up their bristles like hedge hogs. And it is true, as I know to my bitter cost. What a judgment there will be one day on these miserable men, who have thought of nothing but their own gain and greed, and have left God's poor to live or die like dogs—like dogs, I

denied to the poor Irish. I am suffering now for my defence of the poor, but I am content to suffer, still I am beginning to be well-nigh worn out with it. I would need strong men to bear the brunt of such a battle. been bitterly attacked in the English papers because I fed and clothed the poor in the famine with your munificent alms.

have said, but, alas, no. English dogs

have comforts and luxuries that are utterly

the revolution. As every one knows, for feeding the poor, Victor Hugo is frivolity, half-heartedness and worldliness are words but too characteristic of a great land. So I have asked, is there on law of charity in England and another for Ireland? I have said, it may seem uncharitamong the glittering crowd, and many able, but there are times when truth is the more hidden in thousands behind it—there most perfect charity, I have said that I beare the true daughters of the grand old lieve Irish landlords, Catholic and Protestant, would rather their tenants had died in the famine than to have had them fed. Next, I am threatened with assassination, the reason being plainty told in the threat-ening letters I have received. They say unconsciously a d undeveloped, the it is because I have written so much strength of soul that made her a "valiant wom n" in untold warfare of prayer, toil and suffering—all these gifts are the birth-right of her sons, and there are few of the land. But when there is so much said about threatening letters being sent to Ireland, it should be remembered that it remained for English people to send threatening letters to a woman and a nun. But there is, if possible, still more to be

told, and if I write for true things it is simply the think such matters cannot be known too publicly and widely as they show the true state of Euglish opinion about Ireland, and how hopeless, how al-most impossible, it is to get justice from England. My books have hitherto sold very largely in England, but yesterday I received a letter from an English publisher to say a number of gentlemen, some of them I regret to say English Catholics, had called on him and insisted that my books. called on him and insisted that my books should not be kept on sale. So I am "Boy totted." I need scarcely sa that this is a heavy loss, both to the convent and to the poor, but what do these people care. The bitterness that exists against Ireland in England to-day, is beyond all that you could possibly imagine, and I am made to bear the full toward for its convent of its.

The bitterness that exists against Ireland in England to-day, is beyond all that you could possibly imagine, and I am made to bear the full toward for its.

bear the full torrent of it.
I beg you prayers, God knows I need them, it is hard for a weak woman to stem such a torront. I ask your alms, God knows I need them, for all English sources of charity are closed to me and the poor, Gods own dear poor, whom I love so dearly,

must be the sufferers. I dread the coming of the post morning after morning, for one day letters are more bitter than another, and I am daily getting appeals for help from the poor who are living on what English dogs would not live on, and yet I have nothing to give them. In one of the great famines after patient sorrowful workers, waiting out the daylight by the barred doors whence "they have taken. Him award" and the great benevolent American socierocks again! I hope for the last time, for England must no longer be allowed to keep the Irish living on public charty. To-day I have a letter from an English Protestant gentleman, who said he admired ing poisoned arrows from Kenmare at England, and yet I have tried to be studicause I wrote an article in the great French Catholic paper the *Univers* on the state of Ireland and told the truth. Your authority,

> hundred dollars in years to come. If Ireher people are allowed to exist in their support in famine years, nor will the pockets of the Irish in America be taxed and money taken by the Irish landlords to foreign countries. I am amazed that the great Americans do not see this and do not demand justice for Ireland as an act of justice to themselves and from their

own glorious love of liberty.

As this letter can scarcely be published in the American papers before the end of January, I would ask those who see it and who wish shamrocks to write at once for them, that they may reach America in good time; and those who will kindly help me to get over the losses I have suffered and that the poor have suffered from this English unmanly "Boycotting" to which I have been subjected, can send me help either by post-office orders or in dollar bills in a registered letter. Your grateful

Sister in Christ, SISTER MARY FRANCIS CLARE. THE CONVENT, KENMARE, Christmas, 1880.

#### A BRAVE DOCTOR.

Queen Victoria has conferred on Mr. Gier, an Irishman and a surgeon in the British army, the first Al ert medal ever accorded to a medical man. It was given for an act of singular heroism. Lieut. Graham, an officer in the same regiment, was attacked with diphtheria so fiercely that the tube through which breathing was effected was chocked up, and his throat was cut to allow air to pass, but the deadly membrane grew so fast over the wound that suffocation was imminent. and to prevent it Dr. Gier for three days sucked out the poison with his tongue to keep the passage clear. His efforts were ineffectual. It will be remembered that Princess Alice caught this fearful complaint, of which she died, from kissing on of her sick children.

Cardinal Regneir, Archbishop of Cambrai, France, died on the 3rd inst. He was born in Saint-Quentin on the 17th of July, 1794. He was made Bishop of Angouleme in 1842. In May, 1850, he was archbishop of Cambrai. He was proclaimed cardinal in the consistory of December, 1873, and was made a commander in the

THE BANSHEE.

THE REMARKABLE STORY RELATED BY MR. CROFTON CROKER.

Very remarkable was the skill-I leave others to decide whether it was instinct or genius-with which Walter Scott seized upon traditions and popular superstitions and wove them into his romances in verse and prose. He was by no means scrupulous, when he stretched out his hand, as to lous, when he stretched out his hand, as to dug that afternoon, and a footprint would what he grasped, so that he could make have shown on it if the tree had been use of it as an author. In this manner he seized the Irish Bunshee; and, in "Waverley," adopted it as a family tradition of the Scottish Highlands. It will be remembered that Scott represents Fergus Mac-Ivor, after the retreat of the young chevalier's adherents from Derby, as under the influence of some depressing mental agony. His eye, we are told, had lost much of its fire, his cheek was hollow; his voice was languid; even his gait seemed less firm and elastic than it was wont, and his dress, to which he used to be particularly attentive, was now carelessly flung about him. When challenged by Waverlev to explain this depression of spirits and change of appearance, he answered

"I HAVE SEEN THE BODACH GLAS," and states that this is the spirit, or appariseen this ghostly visitor-described as a "tall figure, in a gray plaid, such as the shepherds wear in the South of Scotland" which moved at what pace the chief took, kept regularly about four yards before him; and finally, when solemnly adjured, with the sign of the cross and a direct challenge in the name of God, solemnly answered "Vich Ian Vohr" (beware of to-morrow) and then vanished into thin air. On the morrow the doomed and warned

This apparition, as I have said, is of Irish rather than Scottish origin. Miss Edgeworth, when she wrote to Scott about "W verley," praising the introduction of the Bodach Glas as a Highland superstition, might have remembered that it was

so only by adoption, really being peculiar to mean something like it has obtained some degree of credence in France and other European countries. The Banshees, or spirits of women attached to families, who, by their bitter cries at night, announce the approach of death, are almost exthe approach of dea story called "The Banshee." In the "Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe," she relates how, when in Ireland with her husband in the middle of the seventeenth contury, she was a guest in an old baronial castle the a, and was AWAKENED AT MIDNIGHT

the moonlight a female face and part of Ireland and told the truth. Your authority, the form hovering at the window. The he says, will go out all over the Continent, face was that of a young and rather handher story, declaring that a near relation of uncharitableness which scandalizes the spirit of a woman of inferior rank land is made free and independent, and if | whom one of his ancestors had married, and afterwards thinking the union disown country, there will be no more fam-ines, and no more claims on America for solved it, much faster than ever has been done in any of our divorce courts, by

which surrounded the castle.

The Irish Banshee has been described thus by one who said that he saw and heard her: "We saw the figure of a tall thin woman, with uncovered head and long hair that floated around her shoulders, attired in something which seemed either a loose white cloak or a sheet hastily thrown about her, uttering piercing cries.' It is co sidered a mark of dignity in an Irish family to have a Banshee attached to it, the ordinary belief being that none but the very ancient families are thus at-

MR. CROFTON CROKER, the well-known collector of Irish legendary lore, has devoted some space to the Ban-"Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland," published in 1825. In particular, he relates a remarkable story of what occurred, in one instance, where the event appears to have been well authenticated. When a boy, long before Mr. Croker's book appeared, I heard the tale in various quarters. About the middle of the last century the rector of Butteyant, an old town in the County of Cork, was Rev. Charles Bunworth. At that time the national instrument (the harp) was more common than it is now. Mr. Bunworth was an admirable performer upor it, and was fond of exercising liberal hos-pitality to the minstrels who, after the fashion described b Scott in his "Lay," wandered about the country from house to house. Mr. Bunworth possessed as many as fifteen harps, bequeathed to him by these members of a tuneful race which has almost passed away from Ireland. One evening one of Mr. Bunworth's shepherds heard the Banshee

MOANING AND CLAPPING HER HANDS under a lightning-struck tree near the rec tory house. At that time its occupant was apparentl in good health. Immediately after he sickened, and, on the eve of his death, his two daughters watched by his bed, which had been removed to th drawing-room. The night was silent, serene and moonlit, and scarcely a tree rustled in the stillness. Suddenly the two watchers-who were in the opening spring of womanhood-heard a sound at the win-Legion of Honor in February, 1875. He published a treatise, "Pastoral Instructions and Mandates," in 1867.

He dow nearest to the bed. Outside, so close to this window that it touched the glass, tions and Mandates," in 1867.

grew a rose-tree. This they saw forced grew a rose-tree. This they saw forced and valuable remedy at hand.

aside with some noise, and then a low moaning was heard, and a clapping of hands, as in amentation. One of the young ladies went into the next room, and asked: "Have you heard the Banshee?" Two gentlemen, very sceptical, then heard the wailing sounds, and rushed out to detect the person who they presumed must have made them. walked all round the house and saw nothing. Under the window, where the rose-tree grew, the bed of earth had been moved sside by mortal hands; but there was none. They went out on the road to of the house the moaning and hand-clapping continued louder and more distinct than before. Every hour after this the sick man became worse, and died at sunrise. It is said that this strange story was well authenticated.

#### THE ENGLISH RITUALISTS.

CHRISTMAS TROUBLES OF ENGLAND- THE RITUALIST "MARTYRS."

LONDON, December 25 .- "On earth peace and states that this is the spirit, or apparition, of one of his ancestors, slain in battle, which always crosses the path of the chief of the MacIvor clan when any great the Saviour? Peace and good will forsooth! opinions on the subject.

Next to Ireland, the Ritualists and their suffering are what one at present hears most about. The decision of the Court of Queen's Bench that Lord Penzance did just right in sending Mr. Dale to prison has called forth all manner of opinion. It has also driven the Ritualist faction into a corner where they must fight or die. Archbishop of Canterbury and Co. who, together with the Bishop of Rochester, are largely responsible for the present unchariman is taken prisoner; on the eve of his execution the Bodach Glas again visits give—or better—if not in deeds, at least in words. It must be said to the cre it of the Ritualists that they do not show the least sign of being cowed by the energetic action of their opponents. They seem to have something of the martyr spirit in them, and the fiercer the happily, purely, metaphorical flames roar, the more uncomproso only by adoption,

THE BANSHEE
really being peculiar to Ireland, though
something like it has obtained some deof the cathedral, he has not even been remonstrated with on the score of his preach-

That the law and the bulk of public opinion are with Dr. Tait and the establishment, there is no doubt at all, but at the by a terrible and supernatural scream. present prosecutions are not approved of in the political world, and for the very same time it is equally certain that the cogent reason that it is feared that if they evond a certain length, a very l rge num ber of people who are utterly indifferent about the matter now, will take sides with Almighty holding the world, and on the other side the virgin of virgins; and her other side the virgin of virgins; and her of the little that I is landlords are treating their tender of the virgin of virgins; and her of people who are utterly indifferent some woman, but pale, and the hair, about the matter now, will take sides with which - alas! for romance—was red, loose the virgins; and her of people who are utterly indifferent who are utterly party win, as it would be most apt to anyway, the bulk of the really conscientious on the defeated side would have but one

body. Parliament is more indifferent than the public in the matter. It does not care what is preached from the pulpits so long as everything is done with decency and in order. It does not care to have anybody prosecuted and cast into prison for concience's sake, and it is very probable that some alteration in the law will be made which shall make such treatment as has been meted out to ministers of Ritualistic proclivities an impossibility. Low churchmen will fight such a proposal, but they are apt to get few people not of their own particular mental cast to listen to them, or while most people are inclined to think that the courts are right, they at the same same blame the Archbishop and his ilk for a set of intermeddling fools in ever raising these questions at all.

WHAT did the Duke of Wellington say of the Irish soldiery who served under him? "It is well known," said his Grace in a speech which is too often suppressed by the compilers of "history," "that of the troops which our gracious sovereign did me the honor to entrust to my command, at least one-half were Roman Catholics Your lordships are aware for what length of period and under what difficult circumstances they maintained the Einpire bouyant "pon the flood which overwhelmed the thrones and wrecked the institutions of every other people—how they kept alive the only spark of freedom which was left unextinguished in Europe. It is mainly to the Irish Catholics that we all owe our proud predominence in our military career, and that I am personal y indebted for the laurels with which you have been pleased to decorate my brow. We must confess, my Lords, that without Catholic yalor no victory could ever have been obtained, and the fir t military talents might have been exerted in vain." It is because the sons of soldiers who won this splendid eulogium from the Iron Duke, are enlisting in fewer numbers year by year that Colonel Butler raises on behalf of the peasant his earnest and eloquent plea.

If you are suddenly attacked by Pain or Inflammation, Colds, Burns, Cuts, Bruises and Wounds, or suffer from any painful or inflammatory disease, or from accidents or emergencies, don't delay till the doctor comes, but use Hagyard's Yellow Oil according to special directions, and the chances are that you will find relief before you could find a dostor. Every household should keep this well known WHY GERMANS EMIGRATE.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin prints the following letter from a Bavarian to a gentleman in Milwaukee who shows why Germans are anxious to emigrate to America. It is dated Karlstadt, Bavaria, November 1st. 1880:

To an agent in Copenhagen I thank the honor of your address. I wish to emigrate to America, but, sad to relate, it is hard to sell anything, and then only at a heavy loss. Our Germany has become a poor country. Its unity brought poverty in its train. Everything groans under the pressure of military, State officials, and police. Whoever has the means, goes his way and lets Germany be. Before two years have passed by the whipping-post will be introuced among us again. In the Bundesrath the question is already being discussed. And then the citizen who does not bow and lick the "spit" is no longer safe. Some beautiful and fine morning he will arise, only to lay himself down again at night with twenty-five stripes on his back. What a disgrace to us Germans! This is our reward for the year 1870. Believe me, I do not take a gloomy view of things. In two years we will have the whipping-post.

#### "THE LIVING CHRIST."

Those who bave read the beautiful and most interesting Life of St. Catherine of Siena, which was published a short time ago, will remember the expression which the saint frequently uses, when speaking of the Pope; she calls him "The living Christ." To some who do not fully understand the position of the Pope in the Church, the expression may appear strange and forced. But when we rightly con-sider the greatness of the office which he bears, and its Divine institution, such words explain most accurately and forcibly the true nature of his charge, and the cacredness of his powers and chara ter. For when our Lord Himself returned to the glory of the Father, and withdrew His personal presence from the Church, which he had founded, He would not leave it without a visible head, who should represent Him in its midst, and who should govern it by His immediate authority. When He gave to Peter and to his successors the "keys of the kingdom of Heaven," He entrusted to them a power which is truly Divine, and when He declared that what they should "bind on earth should be bound in Heaven and what they should loose on earth should be loosed in Heaven," He constituted them His vicegerents, and gave to them a dominion over earth and Heaven which no creature could possess of mere human right, or exercise by the mere will of man. Therefore, thus appointed and empowered, our Lord Himself lives on in them; and they may be, in this sense, truly called "The living Christ." When, therefore, we manifest our love or our devotedness for the Holy Father, we, truly, and in-deed, manifest our dutiful homage to our Lord Himself. For, however great may be the personal claims of the Pontiff to our regard and veneration, and great and manifold they certainly are, yet the real motives which should move us above all others to the discharge of our duty, and should be that we are performing that duty towards Him who is the supreme Head of the Church, to whom we are all united through His Vicar upon earth.— Bishop of Shrewsbury.

#### THE ALB.

The second vestment the priest clothes himself with is the Alb, so called from its white colour—albus in Latin me ming white. It is an ample, loosely-fitting garment of pure linen, entirely enveloping the body, and fastening at the neck by means of

The use of a vestment of this kind is of the highest antiquity, for we find it employed by all nations in their religious services. It is the same as the linen garment ordered to be worn by the priests of the Old Law (Exod. xxviii.; Levit. viii.) King David wore a linen Alb when trans-lating the Ark of the Covenant from the house of Obededom to Jerusalem (Paral.

We have said that the Alb is made of linen; this, is the present discipline in regard to it, but formerly it was often made of silk and ornamented with gold King Ethelwolf, of Anglo-Saxon times, and father of Alfred the Great, presented the Church of St. Peter's at A. D. 855, with a number of silken Albs richly ornamented in this way (Church of. Our Fathers, Dr. Rock, vol i p. 426) An ancient Roman ordo, published by Huttorp, prescribes silken Albs for Holy Thursday and Holy Saturday (ibid).

The Alb, too, changed in color to suit particular occasions. The monks of Cluny used to wear one of pure cloth of gold in the High Masses of the greater festivals; and we find some of green, blue and red in an old inventory of the cele-brated monastery of Peterborough, in England (ibid., pp. 430-433 et passim). Pope Benedict XIV, De Sucr. Missæ, is

our authority for saying that a garment of this kind, but ef a black color, used to

be formerly worn on Good Friday.
According to Pope Innocent III (De Saer.
Altaris Mysterio, 57) the Alb, from the purity of its color, denotes newness of life, and reminds us of St. Paul's admonition to the Ephesians, chap. iv: "Put off the old man with all his acts, and clothe yourselves with the new man, who, according to God, is created in justice and holiness truth." This beautiful idea of a new fe, as signified by the Alb, is very for cibly presented to us in Holy Baptism, where the newly-regenerated receives a white garment with these significant words Receive this white and spotless garment which you are to bear before the tribunal of our Lord Jesus Chaist, that you may possess eternal life. Amen."—Father O'Brien's History of the Mass.

In reference to the last purchase of Burdock Blood Bitters, I have sold medicina for over twenty-five years, and in that time never sold a medicine that gave as good satisfaction. Taken for the diseases recommended, it has always helped the patient to such a degree, that, warranting the medicine, every person is satisfied to pay for it. I could get you any quantity of testimonials if I had time to see parties, but we are very much drove in our bani

Yours with respect, H. LAISHLEY, Elgiu.

#### Through Mary's Hands.

BY KATHERINE E. CONWAY. And I have lived and loved thee not, My Mother?—woe is me!
For those who love are ne'er forgot
As I'd forgotten thee.

I'm fain to lavish love elsewhere, Though it be worse than vain; For whoe'er had its joy, my share Was fruitless toil and pain

My love was treasured for a day, Then cast aside in scorn; (At eve the child forgets the play That pleased it well at morn),

O pitving love, () patient love Neglect does not estrange! Oglorious, God-like mother-love, That does not chill nor change!

Mother, I see thy sweet lips part; Tears dim thy gentle eves. For, oh! the broken, contrite heart, The Lord doth he'er despise.

But dare I dream of offering, Unless through hands like thine, \* This heart—poor, weak, and slighted thing— Unto thy God, and mine?

#### LATEST PHASE OF RELIGION IN SOCIETY.

The Course of Humanity-The Status of Woman-Honoring the Bond,

LECTURE DELIVERED BY REV. AS HUGHES, S. J., IN ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH, SUNDAY EVENING, 2D JANU-ARY, 1880.

From the St. Louis Watchman.

From our last subject, The Love of God and the Dignity of man, we may pass over to the next. Perhaps it may seem that to alight at once on the hatred of God and degr d tion of men is somewhat of an extreme transition. It is not. These extremes meet, at least in modern society; notably so in that of to-day. By the rule of contraries, then, we may pass over now from the sublime contemplation of man's true dignity to his actual condition in the religious phase of society. And not only by the rule of contraries do we make such a transition, but also by the law of necessity and fact. It is a fact, for instance, that a large body of cultured men and wo-men profess: "Notre ennemi, c'est Dieu" our enemy is none other but God :- and a great mass of uncultured communists and proletaries are saying the same. The causes we omit to mention now-it is the fact that engages our attention. They say: "Let us teach man there is no other God than himself; man is the alpha and omega of all things; the superior being and most real re lity." "The man with-out God," they say, "he is the ideal citi-zen." Napoleon I did not say so. But they do.

This is a sombre aspect of events. But Aristotle gave out a maxim which will help to relieve the picture for our chilst-ian minds. He said, in terms which the Latin renders thus: "Omnis peecans est of view) and the sacrilegious mischief of help to relieve the picture for our Christ-When frail men sin in thought, or express their sin in words, or augment it by de.ds and are responsible for what they do, because they mean it, and think, no doubt. they know all about it, they know nothing of the kind; they know enough, indeed, to be guilty, and woefully so, but omnis peccans est ignorans. "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

First, let me state some facts that represent the present phase of religion in society, or of man in his social relations, judgments and writings, as they bear on religion. Secondly, let us supply a grain of philosophy to analyze the religious-social composition of the time. If the facts seem long, the philosophy will be short, for it is well known how a single grain of a testing element will precipitate a turbid

THE COURSE OF HUMAN SOCIETY and human events never did run smooth. It sparkled out at first from the source of

life in Paradise. By six times thirty generations it has now hurried down, through hollows and valleys, over water-breaks and falls, winding about and in and out, as the poet describes in his idyl. Sometimes it has stolen along in placid calm by the lawns and grassy plains of the human race, and lingered about the epochs of its history. It has murmured on under moon and stars, most pensive beneath the obscure light of faith. At other times it has hurried round and fretted its banks of life and time-with many an inroad and many a curve; it has slipped and darted from one era to another; and onwards now, leaving all its epochs and all its memories behind, it hurries into

the sea of eternal silence. Men themselves come and go; they are like drops that enter the onward course only to evaporate. The course is ever itself, one in its moral unity, repeating itself at every curve, and eddying round in new bays, or breaking over new stony ways, just as it did twenty times before. It repeats its old gains; it repeats old losses; though never does it repeat them in the same individuals. They have come, and they are gone. They have eva-

Men may come and men may go, But I go on forever.

In every such individual man that lesson to develop his dignity is to serve

That is the practice of religion. In the

MASS OF MOTIVES. under one or more of which man falls to tuous, for what is beautiful, for what is hope for reward or fear of punishment, and finally in the gratification of his in- man: stincts and his passions, we have seen what this army of motives, some of them regul- was right, but what the world though

the all-perfect, beautiful and true. Sympathy extends the hand of warmest fellowship to all, because all our sympathy is generated in the love of God, and of our neighbors for His sake. Our desire for our own greatest good realizes itself in the desire of possessing God, our last end. Hope or reward and fear of punishment become definite and distinct in reliance on His goodness and fear of His justice; and, finally, the gratification of our instincts and passions becomes a motive so completely under control, in a well-organized religious soul, as to be practically disfranchised the instant it deviates from the

Let thus much be said by way of resuming the doctrine of some previous lectures. Man is thus the shepherd of his soul; and his occupation and his fortune together are vested in a well-ordered fold of thoughts and words and deeds. As the Protestant poet, George Herbert, exclaims:

My God, nc 'hymn for Thee?
My soul's a shepher too, a flock it feeds nd words and deeds.
The pasture is The grace.

Enrich g all the place.

All that I have said is beautiful doctrine and not only beautiful, but true. But now, in face of it, lift up your eyes and contemplate what things are going on in the social mass around you; revert to the

of social thought, mark that wave of social opinion, which widens as it goes. It is a product of circumstances, une opinion LATEST PHASE de circons! . as many revolutionary opinion ve been said to be. They are all no turns of social opinion come to serve a turn, and to express a liking of the time and to sanction it. But they are

none the less facts while they are here.

Man is deified and God is humanized, and the "man without God" is the ideal

To be sure, Napoleon, who was somewhat of a practical man, did not believe in "Phomme sans Dieu." He said: "I must raise students in my lycees who know how to be men. A man is no man without God. The man without God-I saw him at work in 1793. Such a man you need not think of governing. Shoot him !"- (Cet homme-la, on ne gouverne pas; on le mitraille.)

Let me come now to some particulars.

A newspaper sneered the other day at certain lady being one of those "who think the teaching of Christ impel them to become disturbers of the peace." Another paper spoke in eulogy last Sunday of another woman, in terms which

I will cite after while. These two quotations will furnish me with a text as it were. And to begin with

the first:

AN ILLUSTRIOUS DUCHESS was assaulted by a cowardly gendarme in the name of the law, or in some name above the law, and she slapped him in the face, or they say she did. She herselt could neither affirm nor deny it. The the whole transaction were such as to make the set of circumstances which led to the arrest little better than a scuffle between a meddling force and outraged citizens. The lady was put on her defence before a correctional tribunal, to show cause why she should not be punished for violating the majesty of the republic. The whole majesty was involved from President down to pompier men; the former of whom had ordered defenceless houses and citizens to be assaulted, and the latter had gallantly done it. The

lady spoke:
"As a Christian, a Frenchwoman and a woman I am glad to suffer for that Church, because it is the Church that is being attacked. It is God that the persecutors are attacking and not merely the monks, for it is God they want to hunt out of His temples. Ten years ago I was able to give the lives of my sons for France and I did not stop to think who was governing the country. But now it souls of our children that they would take from us. As a mother, a Frenchwoman and a Christian I protest against these odious acts."

Her advocate remarked of the noble lady: "Her sons were worthy of hershe is worthy of her sons!

The Court fined her 200 francs. One of your papers, two weeks sneered, not at the Court, but, at the lady, as one of those "who think the teachings of Christ impel them to become disturbers of the peace."

Do you know, my friends, there are two kinds of that moral disposition, which, in colloquial language, is called "snobbishness." One is a morbid craving for assuming the airs of high society. The other is a morbid sensitiveness of being thought to assume them, and sneers at high society.

So likewise there are two species of fanaticism. One is a morbid enthusiasm about religion, and rises to the brain. The other is a morbid enthusiasm about irreligion, and does not keep off the brain.

A WOMAN DIED the other day, a d she was buried last Wednesday—one who had denied God during life, had been notorious for a life of sin, which, however, did not prevent the highest English society from patronizing her or being patronized by her: and on last Thursday week, two days before comes and goes we have seen that the first Christmas, she went to see Him and give an account in person to Him whom she God in all his actions, and to love God in had denied in action and word, in poetry and in prose, in morals and in life. was buried, as I said, I st Wednesday, and there attended her funeral the prominent leaders of scientific atheism, of political intolerance and anti-religious fanaticism action, in his admiration for what is vir- now in England. Only the name of the most intolerant of all-I mean Dr. Huxtrue, in his sympathy for his fellow-men, lev- is missed from the roll. I call your in his desire for his own greatest good, in his attention now to what a newspaper said last Sunday about this unfortunate wo-

Speaking of the chances, such as they effects religion is bound to produce-re- then were, of her being buried in the ligion which is a rational acknowledgment of his dependence upon an all-wise and writer says: "Her sin, if sin it was, is a all-holy God. For in the multitude of mere spot upon the sun of her genius, unthoughts, words and deeds which are un- discernable save by Pharisaical telescopes der the marshaling, dails and hourly, of She simply dared to do what she thought lar, some irregular; some light-armed, was wrong. If any harm was done, she others heavy; some subtle, others sharp; alone suffered it, and was proud to suffer plicitly the admiration of God Himself, who is seen shining in the background as any country or in any age."

great men and great minds, with the writ of beauty or the writ of science, for little people to sit down and write commentaries on them, and elucidate. Allow me to do so on this utterance.

I say then to you, my friends, in the wisdom of this divine, that

YE ARE ALL PHARISEES -every one of you downright Pharisees
-whoever discerns such a thing as the sixth commandment. Moreover, you are the pick of the Pharisees, men who go so far as to carry telescopes, far-fetching telescopes; for what else save a moral telescopes; for what else save a moral telescope of the farthest-reaching power can distinguish a particular one among so many as ten commandments. Thirdly, you are the superlative degree of the pick of the Pharisces, seeing that you not only have telescopes, and far-reaching ones, to distinguish individuals among the ten commandments; worse than that, you distinguish them not in the common vulgar crowd of humanity, but right in "the upper ten" of society. I he fen commandments were understood to have been sublimated out of such social ranks; science has been solicituously busy there. Fourthly, the whole thing is only "a suct on the ly, the whole thing is only "a spot on the sun of her genius;" the writer elegantly using the same figure which had been applied before to our great dramatist, Shakespeare, and which had been applied to him by way of glossing over amid his dramatic talents the licentiousness of a libertine's imagination.

The writer, you see, is elegant in his application of the figure, and happy in the suggestiveness of its allusions. Fifthly, and lastly, she was a novelist—yea, one of England's greatest novelists—aye, the greatest novelist her sex has produced in any country or in any age. I can say nothing further, I am silenced. We are of the world—you and I—of the world—and that the kingdom of Clad must see a say in that the kingdom of Clad must see as a last of the world—you and I—of the world—and the faithful of their goods—this government of liberals will veil its "women-hut," in chasse aux femmei, under a cover of legis—lation; and the veil will be thick enough to hide its shame from ridicule and thin enough to make its shame more conspicuous. the world—you and I—of the world and worldly; let us not presume to criticise the celestials. We are not of the "upper ten;" let us be satisfied with the lower, vulgar ten-commandments of God.

Well might Mr. Mallock, in his onslaught on the school of which this unfortunate woman was a "spokesman," pay particular regard to this feeble side of their mor-Nay, to their great disgust, he unals. dertook to show that they can have NO MORALS WHATEVER.

But I have dwelt upon this case because, though the subject is now dead and buried, yet her works and novels are passed from hand to hand here among practicing Christians.

I have spoken of the case of two women, who have figured before the world, and that quite recently, and I have criticised certain judgments passed upon them. The judgments may come from I know not whom; but, like the straw on the surface of the stream, they tell the tale of the social drift.

Perhaps I should go on to describe the women of the Commune, or those of the "woman's rights" proclivities—describe their martyrs or their heroines. Excuse me; I have only a word to say upon their kind generally.

It has been said that woman's best excels man's best, and really becomes angelic rather than human; and that woman's worst sinks below man's worst, in a cor-responding degree. No doubt the secret of this lies in the simplicity of her view, and in her singleness of purpose.

It is not, indeed, to be denied that if

the religious element settles in the heart of a boy or man, and spiritualizes his character, his religiousness is found in a degree of calculating steadiness, which largely excludes frivolity and fickleness. That same degree of steadiness is one of the physical elements which are the basis of man's headship in the social republic. And if anything can prove in a palpable way that social headship is really in the man, it is the mad phenomenon called "woman's rights" among the women. In the gradual dissolution of society it is soling to remember, that not only as a matter of right are men vested with the social headship in family and government, but also, in a general way, as a matter of fact. The right steadies the fact, and the fact confers the might; and when might and right go together there is an end of it. So that there is always food for consolation even amid the monstrosities of "woman's rights."

But, notwithstanding all this, I am inclined to fall back upon the saying, oft repeated, that, in all questions of extremes, A WOMAN'S BEST

is simply the best, and her worst is simply

In fact, cast your eyes back to that memorable Easter morning when the type of all true manliness and holiness lay—or it was thought His body lay-behind the cold stone of the sepulchre: and there in the gray dawn of that morning, ere the world was bestirring itself, a stir was heard and a foot fell outside of the chamber of death; and counsel was taken how to move away the stone, and a lament was raised that "they had taken Him away." In whom did such devotion energize and such heroi'm raise them above themselves and above the terrors of the hour? There were figuring there none of the strong arm or of the learned mind. But it was Mary a d Joanna and other women that did these things, and wailed and wept.

And so, too, last summer, when the March decrees began to execute in France, and, under the sweet breath of a republic toleration, religion began to veil her sacred fires and the churches began to be closed there, in spite of the keen blast, in spite of the liberal efficers of a chivalrous republic warm hearts and busy hands came round, the deserted homes whence the Master Himself was now to be exiled as His ministers and companions were just being driven away. There those hands heaped up flowers and weve chaplets to be hung on the sealed doors, and a guard upon the flowers was set there to watch. And the guards were women, working with the needle, patient, loving and sorrowful, protecting with the magnetism of their true wom abood the sealed portal and its branches and blossoms, and breathing the fragrance of their own sweet virtue and

devotion there at the barred doors whence "they had taken Him away."

Here it occurs to me to make a side remark. It is not surprising that it takes others heavy; some subtle, others sharp; his admiration for the virtuous, the beautiful and the true, because intensified by to the man she loved. \* \* \* She was a virtuous as such, but when it came into being as such. Now it came up of human nature to the heart of wo-into being as such. Now it came into being as such. Now it came into being as such. Now it came into being as such. Now it came

It is customary with the utterances of woman so magnificently for the greatest work in society,

THE BRINGING UP OF MAN.

The course of human events never did run smooth. It "winds about and in and out." With all its curves it is still itself; and, with all its falls, it shoots out anew as before, and the same lessons are repeated. There where the "brutal and ferocious" Franks, as they have been described, 'false, and making a jest of oaths,' came in raging from their feasts of blood, there on the same spot was witnessed the spectacle of a St. Genevieve, the shepherdess, whose memory is commemorated to-morrow; and she fed a starving city with her virgin hands; and she saved it by the weapons, so familiar in the Christian world-virginal purity and saintly penance. History repeats itself. For there, on the same spot, the communist citoyenne and petroleuse are shricking and raving amid all the Frankish brutality and ferocity that their existence indicates in Paris and throughout France; and in the same Paris and throughout France 100,-000 religiouses are renewing, in their own saintly characters, the virginal life and heroism of St. Genevieve.

And to-morrow they must go. And the enlightened government that sends them away penniless and destitute, like the religious women of Italy who are hanging now on the brink of starvation, since the politicians have robbed them of monasteries and their dowries, and robbed the faithful of their goods-this govern-

is a warefare upon earth. Certain it is that the kingdom of God must go on and endure all the same-and yet not all the same. For with what winding of events it goes, with what eddyings and ebbings, what ins and outs of its course, what leaps from on high to the bed of rocks below. shooting out again from the worst to the best, so that it goes from Palms to the Crucifixion, and from that to the Resurrection; from partial persecution to partial triumph, and back again to the grinding into dust, from a resurrection upwards to a final crucifixion of all the elect, and then the end comes:

Religion, blushing, veils her sacred fires, And unawares, morality expires. Nor public flame, nor private, dares to shine,

Nor human spark is left, nor glimpse divine. "A scandal to the Jews and a folly to the Gentiles; but nevertheless the power

of God and the wisdom of God." Now I come to the second part, which I promised should not be long, because it is the historical sketch, and indeed of all the history that ever was. If there is anything high, anything holy, anything becoming the dignity of man in the panorama of men's history, it is because of a bond which binds men to God, which attaches human littleness to divine greatness, which strengthens the feebleness of dependent things, which fills the emptiness of shadowy things, which satisfies the cravings of hungry things, with the fulness and satiety, with the might and majesty of Him who alone is an independent Being and absolute holiness and purity of existence. And it, on the other hand, there is anything in the spectacle of men's lives which is unbecoming, vicious, degrading, sinful, it is all to be traced to the same bond which binds men to God, and strains itself to elevate them

in the divine image wherein they were Both saint and sinner is what he is, because of the bond. But differently—inasmuch as one

HONORS THE BOND, and the other dishonors it.

A thief is a thief; not because he merely akes what does not belong to him, but because he does so in defiance of a bond which keep him away from it; and he broke through the bond: Thou shalt not steal! "Thou hast broken my yoke; thou hast burst my bonds, and said, I will not serve!"-[Joel.]

A blasphemer differs from a puremouthed men; not because one has a bond upon him and the other has not; but because one honors it and the other dishonors

A libertine is distinguished from a moral man; not because the latter has a bond which the other has not, but because each has the same bond, which one respects and the other violates.

A hateful Cain differs from a loving Abel; because each has the same bond; and one suffers death in the preservation of it while the other inflicts death in violation

What difference is there between Nero, who executed his mother as a criminal, and that Roman maiden who penetrated daily into the prison of her condemned father and fed him as an infant at the breast, save that each had the bond of her filial piety, and she sanctified it by respecting it, and he desecrated it by contemning The sanctification and desecration, I need hardly remark,

FELL BACK UPON THE AUTHORS. And now, one word with regard to the position of religion in all this. Religion is the primary bond, the first bond, without which none others subsist; upon which all others are attached, as strands on a main cable, or as the ramifications of a healthy nervous system upon the main vertebra of human life. Snap religion, and everything else is gone.

Those bonds of virtue which, being violated, made the blasphemer, the thief, the ingrate, the murderer, the libertine, are strictly bonds, that is to say laws, only because of the binding and sanctioning will of God, who formulates the demands of reasonable laws. As Antigone said of them, they are

The unwritten and enduring laws of God, Which are not of to-day nor yesterday, But live from everlasting, and none breathes Who knows them whence begotten.

—[Mallock, p. 138—Life as its Own Reward.

And Cicero, summing up the wisdom of those who had gone before, says that he finds all the ancient sages agreeing on this: "They said that the chief and ultimate law is the mind of God commanding things or forbidding them by His reason. \* For there was a reason that came

qualified to command or forbid, is the s preme reason of High Jove." (Cicero Legibus, lib. ii, c. 4.) So far the pagan.

Now, deny God in practice or in theor and in practice or in theory every la goes; as there is no second without a fir nor any structure without a foundation A philosophy without it is as impossible (to quote Mr. Mallock, on the Superstion of Positivism.) "blocks of mason resting on no foundation; columns har ing from the roofs instead of supporti them; and doors and windows with a verted arches." And, therefore,

POPE PIUS IX.,
in three propositions of the holy Syllab the 58th, 59th and 61st, denies authorit tively, in the name of truth, natural a revealed, that the foundation of morali is in riches and pleasures; that it is in t force of might; that it is in the successf issue of accomplished facts.

The foundation of morality is only at

solely in the bond which binds man to Go

THE POPE TO THE CARDINALS.

NO TRUE LIBERTY ACCORDED TO THE HEA OF THE CHURCH.

The following is the Pope's reply to the Christmas addresses presented to him the Cardinals:

"Amid the afflictions with which the incessant war directed almost everywhe against the Church fills our heart, the devoted feelings and the hopes you again this year express to us in the name of the Sacred college are supremely welcome and a consolation to us, We receive them with the warmest satisfaction, and we reply to them by the best wishes of felicity, praying the Author of all good to show them favor in his goodness and to grant them full realization. But while we take part in the holy joy which the yearly celebration of the nativity of the Divine Redeemer brings to the world. We cannot help expressing to you our grief at the condition to which even here in the city of Rome the Supreme Head of the Church is reduced. But recently we publicly ex-pressed our complaints on this deplorable situation, and we howed that

NEITHER TRUE LIBERTY NOR REAL INDEPEN-

is allowed to the Roman Pontiff; that his authority, for from being surrounded with the respect due to it, is with impunity exposed to offences and outrages; that the Divine power conferred on it to govern the universal Church is limited and restrained in numberless ways; lastly, that in this very city of Rome the means have not been allowed him of supplying an effective remedy to the so numerous evils the faith has to endure. Of these words and complaints which went forth spontaneously from our hearts an inimical press at once made a pretext to vent their anger upon us. Now, persons do not fail at public meet. ings to accuse our words of asperity, and, under the specious appearance of defending the rights of the State, again affirm the unfortunate design of prolonging and aggravating in Italy

THE SERVITUDE OF THE CHURCH.
Such is the fate prepared for us. Even the manifestation of the most legitimate grief is not to be allowed to the Vicar of Jesus Christ. But what is required of us?

Are we expected to be brought to conform to the desires of the enemies of the Church, or to remain a tacit and tranquil spectator of what is being done and said against us? Is this the liberty to be allowed to the Sovereign Pontiff? And yet the facts we denounced were manifest and notorious, and consequently our com-plaints were very just. If We revert to some of these facts We will see the pretensions to patronage over several churches of Italy reaffirmed, and the iniquitous subjection of the Pontifical Bulls to the exequater maintained, whence result delays, which are seriously injurious to the regular administration of the diocese.

THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF IS THUS DEPRIVED

OF THE LIBERTY, limited as it was, which it was formerly proposed to allow him. But We are forced to deplore fresh measures still more hostile, which are being prepared and are already displayed by bills contrary to the rights and doctrines of the Church. These chemes ten'l to exclude works of charity, by means of a fresh formality, from all ecclesiastical interference, and to lay hands on the patrimony still remaining to priests, which but scantily provides for their wants. It is sought, moreover, to open the door to divorce in Italy, to the ruin of domestic and civil society. And, pushng these iniquities still further, the aim is strike a blow at the Church in its very constitution, by beginning to introduce laymen into its government, contrary to the law of its Divine institution. Such is the state of things in the city of Rome; such is, consequently, the position of the Supreme Pontiff in the very place where his see is established; and that position is evidently irreconcilable with his dignity, the free exercise of the apostolic ministry, and the Divine mission confided by Jesu Christ to the Roman Pontificate. fore, on this fresh opportunity We are anxious to declare before the Sacred College that, so far from acquiescing in what has been committed to Our prejudice, We shall never cease from complaining and from claiming the liberty and indepen-dence of which the Holy See has been de-THE VIOLENT USURPATION OF ITS CIVIL

POWER.

Therefore, amid the very serious difficul-ties surrounding Us We shall continue, with the Divi e help, to perform Our apostolic mission, following in the steps of Our vali nt and glorious predecessors. In this ardnous task We shall be greatly strengthened by the assistance of the Sacred College, which shares Our sentiments. We are also su-tained by the certain hope that the present conflicts, painful and numerous as they are, can only pave the way of the Church to the most glorious triumphs.

Victims to Constipation and its untold miseries can keep in good condition, by a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, the surest, safest and most reliable Cathartic.

Public speakers and singers who would possess a clear voice, freedom from hoarseness and sore throat, should use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, a safe, pleasant and certain healer for the throat and lungs; it man! Or, if you like to express it so, how munificent was Nature in endowing into being with the divine mind itself. Therefore the true and primary law, to incurable Consumption. speedily breaks up a cold and cures all pulmonary complaints, that so often lead

its existence, but I hope and believe it may ultimately accomplish a valuable work, and that it will help to cultivate and encourage native rt; that is to say, art really native, instinct with the style of the country, and based upon its ancient and historical artistic traditions. (Applause). I will venture to say that all the best art which the world has ever seen has been truly national, the outcome of the religion, the history, and the civilization of each race. I confess for myself that I have no f ith in eclecticism in art. Art is not a dead thing to be mere copies from the models of the past. It is in its full power and perfection the result and, as it were, the flower of a nation's whole life. (Applause). And, therefore, if art is to flourish among the natives of India it must be Indian art-not a cold and barren imitation, however clever, of the art of Europe, but the real product of the life and traditions of this land. (Applause).

I rejoice to hope that from the small and humble beginnings of this Exhibition which we see here to day—those small beginnings from which almost all great and useful things have their commencement— may come forth the cultivation by the natives of this country or their own art which will restore their claim to be counted among the artists of the world. (Applause). In this, as in all thing in India, it is our duty not to stifle or overpower the national life of the country, but to develop and uphold it. (Applause). If we were here only for a day, holding our position solely by ur power and retaining our grasp on India merely from the lust of the empire, then we might, perhaps, desire that all national feeling, all recollection of their early history, all love of their characteristic art, should die out of the hearts of the Indian people. But if we believe, as I believe that we occupy our present place in India in the course of God's Providence, not merely as passing conquerers, but with a great work to do for the people of the country, which will be interwoven with their history, and which has its true part to fulfil in their progress, then it should be our aim to keep alive all that is high and beautiful and noble in their past traditions and their past rational life, and to encourage them to reverence and to admire

it. (Applause.)
Nothing is easier than to destroy, and
of all things art can be destroyed most easily, and one form of destruction is sometimes known in Europe under the name of restoration. I hope the day is not far distant when the ancient monuments of India may be placed under such control as will tend to preserve them in-tact and unmutilated to future ages. (Applause.) For it should be our endeavor more and more in this country not to destroy but to improve, not to overthrow the traditions and native civilization of some of the most ancient races of the earth, but to elevate and purify, and develop them; to retain and strengthen what is good, to remove what is false and evil, and thus to wed together in indissoluble and prolific union the earliest and litest developments of the Arpan races. (Applause.

I am the last man in the world to shrink from changes which the advance of time renders necessary or cling to obsolete usages merely because they are old. I have no sympathy with the dry and barren spirit of conservation which struggles to preserve institutions and habits, from which all life has departed; but at the same time I am strongly convinced that reform to be real and effective must be tempered by reverence, and must be a There. We are while I would give the people of India the fullest benefit of modern science, and modern knowledge of Western progress, and Western civilization, I should desire to blend them with their own historical traditions so as to supplant no portion of them except by something better, and to retain the harmony and continuity of their national life. (Applause.)

#### STRONG WORDS.

If I did not believe that the Catholic religion could compete upon equal and free terms with any other religion, I would not continue a Catholic for one hour .- Daniel

Lord Ripon is now pronounced out of danger, and is rapidly recovering from his recent fit of illness.

The emperor and empress of Germany have presented a superb altar clotb to Cologne cathedral. It is embroidered in the style of the fourteenth century, and the work represents the biblical symbols of the Mass. There is also on the cloth, embroidered in relief, the following inscription: " Pie pelicane Jesu Domine, immundum mundo tuo sanguine, cujus una silla salvum farcere Totum Mundum quit ab omni scelere."

Twenty-three Catholie churches of the commune of Geneva, Switzerland, have been taken away from their legitimate owners, and the Courier de Geneve estimates the loss sustained by the Catholies at 3,785-000 francs.

## Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1881.

#### THE GLOBE AND THE REDEMP-TORISTS.

The Globe, in its issue of the 14th inst., devotes more than two columns to the Redemptorists, a body of religious who will shortly, we are happy to learn, be established in Toronto. The article in the Globe contains much to which we can take no exception, but advances at the same time many statements wholly devoid of foun lation. The eulogium on Father Laurent, with which the writer sets out, is one to which we think every citizen of Toronto and a very large portion of the Catholic body in the Province acquainted with the zeal, piety, and earnestness of that good priest, can readily subscribe to. Father Laurent well deserves the promotion extended to him by H s Grace the Archbishop, and we do venture to say that nothing but the self-sacrifice and ceaseless energy of the good fathers of the congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer could compensate St. Patrick's Parish for the loss it sustains in the removal of Father Laurent. The latter enters a wider sphere of duty, but in St. Patrick's he leaves a memory which time can never efface, for Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit.

We heartly endorse the statement ignorance, not only of religion, but of the Globe that the Redemetorists also of the first principles of moralare one of the "most ascetic, zealous ity, in which Liguori found the peoand active" religious bodies in the ple of his diocese living." Our Church, but deny most emphatically readers will at once perceive what his assertion that they piace the interests of their Order before those of the Church. The interests of this, as well as of every other religious order, are identical with those of the Church in every particular, so that when the members of any religious body promote the advancement of that body, they also contribute to the advancement of Catholicity. The writer in the Globe seems to express surprise that St. Alphonsus, the founder of the Congregation of the Redemptorists, should have been honored by Pope Pius IX. with the title of 'Doctor of the Church,' "being placed thereby on an equality of honor with such profound theologians as St. Chrysostom, St. Athanasius, St. Basil, St. Jerome, St. Gregory the Great, St. Augustine, St. Thomas of Aquin, Duns Scotus, and the other members of that irrefragable theological phalanx, whose learning was as conspicuous as it was universal. His title to this honor consists solely in his treatise on Moral Theology, the model on which all subsequent treatises on the same subject have been written." The writer cannot surely be ignorant of the fact that St. Alphonsus wrote many other most valuable works beside his Moral Theology. But had he written none other but this invaluable treatise, as the Globe terms it, his title to the honor so justly bestowed on him by Pope Pius IX. were indisputable. It is a work of singular erudition, deep thought, and marvelous knowledge of human character in every rank and condition of society. We have, we must a fling at the man who is out must, of course, have a fling at the man who is in. It is very certain that if Beaconsfield were still in, confess, rarely noticed even in the Globe anything so disingenuous as not be any better. Gladstone made a its brief criticism of St. Liguori's pretty fair retort when he accused "Endymasterpiece. "Without going into particulars, it is sufficient to say mion" of having arrested men in Ireland, and been afraid to bring them to trial.

—Pilot.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

that these volumes afford to all con-

fessors and directors of souls the

means of determining what is and

what is not sin; that they deal with

matters of the foulest sort, and of

the most sacred, indifferently; that

they teach a morality which is at

least questionable; and that they

have been adopted by the Jesuits

as the foundation of their worse

than mischievous 'probableism,' a

system that teaches that if the

names of two casuists, or even of

one of any r putation can be quoted

in fayor of such and such a sir-as

without endangering his salvation.'

We have here statements of very

important bearing. The writer de-

St. Alphonsus' Moral Theology

afford confessors and directors of

is and what is not sin. This is the

have cited that can pass unchal

give the utmost satisfaction.

reliance can be placed on such writ-

ers when dealing with Catholic sub-

jects when we inform them that St.

Alphonsus founded his Congregation

in 1732 and was made bishop in

1762, just thirty years after. The

object of the new order was the suc-

coring of souls most destitute of the

means of spiritual regeneration and

the revival of fervor amongst those

blessed with spiritual advantages,

but grown lukewarm or cold in the

discharge of duty. The object of

the order is the very same to-day.

The life led by its members tends to

the promotion, first, of their own

sanctification, and thereby to the sal-

vation of the souls they take in

charge. Well indeed may the Globe

declare that the "Congregation of

the Most Holy Redeemer is to the

Holy See one of the most powerful

and helpful of all the religious

In Toronto and throughout On-

tario its influence will be speedily

felt. The venerated Archbishop

could not have done greater service

to the cause of religion than to es-

tablish a colony of the zealous dis-

ciples of St. Alphonsus in his episco-

pal city. It may be termed the crowning act of a long and useful

BEACONSFIELD came down plump on Gladstone the moment Parliament opened.

The new Government "had unsettled

everything in Europe, Asia, and Ireland by

episcopal career.

The state trials in Dublin drag their slow length along wearily. The Crown has exhausted its evidence and failed to make anything of a strong case. Mr. Macdonough, the leading counsel for the defence, has already opened the case for his side with an ability, erudition and moderation, admirable even in so distinguished a jurist. He has elearly pointed out the scope and objects of the Land League and justly declared them to be as legal as those of trades' unions. He has men outside the confessional would marked out the line of defence so call it-not being mortal, but only venial, the penitent may claim absowithin easy call, the learned counsel lution or may repeat the offence will have no difficulty in making good his case. We confidently hope that the jury may agree to an acquittal of the traversers. Such a verdict clares that these volumes, meaning would carry with it vast moral influence. The Government very unsouls the means of determining what speech in Ireland. The leaders of only statement in the paragraph we the people declared to the people just | Time will tell. what English statesmen themselves lenged. When the writer affirms have often avowed, that the land systhat this work treats of matters of tem of Ireland is pernicious and dethe foulest sort and the most sacred structive, and must be remodelled. indifferently-he says what is sim-They took every means within reach ply untrue. St. Alphonsus lays down to educate the public mind into a lucidly the principles to be followed just appreciation of the requirements by confessors in dealing with every of the situation, and succeeded in species of sin by which the law of arousing a storm of popular indigna-God is broken, and points out clearly tion without parallel in the history the duties of all in charge of souls or of Ireland itself. The attempt made fulfilling sacred functions. To say by the government to fasten the outthat this is treating of matters of rages which unfortunately occurred the foulest sort and things the most in various parts of the country on sacred indifferently is a gross d storthe Land League has proved singution of the actual fact. The Globe larly unfortunate for the Irish adminalso affirms that the system of probistration. The Land League has had ableism is more than mischievous no connection with these outrages. and proceeds to give his definition of Every sane man must condemn the system. The definition of the crime even when committed under system cited from the Globe is circumstances greatly extenuating absolutely incorrect. Such a system its guilt. Every friend of the Irish would make that which is in itself cause unites in condemning the unwrong, right. The real efficacy of fortunate and wicked deeds to which this admirable system consists in infamous persecution has driven the removal of doubt and difficulty some few of the people. The crimes from the minds of peniteuts and conof these few clearly show the necesfessors as to the guilt of sin and the sity for a change in the land system. scope and force of moral obligations In a normal condition there could be on which a difference of opinion has found no country in the world so arisen amongst theologians of repeaceful and law-abiding as Ireland. nowned authority. The very same The League seeks to place Ireland system is practically followed daily on a basis of peace and order. The in our law courts and is found to verdict of the jury in acquittal, will greatly strengthen the popular cause The Globe says that the first raison and promote the very best interects d etre of the order founded by St. of the country. Liguori was "The state of utter

THE IRISH QUESTION.

The government has met with many surprises since the opening of the houses. The English liberal havein very many cases shown them selves determined to rest satisfied with nothing less than a radical measure of land reform for Ireland. They know that there has been too much temporizing in the past on the land question. Had Mr. Gladstone last session introduced a vigorous measure, his hands to-day would be far stronger than he finds them in dealing with this question. He gave way too far to landlord influence, powerful in the cabinet, but weak with the party at large, and now sees himself obliged to break with the landlords on the one hand, or the vast majority of the liberals on the other. It is idle for the government to disguise from itself the fact that the land question must be dealt with in a true spirit of reform The Irish people will not accept any settlement as final that will not effeetually remove the abuses and tyranny from which they now suffer. The most reliable testimony is at hand to show that the mass of the population of Ireland exists in a state of want, destitution, and misery, unequalled in any part of the known world. The cause of this deplorable state of affairs is known. Can he truly lay claim to the title of statesmanship, who, knowing this cause, tails to insist on its removal? We trow not, and we expect that the reversing the policy of their predecessors." Beaconsfield is more noted for ingenuity party representing popular opinion than truth. Asia was pretty badly un-settled before he gave up the Government, and the unsetting of things in Ireland is in England will, even at the risk of depriving its leaders of office, demand, and secure from government older than the Gladstone administration by several months—not to say centuries. But a radical and trenchant measure of land reform for Ireland. Mr. Healy, the new member for Wexford, was the situation in Ireland, at all events, would nowise extravagant when he de-

sults have proved its atrocious and inhuman character. The extravagance of language employed by some amongst the popular orators affords no justification for its perpetuation. The weakness of landlordism could not be more clearly exemplified than in its attempt to arouse alarm amongst the timid by giving prominence to thoughtless and heated expressions of opinion from some of the friends of the people. We know not vet what course Mr. Gladstone has decided to pursue, but we do know that nothing short of a measure reconstituting the Irish land system on a basis of fairness to all classes, very precisely that with the evidence will satisfy the people or pacify the country. When there is wide-spread popular dissatisfaction there must be a grievance. If a country be happy and content, the ablest demagogue will find within it no room. The government can now make Ireland happy, it can give the Irish wisely resorted to a state prosecution people contentment, it can put a lastfor the purpose of preventing free ing term to rebellion and lawlessness. Is it equal to the occasion?

#### AN ABANDONED SECT.

A year or two ago the Anglican

body made itself ridiculous by the

occurrences incidental to the elec-

tion of a bishop for the diocese of Toronto. The choice of the synod fell, after repeated ballotings, on Dr. Sweatmen, the present incumbent of the See. His election having been brought about by the determined attitude of the Low Church party, he esolved on his accession to the doubtful honor of the Anglican episcopacy to show his gratitude to that party by a furious, ill-tempered, llogical, and disingenuous, not to say anything more pointed, attack on Catholicity. The object of the attack-the acquisition of cherp popularity for a man in a position to which the merest chance had called him, excited no other feeling but one of general contempt. The very uselessness of the office he fills serves every day to bring Bishop Sweatman's lack of influence into notice. Of authority he has none that we are aware of. His chances for acquiring respect he has himself thrown away. He serves the purpose of a sort of ornamental leader in the Anglican system. As this system has no foundation it could not be expected to have a head. It has a few merely nominal chiefs, such as Bishop Sweatman, utterly without influence or standing. He repudiates any association or comearnest than the sect of which he is down on himself and the Anglican dors. system the condemnation of the "stalwart" Protestants of other denominations. Their quarrel is a matter not of satisfaction, but of grief to us. For we see the origin of their bitter contentions in their exclusion from the source of truth. The pretensions set up by the church of England to Catholicity and apostolicity have left that church in a position of utter abandonment. Its helplessness was never so manifest as it is to-day, and nowhere to-day so deplorable as in Western Ontario.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is reported that the police of Naples have just discovered a plot to murder King Humbert. The ruler of "regenerated" Italy will now perhaps pray to be saved from his friends, the disciples of the redshirted hermit of Caprera.

AT a reunion of Socialists held at Ghent not long since, a delegate from Antwerp said: "We shall conquer the Liberals or bend them; but what will not bend is the priesthood -is Catholicity; these two enemies must be moved down. We must revive the schemes of '93; for, understand me, we are the sons of the great revolution."

During the "working off" of last week's edition of the Record something went wrong down below (in the press room, we mean,) when the sharp treble of the presiding geni of that classic locality-we dislike the nounced the present system of land tenure in Ireland as barbarous. The system is indeed barbarous. Its respect to more explicitly in a former issue. We will, therefore, pass to the sin of omission.

Its respect to more explicitly in a former issue. We will, therefore, pass to the sin of omission.

The BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of the Separate School.

The first meeting of the Separate School.

't up?" "Because the people are suffering from May Law (s)" There was a tableau vivant!

London Truth contends that the 'outrages" in Ireland have been grossly exaggerated by English journals. The impression has been sent abroad that land-owners cannot cross their thresholds without danger of being shot. During the entire movement, it is pointed out, only six agrarian murders have taken place in Ireland, while during the same time more cases of poisoning have occurred in England. To say that Ireland is given over to assassination is as little true as it would be to assert that England is given over to poisoners.

IN THE New York Assembly on the 14th, Mr. Niles introduced a resolution requesting Congressmen to secure the passage of a resolution tendering the offices of this Government to Great Britain in settlement of the Transvaal republic difficulties. This is characterized as impertinence by one of our Canadian papers. What will our contemporary term the interference of Great Britain in Turkish matters? The great heart of the British Government is wont to beat in profound sympathy for peoples a long way from its own

In the House of Commons, on the 17th, Justin McCarthy moved an amendment agreed upon by the amendment agreed upon by the ledge and age has reached their proper maturity, and if his years have been guarded with alequate care when he goes forth into the world vigorous in intellect navy, military and police in enforcing ejectments when the rent exceeds the poor law valuation, pending the consideration by Parliament of the Land Bill. He said the disorder in Ireland was mainly due to the evictions. Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his speech on the motion, in a p sition whereby his intelligence will declared this was an insult to the prove beneficial to his fe low creature, and throne. The throne must be an exceedingly thin-skinned institution if this will be construed into an insult. What a pity the throne has never Insults in galore have been bestowed a substantial unvarnished instruction, s throne is over-sensitive.

THE sale of flash papers has been THE sale of flash papers has been poor fellow, is struggling against the odds forbidden at the depots and on the which ignorance has thrown in his cars of the New York Central Rail- way, "Had my father left me at school road. This is a good action, which me at twelve to earn a triding sum, which the recording angel will write in letters of gold to the credit of Mr. Vanderbilt. So says the Baltimore Mirror. If our Canadian railway nanagers would go and do likewise they would be performing an act which would be duly appreciated by the travelling public. It is indeed a positive nuisance to have this sickening illustrated rubbish which is brought from across the lines paraded before one's eyes before he has panionship with the other sects of been five minutes in the cars. The Protestantism, some of which, with books, or, at least, most of them, are parents in regard to the proper eduall their follies, are much more in ted paper is an abomination which less in Dundas than elsewhere. About 50 should be excluded from the list of children are employed in the cotton faca titular. He has, therefore, brought articles handled by the news ven-

#### HAMILTON LETTER

MISSION ATST. PATRICK'S-WHAT WE OUGHT TO DO WITH OUR BOYS-THE SEPARATE SCEOOL BOARD OF EDUCATION-DUN-DAS ITEMS-A PROSPEROUS AND PRO-GRESSIVE CORPORATION-THE POWER OF UNITY-MISCELLANEOUS-CHIPS.

MISSION AT ST. PATRICK'S.

A Mission has been announced to take place at St. Patrick's under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of Quebec. It will commence on Sanday the 23rd inst., and will continue for a week or ten WHAT WE OUGHT TO DO WITH OUR BOYS.

A great military hero once remarked to the effect that ignorance could be excused, but a mistake was unpardonable. Now this man referred to the science of war, and its grim adjuncts. In his opinion the private soldier who fought in the ranks, untutored as he was in the mysteries of warlike tactics, but docile and abedient, was more worthy of admiration than the skilful gener I whose oversight caused the loss of a battle, or a disarrangement of military plans. But there are matters in con ection with our social life in which mistakes committed (as they daily are) are productive of consequences far more deplorable than even the loss of a battle, from the fact that the loss of life and property fails to counterbalance the loss of morality and of future reward. We refer to the unfortunate blunders made by parents and guardians either in neglecting to furnish those under their care with the necessary means of acquiring a Christian education, or in attempting to do so in a manner that produces a directly opposite effect to that intended.

The first and most blameworthy error on the part of Catholic parents is the sending of their children to mixed schools, where they are in danger of having their youthful minds poisoned by the sneers and jibes of their comrades, and their religion scoffed at and insulted by the very text-books given them for their instruction. This is the sin of commission which has

other Yankee notions, the prevailing idea of the human mind is the accumulation of dollars and cents. For this purpose all the ingenuity and power of man are taxed to the utmost; the hours of daylight have proved insufficient, and the silence of the night is invaded to satisfy this golden

The parent toils that his family may be supported. He demands at a certain age the labor of his children that they may contribute to their own sustenance as well as that of the whole family. It is always good and proper to admire industry, but like everything else there is a possibility of degenerating its laudable principles by pushing it to extremities, and by so doing become guilty of the too common error of mistaking drudgery for honest labor.

Now, the point we wish to impress on the notice of our readers is the necessity of giving their children as far as lies in their power a good religions education. There is constantly before our eyes the spectacle of scores of boys 14, 12, and even 10 years of age, toiling in the machine shops and manufactories of our city, ignorant of or shamefully deficient in in ters educational. These poor boys, and sometimes girls, are confined in these unwholesome places at a period of life when their youthful minds should be expanding beneath the influence of education, and their buoyant spirits swelling before these healthy recreations and amusements, which together with the earnest practice of their studies serves to lay the foundation of their future manhood, both morally and physically.
Parent, say not that you are too poor to

afford your child these opportunities, and that your poverty forces you to put him to work at so tender an age. The time is long past when this plea could be advanced with favor. Labor of all kinds secures too high a premium for its execution to say that your own exertions are insufficient to provide for the wants of your family. Keep your child at school until his knowand body, you will reap your reward by his attention to you in the future, or at least you will enjoy the satisfaction of having performed your duty. For it is a duty and a triple one: to God, to your country, and your offspring. To the first by inculcating a knowledge of the duties of religion; to the second by placing him to the third by giving him the means of advancing his own personal interests. Do not send him so young upon the stern realities of the world, long before his young mind has ceased to revel in those had some consideration for the innocent romanci gs kindred to bovish feelings of the people of Ireland. nature. Give him the means of acquiring on them for many a leng day. The that when he takes his stand on the world's platform he will not lack ordinary knowedge. Let it not be said by him in after life, when you are in your grave, and he, he could well do without, I would not now be dependent on my neighbor for infor-

> DUNDAS ITEMS. During the year 1880 there were two hundred and twenty-se en names of pupils entered on the Registers of the Dundas Separate School. The average attendance was about 75 per. cent. This is said to be the largest attendance ever had in this school. Satisfactory as this account may be in point of numbers, it is noteworthy that a little exertion on the part of the parents could make it still more encouraging. The carelessness of many tory, who, judging by their immaturity in age and knowledge ought still to be at

mation. Nor would I be the laughing-

stock of my educated companions.

The Sisters who have had charge of the school but little more than a year exhibit here as everywhere else that great care and attention to the interests of their pupils, which has always been their eminent characteristic. To them may be chiefly attributed the increased attendance and the general satisfaction that pervades the minds of the parents with regard to the condition of the school and the pro-

ficiency of the pupils.

The Separate School authorities of Dundas are fully alive to their interests. We know of no other place that is more so. Every dollar of debt has been paid, and for the first time in its history the school is self-supporting. Moreover there is not one child of Catholic parents attending the common schools, and there is not a Catholic parents attending the common schools, and there is not a Catholic parents attending the common schools, and there is not a Catholic parents attending the common schools. lic ratepayer in the municipality whose taxes do not now go into the Separate School fund. There are not a few places in Ontario of greater pretentions than the "Valley City," which might with profit and credit emulate its action in school

The School Board for the present year (1881) is as follows: Rev. P. Lennon, Superintendent and Treasurer, Messrs. John Sourbeer, Chairman, Patrick Cass, Secretary, Wm. Casey, J. O'Connor, T. Byrne, R. Cody, P. Manion and Thos.

The Altar Society, a comparatively new institution in Dundas, has at present the very large membership of 350, comprising alike men, women and children. Its receipts for thirteen months amount to \$412.00—a sum whose greatness clearly proves the flourishing condition of the Society. It has already contributed much towards the furnishing of the altar and sanctuary and is now making arrangements for the purchase of a new set of Stations of the Cross, in oil, at the cost of \$350. The spirit of the age in Dundas is evidently the spirit of Catholicity, and

that in all its vigor.

The House of Providence continues to thrive. Applications for admission are on the increase, and there is no greater evidence of the worth of this institution than that many of the applications are from Protestants. These are treated with a consideration equal to that given to Catholic applicants, thus proving that Catholi charity is neither national nor sectional

Board of Trustees for 1881 was held on Tuesd y evening the 11th inst. There was a full attendance of the members. The newly elected members were duly installed and the Treasurer's accounts for the year read as certified to by the auditors. The following is the abstract statement of the Receipts and Expenditure:

RECEIPTS. To balance on hand from 1879...\$ 825 30 Government grant...... 889 00 " School fees..... 748 51 " Taxes...... 3,500 00

EXPENDITURES. " Interest..... 866 73 

Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1880. 362 63
After the transaction of other routine business, a committee of the whole was formed and following officers were elected far the current year, viz:

Chairman.-Very Rev. E. I. Heenan,

Secretary.-Charles Leyden.

Treasurer.—P. Ronan.
Superintendant.—Rev. J. S. O'Leary. Auditors .- W. J. Harris, and Wm. Mc-

Hamilton has within its limits 50 miles of waterpipe, and 447 hydrants. The gross receipts of the waterworks office during 1880 were nearly \$100,000, and the expenditure about \$40,000.

There were 600 deaths in this city during the past year, consumption, as usual, carrying off more than any other disease. The value of property destroyed by fire within the past twelve months amounts to \$14,000, which is said to be less than dur-

ing the preceding year.

Mr. T. J. Baine, who is about leaving the city, was made the recipent of a valuable ring and handsome address, on Saturday evening by his fellow-employees of Mr. Thos. Wavell's establishment.

CHIPS. Soft and slushy on Thursday.

Weather clerks recovered from the holidays, and thinking it was April gave us a balmy breeze or two. Discovering his mistake the ame night he opened the North Pole valve and "let us have it," hard and as cold as the heart of an Irish landlord.

People don't cough all the time in church, even in winter. To be sure they keep up a crescendo concert of hems and coughs-solo and chorus-from the beginning; but w en the magic words, banns of marriage "come from the pulpit, a silence breaks in as sudden and as awful as that which succeeds the simultaneous cessation of twenty trip-hammers. The important announcement made, the concert is resumed with renewed vigor and spirit acquired by the relaxation.

Housekeepers are much exercised over the present shape of the Mail and Globe. There was a time when these papers were of considerable economic value in the kitchen, pantry and dining-room. When folded double and trimmed at the edge they made such nice covers for shelves and cupleard tops, and they were "just splendid" for tying up large parcels; but "since they made books of them, we can make no hand of them."

A newspaper sage says: A man may be like a piano-upright but not grand. May not a man resemble a piano in its other beauties—grand, but not upright?

CLANCAHILL.

#### QUEBEC LETTER.

Did I not know it to be impossible to do so, I would fear tiring your readers with the doings of our branch of the

LAND LEAGUE. A second remistance of fifty pounds sterling-making eighty in all-has been made to the parent institution in Dublin this week. New members continue to join. ECCLESIASTICAL.

His Grace the Archbishop visited the Laval Normal school on Friday and said mas there. He also visited the convent of the Sisters of Charity during the week. Revd. Mr. Methot is much improved in health, and is now permitted to drive out. He is still in the General Hospital.

THE ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY INSTITUTE have commenced the season's series of weekly concerts and readings. A large and highly appreciative audience favored them with their presence. The entertainment was an excellent one, both in variety and style, and the audience were well re warded for their attendance The pro-ceedings commenced with a chorus, "Wel-come to friends." This was succeeded by recitations by Masters Boivert and Gallagher. Miss O'Connell made her first appearance in a piano solo, which she rendered in a brilliant and tasterul style. This young lady gives great promise of being a favorite performer. Miss Hawkins next sang "Nina" in a very sweet and pleasing manner and was deservedly encored. The next item on the programme was an original ode, "The Geraldine's wife," by Mr. Joseph K. Foran, and which he introduced with an historical sketch of Pamela, the faithful wife of the patriotic Lord dward Fitzgerald. A new attraction was next presented to a Quebec audience in the person of Miss Maguire, who sang "Good night, my child." This young lady fairly took the house by storm. She was vociferously encored, to which she gracefully acceded. The appearance of Miss Carey in a piano solo was the signal for loved appearance. for loud applause. Mr. A. Gingras sang "Mother, I've come home to die," and was loudly encored. The popular favorite, Mr. Gus Kuhring, next appeared in a violin solo to piano accompaniment by Miss It is only necessary to say that Mr. Kuhring's performance was fully in keeping with his ability as a violinist; he elicited loud and continued applause. The beautiful song "Beware," was then sung by Miss O'Mally, in a most bewitching and effective manner, and an encore was loudly demanded and given. Mr. B. Jennings recited "The Execution of Montrose," in a style which denotes the possession of considerable histrionic talent. A vocal duet by Misses O'Connell and Ma-

cork persuas.on," Messrs. Hare and Stock, whose comic songs to banjo accompaniment drew forth rounds of applause; an encore, and yet another appearance was necessary to satisfy the audience. It is pleasing to be able to say that arrangements have been made for a repetition of this popular mode of spending a pleasant evening, on each Thursday, for the remainder of the season.

MISCELLANEOUS. "Emerson the thinker," was the subject of a lecture by Mr. George Stewart, editor of the Chronicle, before the Y. M. C. A., during the week.

The election of Trustees of St. Patrick's took place, as announced, on Sunday.
A curious complication has arisen. Mr.
"Thomas Molony," the name of a respectable member of the congregation, appeared on the list of twenty-five submitted by the rev. pastor in accordance with the law, and this gentleman and his friends claim to have cost their votes thinking he was the person. On the other hand, Mr. "T. J. Molony," an ex-trustee, claims that he was meant; but, at the same time, another ex-trustee, Mr. Archer, who was next in number of votes, claims that neither of them have a right to the seatstrengthening his position by the fact that he was orly some ten or fifteen votes be-

hind. A sad affliction has visited the family of Mr. F. Carbray, merchant, of this city, iu the death of his daughter, Cecilia Mary, a bright and promising young cirl, in her twentieth year. Miss Carbray graduated at Bellevue Convent, in 1878, where she was awarded the Dufferin medal.

A railroad to Murray's Bay is spoken of. If carried out it will afford another means of travel to the famous shrine of St. Anne. The gentlemen of the Seminary, who are large proprietors in that part of the country, are s id to be taking a leading in-

terest in the matter. A sad accident occurred at the Isle of Orleans, on Sunday night. Mr. L. Godbout, pilot, who was entertaining some of his friends at supper, proceeded to show them the manner of firing a distress rocket. The rocket went up a few feet and came down to the ground, when it exploded close to his feet, sending him several feet from where he was standing, completely shattering the shin-bone, and otherwise injuring him in other parts of the body quite severely. Doctors Blouis and Lachance were immediately called in to render a sistance. Rev. Mr. Peltier, the to render a sistance. Rev. Mr. Peltier, the ever-zealous parish priest, passed the night with the afflicted family to console them and render whatever assistance he could under the circumstances. Mr. Godbut had been carried out to see a few to see a fe bout had been carried our to sea in one of the Dominion steamers in the fall, and had only a few days returned amongst his family at the time of the accident. Fears are entertained for his recovery, as, besides system, both of his ears were carried away by the explosion, and, in addition, it is believed that the amputation of one of his legs, which he broke on being thrown down, will be absolutely necessaay. His wife is also said to be in a precarious con-

dition owing to the fright. I perceive that one of your local contemporaries threatens us with a visit from the notorious "Sara," in the Spring. Much obliged to him; but he can keep her and "much good may she do him." Of course it was quite in color of the same it was quite in order for the panegyrist of Gambetta, M. Frechette, to meet her at the railroad depot in Montreal, and beslaverher with a poem! What will your contemporary, the Catholic Review, now think of his favorite?

Small-pox is said to be amongst the troops on the citadel. The death of trumpet-major Patterson is announced. The "State Trial" draws its slow length along. Chief Justice May had the good sense to see that he had "committed" himself in more ways than one and has retired from the scene. Attorney-General Law has sustained his reputation of being a "bore" when addressing the court. He ability of our old friend, Rev. Wm. Flannery of St. Thomas, who kept his audience well in hand while being instructed and a "bore" when addressing the court. He armsed In portraying the court. "bore" when addressing the court. He is said to be a first-class "Chamber law-

#### LOCAL NEWS.

BRANNAGH.

yer," however.

Mr. B. Skuse, of Lambeth, says somebody put one hundred dollars in his coat pocket. He fears an enemy is endeavoring to get him into trouble. Not at all, Mr. Skuse, Santa Claus passed that road on his way

Two more accidents occurred to boys from the practice of sleigh jumping, besides the very lamen able one already chronicled. A boy named Jones sustained very s vere injuries from falling under a sleigh on King street, while another lad named Errington had his leg broken on the Hamilton Road.

Early Sunday evening, in the cobbling room of Ashplant & Tanton's boot and shoe store, a vest by some means caught fire and the wall on which it hung was immediately in flames. The alarm was rung and the brigade were quickly on the spot, but the fire had been extinguished without their assistance.

article from the Philadelphia Times by which we learn that a most princely donation has been made to the church by a late resident of Manayunk, Bernard McCann. The deceased gentleman was an uncle of Peter McCann, Esq., our esteemed fellow-

The first meeting of the new Board of Separate School Trustees of this city was held at St. Peter's School House on Monday, 17th inst. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:—Chairman—Rev. M. J. Tiernan; Secretary -Samuel R. Brown; Treasurer-James Reid, Esq. Committee of Management for St. Peter's and Sacred Heart Schools— Messrs. Gibbons, Reid, and Burns. Committee of Management for St. Mary's School
—Messrs. O'Byrne, O'Dwyer, and Glynn. Committee for procuring fuel for the various Schools—Messrs. Gibbons, Nelson, and Reid. Auditors—Mr. J. J. Gibbons, and Mr. Thomas Wright.

On Friday, Harry, son of the late Mr. James Laurie, ran after a farmer's sleigh, with a heavy load of cord-wood on, and climbed on the side of the sleigh, which was a pair of bobs. The poor little fellow slipped in front of the second pair of bobs, guire, accompanied on the violin by Mr. Kuhring, next followed. Here again both young ladies wen the applause of all present. The performance was brought to a close by two gentlemen of the "burnt" and his leg was run over at or above the knee, completely smashing and grinding the unfortunate lad's flesh and bones out through his knickerbocker stocking. Medical aid was immediately secured, but it next. Our London favorite, Mr. Drum-

was found impossible to save the limb. Brown, Harper, Niven, and Cattermole performed amputation above the knee.

We are now credibly informed that the aged colored man, Anderson, who, together with his wife, perished from cold and destitution, near Toronto, of which a full account has already appeared in these columns, is the veritable old negro who, over forty years ago, piloted Wm. Lyon Mackenzie safely through the dense forest, in order to effect the escape of "the rebel patriot," for the capture of whom, dead or alive, \$1,000 had been offered by the Government. Anderson, who was 6 feet 2 inches in height, at that time was a man of extraordinary museular developement and worderful power of endurance. Without timely assistance, it is positively asserted, Mackenzie could never have made good his escape. - Advertiser.

#### TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

To the Supporters of the Catholic Separate Schools of London, Ont.
GENTLEMEN:—We, the Catholic Separ-

ate School Trustees of the city, beg respectfully to report to you that during the past year our schools have been carried on very successfully. The state of our finances, as the account given below shows, is in a very flourishing condition. We are entirley out of debt, and have to our credit \$114.58. This sum, together with the taxes of 1880, which are yet to be collected, give us over \$2,800 to meet the

expenses of the present year.

During the year 1880 there were 789 pupils registered in our schools-boys, 409; girls, 380. The general per centage of average daily attendance of the registered number of pupils is 511. This is fully as high as other schools throughout the cities

of the Province.

At the late High School Entrance Examination three pupils of our Senior Boys' Division passed very creditably.

Our Board of Education for 1881 comprises the following members: No. 1
Ward—Mr. James Burns and Mr. Alex.
Wilson. No. 2 Ward—Mr. J. J. Gibbons
and Mr. C. G. Crujckshanks. No. 3 Ward
—Mr. J. P. O'Byrne and Mr. James Reid. No. 4 Ward-Mr. Thomas Wright and

Our teaching staff comprises one master and eight female teachers, members of religious communities. The teachers are most indefatigable in the discharge of their duties, and the pupils under their charge sustaining a terrible shock to his nervous are receiving an educational training system, both of his ears were carried away which will fit them not only for time, but also for eternity.

His Lordship Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, Monsignore Bruyere, and our resident clergy frequently visit the schools and examine the various classes. Our schools are also inspected annually by one of the High School Government Inspectors.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1881:—Receipts, \$2654.69; disbursements, \$2,540.11, leaving a balance in hands of treasurer of \$114.58; assets \$2821.58; liabilities, none.

REV. M. J. TIERNAN, Chairman.

#### LECTURE AND CONCERT IN WOOD-STOCK.

A very interesting and pleasing entertainment was given in the Town Hall, Woodstock, on the 10th inst., to a large and appreciative audience.

The subject of the lecture, "Tom

Moore," was handled with the characteristic patriotism of Ireland's immortal bard, the lecturer made some vigorous and practical points adapted to the present condition of things in Ireland. Speaking of the liberal and tolerant character of the Irish Catholic people of Ireland, he instanced, among many others, the election to the House of Commons of the Rev. Mr. Nelson, a Presby terian minister, in preference to one of "their own," because the minister was more in sympathy with the "peo-ple's" cause. But of the boasted liberality and toleration of Englishmen and Canadi ans, much of it w s deserved, no doubt. The latter, however, would scarcely select Father Carlin or Father lannery as a candidate for North Oxford. This was a strong point which the audience fully ap preciated. The Rev. lecturer was heartify

applauded throughout.

The musical portion of the entertainment displayed native talent of more than an ordinary character. Not hearing the whole of the programme we could only refer to that we did hear, and these were the Misses Reidy, Downey, and Doty, and Mr. John Drungole. Miss Doty, and Mr. John Drumgole. Reidy, it is no exaggration to say, stands ahead of the list of sopranos in Western In another column will be found an Ontario at the present day. She is faultless in her mauner, seems to have keen sense of the sentiment and melody of her song, and gives unmis-takable expression to them with a voice all about it.

Then came Miss Downie, of Seaforth, who appeared to be quite at home in song —natural, piquant and full of melody. She sang her song as if she meant every word it contained, and she was greeted with an encore. Miss Doty, of Ingersoll, promises to be a success as a vocalist. Not having caught the name of the song she sang, we could only judge of her voice, which is well trained and has considerable range. One is safe in saying that the presence of these three young ladies at a concert in London would prove a treat such as has not been experienced for some time. But what genius for music have we in London of either sex? Poets are born, not made, and so are the children of song. We hope an effort will be made to

gole, is a favorite wherever his pleasant "IN LIFE WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF Chloroform was administered, and Drs. and happy voice is heard in song. He was deservedly encored in his "Death of Nelson." On the whole the entertainment reflected credit upon the judgment and good taste of its promoter, key. Father Carlin, for the benefit of whose church it was given.

#### CANADIAN NEWS.

Mrs. Robt. Dunn, residing at the halfway house between Stratford and St. Mary's, committed suicide on the 11th.

The Quebec and Montreal branches of the Irish Land League now make regular weekly remittances to the central Irish office of the League.

Thirty thousand dollars were collected after a sermon by Archbishop Bourget in the Notre Dame Parish Church, at Montreal, on Sunday.

John Smith w s found on Saturday morn- at Biddulph, Jan. 11th, 1881, followed by ing frozen to death about two miles north | a large number of sympathizing friends of here, on the Credit Valley Railway, by and relations. Requiescat in pace. the section man.

Montreal, Jan. 12-Jean B. Narbonne was placed on his trial yesterday at Ste. Schola-tique for the murder of his brother Alexander four years ago. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of guilty.

CHATHAM, Jan. 14.—Yesterday an employee in Raymond's sawmill, at Mitchell's Bay, named James Stevens, was engaged in guinming a saw, using a grindstone instead of the usual emery wheel. The stone burst, and a large piece flying up, struck Stevens upon the forhead, killing him instantly.

The services in St. Michael's Cathedral. Toronto, were unusually impressive on Sunday last. Rev. Father Davis was ordained priest by His Grace the Archbishop previous to the celebration of High Mass. Mozart's Twelfth Mass was rendered by the choir in brilliant style.

Lucan, Jan. 12. -At eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon the boiler of a threshing engine belonging to Mr. Bolton, of London township, exploded while threshing at Mr. Alexander Ironside's, killi g Alexander Bolton instantly and injuring three other men, who had a narrow escape

Clifton, Jan. 12.—On the strength of a telegram from Thorold this morning, Officer T. K. Wynn, of the Ontario Police Force, cleverly captured a man named Harvey Secord, alias H. S. Raymond, at throughout the country and is an expert at the business, only getting out of prison in October last, where he served a term for a similar offence.

that Mr. Allen Caldwell, one of our most respected farmers, had cut his throat. The deed was committed about 9 o'clock, Mr. Caldwell having got up from breakfast saying he would go to the barn and do some little chores before going to church. \$20,000 aged p search being made, was found lying on the barn floor dead, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and a razor by his side.

occurred this morning to Mr. Harvey and on the alms collected by the Sisters! Hughes, who resides two miles from this and the men were drawing up the bucket, His recovery is considered doubtful.

#### THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

The February number of the World has reached us. A glance at the table of con-tents will show that a very interesting and instructive series of articles appears this month. The World is always first class, but it really appears as though the mannumber surpass the previous one:—The Genesis of Faith. Conclusion; The Wraith of the Achensee; A New Book on Freemasonry; Frotestant Proselytism in Ireland; A Life's Decision; The Ecclesiastical Press in Germany before the "Reformation;" The Fight with the Dragon; A Woman of Culture; the New Rhetoric; Catholics and Protestants agreeing on the School Question; New Publications.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE For February has been received. A glance at the table of contents, which we append, will show that this excellent monthly has taken its place among the best of our Catholic periodicals: Portraits of the Principal Memoers of the Land League; The Late John Murphy (with Portrait); An Irish Brigade at the Siege of Savannah; Outlines of Geology and reological Notes of Ireland; Home Education; Evening Mass: The Irish Bar; A Strange Story; seems to get into the hearts of her audience. Her rendering of the "Last Rose of Summer," pure and simple, would have given delight to its author. No attempt at painting the lily. No one can do justice to this song without fully realizing its beauty. Miss Reidy evidently knows all about it.

—Osiers; Failure of an Orange Expedition; Griffith's Valuation; Waltzing; A True Old Catholic.—A Mad Elephant; John Bright on Ireland; Mr. Parnell on Emigration; Tinned Food.—A Great Work; The Birthplace of St. Patrick; The Stuff some Irish Landlords are made of; Lay of the Land League; The Irish Land of the Land League, The Irish hand question; The Exodus.—Danger Ahead; My Mother's Grave; The O'Dowd; St. Bridgid Patroness of Ireland; Useful Knowledge; The Humorist; A Talk with our readers; Eveuts of the Month; Notices of Recent Publications; Obituary.

#### KIND WORDS FOR THE RECORD,

Cincinnati, Jan. 10th, 1881.

THOMAS COFFEY, Esq.
Dear Sir,-The CATHOLIC RECORD is a welcome visitor to our convent. It is equally interesting and instructive; thorsurely deserves a wide circulation among Catholics of this country.

### DEATH."

The words of the Psalmist were sadly exemplified in the demise of Miss Lucy McIlhargey, daughter of P. McIlhargey, Esq., of Lucan, Ontario, on Sunday, January 9, 1881.
She returned home December 23rd,

1880, to spend the brightly anticipated Christmas holidays, in good health and in the best of spirits, when she fell a victim to Inflammatory Rheumatism, after an illness of a few days. The deceased had been a pupil of the Sacred Heart Acad-emy on Dundas street, for the space of a year. Her gentle, amiable disposition, her quiet, retiring manner and persevering application to every duty endeared the young lady to her teachers and schoolmates, by whom she is universally regret-ted. Miss McIlhargey was aged 18 years Brampton, Dec. 15.—An old man named | and six months. Her funeral took place

#### CATHOLIC NOTES.

Among the novices in an Ursuline convent in France is a native of Nubia, a redeemed slave. She is called in religion Sister Mary Xavier.

The schools of the Christian Brothers in Jerusalem are attended by more than 300 children of all denominations, among whom is a son of the Pasha.

The Cardinals lately preconized have been assigned as follows: Cardinal Jacobini to the Congregations of the Holy Office, Studies, Bishops, Regulars, and Propaganda; Cardinal Hassoun to those of the Propaganda, Rites, Ceremonial and Index.

Ranke, the venerable historian of the Popes, has just published the first two volumes of a "History of the World." The work is to be completed in seven volumes. The historian is in his 82rd year, but the new volumes are said to be as vigorous as any of his writings.

His Grace Archbishop Feehan is making hosts of friends in Chicago. Everbody is delighted with him. On new year's day his callers were numbered by hundreds. The sacred pallium for the new Archbishop was consigned to Rev. Patrick Gill, by Cardinal Caterni, on the 13th ult.

A union of Prayer has been formed in France for the purpose of obtaining from our Lord, through the intercession of the one of the hotels here on a charge of Immaculate Virgin, the return of the forgery. It appears he has been operating religious congregations to France, the lib-Immaculate Virgin, the return of the erty of worship and of Catholic education and the conversion of her enemies.—New Orleans Star.

John W. Mackay, the California mil-Wingham, Jan. 16.—This community lionaire, has announced his intention of was thrown into a state of great excite-ment this morning on receipt of the news Bowdoin College. When the Sisters of Charity began to establish asylums in Nevada he sent for the mother of the order and told her he would be responsible for

The Little Sisters of the Poor support \$20,000 aged persons in France where they He did not return as expected, and on have 100 houses, the largest containing not less than 400, and the smallest sixty or eighty inmates. The Republican Governar to ear, and a razor by his side.

Aylmer, Jan. 13.—A serious accident

ment actually proposed to place a tax of 3 per cent. on the value of the buildings,

The Canon Esprit de Louet, continuing willage. The circumstances are briefly hese:—Mr. Haghes, together with two hired men, were engaged in digging a well on his farm. At the time of the accordance of the church of that name should form the centilest Mr. Harber weight the street of the church of that name should form the centilest Mr. Harber weight the street of the church of that name should form the centilest Mr. Harber weight the church of that name should form the centilest the church of the continuing diagrams. cident Mr. Hughes was in the bottom of tre. In fact, a catacomb exists under the the well, some twenty-three feet in depth, vineyard of Signor de Dominicis, in front of the Church of San Panerazio, and may communicate with the catacomb called S. filled with frozen dirt. The hook slipped communicate with the catacomb called S. from the bucket and descended, striking Calepodius; another exists beneath the the unfortunate man on the head, tearing Villa Ricasoli, and this is perhaps the one

)., and rector of the English Rome, is the newly appointed Bishop of Gibraltar. The bishop-elect was formerly a professor at St. Edmund's, Old Hall, England. Soon after the lamented death of Cardinal Wiseman he was appointed rector of the Oblate's College at Rome, and when the rectorship of the English College became vacant she was advanced to, and has filled ever since, that more important agers are endeavoring to make each new office. We need hardly inform our read-

#### AN AMERICAN BISHOP ON THE MIR-ACLES AT KNOCK.

Bishop O'Hara of the Scranton (Pa.) diocese, who has just returned from an ex-tended pilgrimage to Rome and the noted places of Ireland, preached at the cathedral at Scranton on November 21st, before an immense congregation, giving a graphic description of the gracious recep-tion accorded to himself and Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, by Pope Leo. He said that they approached the Pope's room considerably agitated because of his exalted position as the head of the Church; but his gentle bearing and kindness of heart soon made the at home. He seated them beside him, and asked numerous questions concerning America and the condition of the people in the diocese of Scranton and Harrisburg. Bishop O'Hara described his visit to Knock, and said that it was specially interesting. Before going to the chapel he called on Archbishop MacHale, of Tuam, who, although over ninety years old, is still clear of mind and vigorous of intellect. While at breakfast with the venerable prelate Bishop O'Hara intimated his intention of visiting Knock, ed to warrant the approval or disapproval of the manifestations. He had appointed a committee of the clergy, however, to inquire into the matter, and they were still engaged in the investigation. On going to Knock, the Bishop says, he was forcibly impressed with the strong evidences of faith and devotion which he saw exhibited. He found about two thousand persons there dividing themselves into groups

of about fifty each and passing around the unassuming little chapel in processions, then entering and performing the Stations of the Cross, and concluding by approaching the Sacraments. He said that no matter the said that the miral of the y deserves a wide circulation among olics of this country.

Yours truly,

REV. F. MICHAEL, O. S. F.

He sattle thou the authenticity of the miracles ter how the authenticity of the miracles ter how the authenticity of the miracles a local preacher in the Wesleyan body, and sometimes preached in the public streets of our city."

#### THE IRISH CRISIS.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST'S EXPOSITION.

The Rev. Father Hunt, of the "Oblates of Mary Immaculate," late of London, lectured last Sunday evening at St. Peter's, New Brighton, Staten Island, at the invi-tation of the pastor, Father Berry. We take from the Sun the following re-

port of his discourse:

He began his discourse by saying he was not actuated by partisan motives; he could promise nothing startling; his reflections were mostly the result of personal obser-vation. Ireland to-day is as different from the Ireland of twelve months ago as if she were a new nation. She is yet poor, but no longer the mendicant of the world. The Irish people last year were prone before the world, unwilling to assist themselves; to-day they have arisen in the majesty of their might and the Ministers and Cabinet of England are moulding their propositions by the gauge and desires of the Irish people. The dark days of unchallenged despotism have passed away. How has this change been effected? Not by the stubborn argument of facts (and among these the cold facts of famine and death); not by the sword, for that is yet sheathed, and may it ever remain so; not by eloquence, for Grat an, Curran, Shiel and O'Connell are dead, and though eloquence still has a home "among the hills of holy Ireland," no utterance has been made of sufficient force to touch hearts already proved hard and cold as stone. The question of Ireland is the question of the hour. The heart of the huge metropolis has but one anxiety. "What are Land Leagues doing for Ireland?" Eloquence, facts, and the slaughter of 2,000,000 people have not availed, but wherever the English language is spoken a people's sympathies are uttered from some platform under the auspices of the Land League organizations.

Ireland is not by nature, but by force of circumstances, an agricultural country. Laws had been made against the trade and commerce of Ireland. She never voluntarily became the subject of England. England sought to keep Ireland poor, because prosperity and wealth might lead her to achieve her independence. The panal laws had driven the people to agriculture. To avoid penal enactments many had settled in the bogs. The lec-turer here drew a picture of the typical landlord and agent. The behavior landlords in former times is what inspired

the organization of Land Leagues. The history of Ireland might be written in two words: beauty and starvation. The first object the voyager sees on entering Dublin Bay is a monument commemorative of the famine.

The speaker here gave a history of the Irish famines, and the apathy of the British Government in regard to them. It had spent \$50,000,000 in fighting for the Turk, \$100,000,000 for the luxury of shooting King Theodore, but no such sum could be had to feed 5,000,000 Irish people. It had spent \$125,000,000 in the Zulu war, while Ireland might have starved but for the charity of America. The evictions were the cause of crime and agrarian murders. In one year there had been 3,000 evictions; to-day not one. Ninety-six agrarian murders had been committed in the preceding year to five last year.

The speaker quoted Sir Robert Peel to prove that nothing could be done for Ireland with the co-operation of landlords. The condition of the Irish peasants was worse than any other in the world. It has been asked, "Why do they not emigrate?" They were an unusually domestic people; a land and home-loving people. Dr. Maginn, Bishop of Derry, w s quoted to con-demn the government's attempt to force emigration: "As the State exists for and by the people, the safety of the people is the supreme duty of the State; the prosperity of the State is proportionate to the safety and content of the people." One of the doctrines of the Land League is that no Irishman shall be forced to leave his country against his will. The Land League fosters no hate against persons; it counsels moral force only. Fair field and no favor is all that Ireland asks from the ho favor is all that treland asks from the charity of the world. The speaker had hope in Ireland, not because of his confidence in British justice, but his belief in the sympathy of Englishmen and the good will of America. Since the Irish case has been brought to trial before the world, the children of the earlier hour are the men of to-day, and they are yet to be free and independent.

#### PRINCELY GENEROSITY.

\$300,000 BEQUEATHED FOR CHARITY.

Bernard McCann ,one of the best known and highly-esteemed citizens of Manayunk, died last Monday at his home in that place, after an illness of four or five weeks. He was a widower, without children, or, indeed, any living relatives, and he leaves. his entire estate, which amounts to over \$300,000 in real estate, bank stock and other securities, to churches and institu-tions of public charity. The will contains nearly forty bequests, ranging from \$3,000 to \$100,000, the latter amount being left. to build a new Catholic church in Manayunk, on the site of the present Church of St. John the Baptist. He leaves about \$20,000 worth of property to assist in supporting the poor of the parish of Manayunk, and about \$10,000 worth of other real estate to help the parochial school of the same place.—Philadelphia Times.

#### OUR LADY OF KNOCK IN VAN DIE-MEN'S LAND.

The Tasmanian Catholic Standard pubishes an account of a cure effected "through the intercession of our Lady at Knock." "It appears (says the Standard) Mr. Collins had been long suffering from a hereditary and distressing complaint commonly known as "King's Evil," and was so suffering when he was received into the church. Medical science never gave him more than teraporary relief. He per-formed a Novene, to the Blessed Virgin, used some of "the cement of Knock," and now, with love and gratitude, states that he is cured. Mr. Collins is a convert, and now a fervant member of the Catholic Church. Before his conversion he was Secretary to the "Protestant Alliance," Mary, sweet Mother! bright star of my life,
Hope of the wild, weary heart!
List to my lay in this hour of strife—
Sunlight and starlight impart!
Joy of the peaceful, the pure and the meek,
My solace in every woe,
Calm the fierce tempest; my heart pure
keep;

keep;
Soothe me in tempation's throe!
Thy golden-gloried comfort bestow
On thy loving child of this realm below! When friends, once tender, forsake thy

child,
The soft termine of thy love sweet
Shrouds my heart with joy pure and mild,—
And Mother! I thee warmly greet!
Thy beauty is an imperial feast,
The Serapas' pearly song,
For endless time, thou'rt theme of the blest,
Queen of the angel throng.
Forsake not my love sincere and pure,
Give me strength th' ills of life to endure!

Then, Mary, in every sorrowful hour,
Remember me in pity,
Cast down thy glance, that graceful dower,
Bright lamp of God's fair City!
When the drama and strife of life are ended,
And Care and Grief have fied,
Lead me where Faith. Hope and Love are
blended,
Where Eden's fair flowers are shed,
To sing forever in happy love
Thy bright worth in the Country above!
E. DB M.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 4th, 1881.

#### CABLE NEWS FROM IRE-LAND

In consequence of the indisposition of McDonagh the Court has granted an adjournment of the State trials until Thurs-

Including the Grenadiers, the Irish garrison is composed of artillery, ten batteries; cavalry, seven regiments; engineers, three companies; infantry, twenty-eight battalions, and a company of the Army

Service Corps.

The proceedings in the case of the traversers were not opened on Tuesday until 1 p.m

A Limerick despatch says: A resident magistrate of this place, named McCarthy, on Saturday received instructions to arrest Rev. Father O'Kelly, a priest, and several other Land Leaguers, at a meeting announced yesterday for Castle Connell. The arrests, however, were not made, as the instructions had been countermanded by the Government, who received the submission of the persons accused.

The Tralee & Listowel mail car was attacked on Tuesday night near Loughill, Lime.ick County, and the car was smashed and mail destroyed.

It is understood the object of the robbers of the Tralee and Listowel mail car was to get possession of official documents they believed were passing through the

At a meeting of the Dublin Land League to-day Davitt called attention to the immense services of the Land League in America. Parnell advised the postponement of the National Convention until the Government deals with coercion.

Rumors, which are well grounded, prevail that the Government contemplates many more arrests in connection with the Land League courts in various counties.

The flying military columns which left Dublin, the Curragh and Athlone on Wednesday, for practice march, are having a very bad time. Snow is falling heavily all over the district, and a keen frost prevails. The troops are said to be suffering severely. Some roads are now almost im-

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday, McDonough opened for the de-fence. He made a touching reference to the fact that he was almost the sole survivor of the counsel employed in the O'Connell case. He denounced the prosecution as that of the landlords against the tenants of Ireland.

McDonough's speech on Thursday consisted of a vindication and reassertion of the principles of the Land League, which organization, he said, was as legal as Trades Unions. He declared that the traversers professed the principles of John Stuart , and but for the support of England the landlords would be driven into the sea. The people pay the shopkeepers £40,000 for seed. Were they, he asked, to deprive their wives and children of sus tenance in order to pay the landlords. Be fore he concluded the Court rose.

Three hundred and fifty police and a squadron of dragoons are assembled at Drumlish, and infantry are momentarily expected. When they arrive the whole expected. When they arrive the whole force will proceed to assist in serving ejectment policies on Lord Grandard's property. The peasantry are armed with bludgeous and pitch-forks, but the encounter will probably be avoided by the exertions of the parish priest.

### IRISH AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

In the Commons on Wednesday, just before the division was taken which closed the obstruction of the debate, Parnell said his party had made their protest against the action of the Government. He said his conduct had always been fair, and above board, but he would not pledge himself as to the conduct of himself and friends when the Bill for the coercion of the Irish people was introduced.

On the resumption of the debate on the address, Shaw Lefevre, Secretary to the Admiralty, s. id he believed that the mere passing of the Coercion Bills would probably be sufficient to terminate the state of terror in Ireland, and the Government would not be obliged to enforce exceptional powers. The present state of Ireland was largely due to Conservative neglect of the Irish questions. He trusted that Parliament would now be prepared to deal with the land laws in a generous spirit, so as to secure a permanent settle-On the resumption of the debate on the spirit, so as to secure a permanent settle-ment. He hoped the question would be dealt with in accordance with Irish rather than English ideas.

Forster, replying to Lord Randolph Churchill, said that Davitt's acts are watched, but he has not yet broken the conditions under which the tickets of-leave are granted to convicts.

on Thursday. Cummins (Home Ruler) sought to show that the state of Ireland and oblige, Yours respectfully,

J. O'NEIL. The debate on the Address was resumed was not so bad as represented.
Smith declared that if the agitation was

met by a strong land act, with coercion, it would pass away like a storm from the other side of the Atlantic. Rylands did not consider that such a case had been made out as would justify entrusting the Government with excep-

the formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, said that if the facts stated on the facts s

they were amply sufficient to justify coer-

The Times says the clamor against the Land Bill, before any of its provisions are known, is clearly intended to force the hand of the government by committing its chief to large and vague pledges. Gladstone must grapple at once, and strenu-ously, with the illegitimate opposition in the Commons.

The Newcastle Chronicle says: "Should the representations of the deputation which is to wait on Mr. Gladstone not induce the Government to abandon the anticipated measure on the Irish land ques-tion, the original idea of united action by both English and Irish Liberals, which was yesterday abandoned in the belief that such a combination might have the appearance of a threat to the Cabinet, will be resorted to. Further action will be in any event suspended until the draft Bill is in the bridge of the capture. in the hands of members.

The government has evidently been t ken by surprise by the decided sympathy with Ireland expressed by the provincial members of all shades of Liberalism. A decided change is visible in the bearing of the Ministry since the opening of the session. The excitement of the struggle has already told on Mr. Gladstone's health.

A deputy of members of Parliament waited on Gladstone on Wednesday on the Irish land question, and presented a memorial, recommending as essential to secure the unity and enthusiasm among the Liberals in Parliament and contentment in Ireland, that the Land Bills shall include a comprehensive scheme of peasant pro-prietary, accompanied by three F's. Gladstone said he was glad to the have opportunity of hearing heir views and hoped he would not introduce any ineffectual Bill

Mr. Gladstone has reduced the rents to his tenants twenty-five per cent.

#### The Great Shoshonees Remedy

Is an Indian vegetable compound, composed of the juices of a variety of remark able medicinal plants and herbs; the various properties of these different ingredients, when combined, is so constituted as to act simultaneously upon the Blood, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Or-gans, Nervous System, &c., restoring their functions to healthy action, and, being purely vectorable is consequent. being purely vegteable, is as harmless as nature's own beverage. This medicine is a decided benefit in all, and a permanent chre in a large majority of diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Pimples, &c. In prescribing this medicine we do not claim that it always performs cures; but this we do say, it purifies and enriches the blood, permanently curing a large majority of diseases arising from its impurities. It stands far ahead and unequalled among the hundreds of competing medicines of the day. It has stood the test for ten years, and is to-day more popular than ever. As a summer restorative it stands unrivaled; it guards the system against the constant draw to which it is subjected by a high temperature. Persons who are subject to bilious Colic, Dysentery, Indigestion, &c., should take the Shoshonees Remedy. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, \$1; Fills, 25 cts. a box. Sold by all medicine

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They cure all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for nything impure or injurious found in them—Hop Bitters. Test it. See "Truths" or "Proverbs" in another column column.

#### Consumption Cured.

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

It is not always the man that knows the most who has the most nose. One frosty most who has the most nose. One frosty day in winter a gentleman accosted another, saying, "helo! my friend, you have frozen your nose, I fear." "Well maybe I have," replied the other, "but I have rubbed it as far as I could reach." If he had rubbed it with Hagyard's Yellow Oil he would have speedily cared the frost. Oil he would have speedily cured the frost bite. Yellow Oil is the great specific for Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, Chi.blains, Wounds, and for internal use in all painful and inflammatory diseases, curing Colds, Bronchitis, Croup and Sore Throat

The general verdict of the smokers of Canada is that "Myrtle Navy" is the finest tobacco they have ever used. There can be no mistake upon this point for it is proved by this tangible evidence. The arge demand for this tobacco shows it to be true, and the character of the demand gives further proof. It has never been of the spasmodic kind, up one month and down the next. It has had a sustained and constantly increasing demand. The unsurpassed quality of the tobacco ac-

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Poets have sung of the "Beautiful Snow,"
That comes in at the heel and goes out at the

Whenever you have leeky boots;
And men will cough with a cold, you know,
As the bleak winds of winter whistle and blow, Till their lungs are nearly out by the roots; When Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam would

#### Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, A bion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX WILSON, Rec.-Sec.

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2nd. That it is the only Com 2nd. That it is the only Company that always strictly adhered to one class of iness, and now has more property at risthe Province of Ontario alone than any o Company—stock or mutual—English. Cdian, or American, Ivide Government dian, or American, [vide Government Re-

dlan, or American, [vide Government Returns].

3rd, That it has paid nearly a million dollars in compensation for losses, having distributed the same in nearly every township in the Province

4th. That its books and affairs are always open to the inspection of the members, and the Directors are desirous that the privilege should be exercised.

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Our stock is now complete for the Christmas trade, and being purchased at Special prices, direct from the manufacturers, we are able to sell away below any other house in the city.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Our Cherry Balsam and Cough Emulsion are undoubtedly the two best remedies for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Ashbury's Extract of Saraparilla is a most reliable medicine for purifying the blood. It will be found especially beneficial in the cure of Skin Diseases of all kinds.

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### Ayer's Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

Ir is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

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The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as ap article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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TESTIMONIAL. DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with very bad impediment in speech, and was induced to go to the London Institute for treatment, and in a very short time was permanent cured. I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of Prof. Sutherland's treatment.

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Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion — among them being: American
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Paul's, London, Ont., 35 stops, 2 manuals; St.
James! Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals;
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Metropolitan Toronto, 40 stops, 9 manuals
als. With every possible facility at their command they are able to warrant the very highest order of merit in their instruments, with
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organ, \$450; I One manual organ, \$200.

#### HUMOROUS.

"Old Grimes is dead—that good old man
I We ne'r shall see him more.
He used to wear a long tailed-coat,
All buttoned down before."

Why mourn for Grimes ?-his daughters On Fashion's streets we find 'em.
And still they wear" Old Grimes's coat"
All buttoned down behind 'em.

A story is told of a young man who was crossed in love and attempted suicide by taking a dose of yeast powder. He immediately rose above his troubles.

"Well, Bridget, if I engage you I shall want you to stay at home whenever I wish to go out." "Well, ma'am, I have no objection," said Bridget, "providin' you do the same when I wish to go out."

Carnarvon gave a good reason for not believing the theories of Darwin and other scientists on the subject of the origin of man. "If I believed this," he said, "I shouldn't dare to strike a mule for fear I might injure some blood relation.

A young fellow once offered to kiss a Quakeress. "Friend," quoth she, "thee must not do it." "Oh! but, by Jove! I must," said the youth. "Well, friend, as thee hast sworn, thee may do it, but thee must not make a practice of it."

"W at shall I do with this unsightly heap of rubbish, Pat?" "Dig a hole and bury it," answered the man of invention. "Ah! yes, Pat; but what am I to do with the dirt I dig out of the hole?" "Well, sir, I would advise you to dig a hole big enough for the whole of it."

A Methodist minister, the Rev. Mr. H—, was a good man, but rough in his ways, and very fond of chewing to-

One day he was caught in a shower in Illinois, and going to a rude cabin near by, he knocked at the door. A sharp-looking old dame answered his summons. He asked for shelter.

"I don't know you," she replied, suspiciously.

"Remember the Scriptures," said the dominie. "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have enter-tained angels unawares."
"You needn't say that," quickly re-turned the other; "no angel would come

down here with a big quid of tobacco in his mouth!"

She shut the door in his face, leaving the good man to the mercy of the rain and his own reflection.

Young Bummelhans has just been discharged by his employer, old Twopercent. The facts are as follows:—Bummelhans had just returned from a trip over the State. His trip had been very satisfactory to himself, perhaps, but not to his employer. He had spent a great deal of money in buggy rides, and one thing and another, and had taken very few orders. When Bummelhans called in to see the old man the latter was as mad as the mischief. He said:—"I don't pelieve you makes any effort to sell goots. Ven I va-h a drummer I alvays sold goots to de merchants no matter ven dey don't want any. I made de acquaintance von everypody." Bummelhaus came very near replying that it was the reputation of his principal that prevented him from selling anything, but he restrained himself. "How did you use to manage to sell goods when you were a drummer?" "I vill show you all about dat. Schoost you sits dows in chairs. You pees a coontry merchant. I plays now de drummer." "All right," says Bummelwill show you how they do." Bummelhans pretended to be writing at his desk, and old Twopercent came up from one side bowing and scraping. "Goot morning. Can't I sell you some goots?" "Who the h—ll are you?" says Bummelhans, looking up. "I travels for de Galveston firm of Twopercent." "You do, do you? So you travel for that infern 1 old thief, do you? Take that!" and to impress upon his employer the difficulties of drumming up trade, Bummelhans kicked the old man four or five times, pushed him up in a corner and chocked him for awhile, and then told the old gentleman, who was speechless with bona fide rage, "If you ever come in here again 1'll not leave a whole bone in your carcase."-Galveston

#### A Discovery.

A room, kept by a woman, where other women meet to play poker, has been discovered in Uncinnati. A rule of the house was that every lady should leave in time to reach home before her husband, so as to be on hand to blow him up for staying out so late.—Philadelphia News.

Struck with a Provocation.

Moriarity, who had been insulted by Schmidt appeared before him in a San Francisco police court.
"Did he have a provocation to strike

you?" the Justice asked. "He may have something of the kind

concayled about his person, but it was a brick he struck me wid," replied Moriarty.

Rough on the Compbells.

A Macdonald and some Campbells happened to meet on the road from their respective churches, and compared notes as to what they had heard. "Weel," said the Macdonald, "oor discoorse was real fine, but I never kent before how terribly strong the Scripture goes against you Campbells." "What's that ye're saying, Tonal?" asked one of the Argyll men. "Oo, 'twas the minister gave it oot himsel', and I'm fery sure it's real Go pel [truth, whatever." "Well," says one Campbell, "and what's the Scripture sayin' about us?" "It's sa in'," answered Donald, quoting chapter and verse, "it's easier for a,rich man to go through the eye of a needle than for a ca mel to enter the king-dom of heaven."

The Benevolent-Looking Farmer and the Three City Boys.

"Any chestnuts 'round here?" asked one of three city boys, who met an aged, benevolent-looking farmer out in Montgomery county. The old man hesitated. "You don't want to steal 'em?" he \*sked. "Oh! no. We just wanted to find out." Well, there's a few trees back there; but, if I thought you wanted to steal them, I wouldn't have told you, for the owner's gone to town. But you're bright, honest-looking boys." The boys blushed with the pride of conscious goodness. "When

will the owner be back ?" "Well, not be fore dark, I reckon." The boys respect fully thanked the old man, waited till h got out of sight, jumped the fence, a n were soon shaking down the burrs. The shaking was easy; but the opening of the chestnut-burrs was more difficult and un pleasant. At last the boys had a splendid pile of handsome brown nuts on the ground, and they prepared to put them in the bags they brought with them. "Please don't take any more trouble," said the benevolent old man, who stood by the fence, beaming kindly on the startled boys. "I'm not so strong as I once was, and I fear I can't hold in this dog much longer. "If you'll hurry, though, I guess I can keep him here till you get to the railroad track. Down, Tige, sir!" As the bovs looked back from the railroad fence, they could see the stooping figure of the old man scooping the rich brown chestnuts into a two bushel bag,

GOOD FOR BABIES.

We are pleased to say that our baby was permanently cured of a serious protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, University ave., Rochester, N. Y. See another

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ley, Dorchest'r Stat.on(daily each way ... 6 00 115 ... 00 Byron (Moi Wednesday and Friday Crumlin and Evelyn (Tuesday and Friday) ... 2 00 ... 11 30 Crumlin and Evelyn (Tuesday and Friday) ... 00 ... 100 Amiens, Bowood, Coldstream, F. rhhill, ivan, Lobo, Nairn Hyde Park, is y Thy Stv Arva, Iginfield, Masonville ... 7 00 ... 7 00 ...

Mitchell and Sellotta he Grove leiton, Thorwards (daily), Cherry Grove, St. Ives (Tus. and Fridays) age Routes—Between Aylm'r, Lyons, Harrietsville, Moss-ley, Dorchest'r Station (daily

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THE ECECTROPATHIC REMEDIAL INSTITUTE has been REMOVED from 244 Queen's Avenue, to 320 Dundas St., in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Going, which has lately been fitted up expressly for the purpose of a Medical Institute for the treatment of Nervous & Chronic Diseases by the various Natural Remedial Agents, viz:-Electricity, in its Various Modifications, Electric Baths, Moliere and Turkish Baths, Swedish Movements, Massage, Compound Oxygen and Hygiene.

Specialties in the following:-Diseases of the Chest, Catarrh, Deafness, Paralysis, Spinal Diseases, Nervous Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys Tumors and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Lumbago, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuraigia, Erysipelas, General Debility, and the various Deformities of the Body, together with diseases of the Eye a: d Ear, are all treated with uniform success, by the natural remedial agents—the only rational mode of cure.

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We have a large stock of
Hair Brushes, Soaps, Perfumes, Etc.
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A LARGE QUANTITY OF THE BEST SCRANTON AND BRIARHILL

on hand and arriving. Also 500 cords of the Best Weod ever brought into the City,

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Also, Sugars, Teas, Lobsters, Salmon, Mackerel, and all kinds of Liquors at a sacrifice. Oysters the Cheapest in the City. Give us a call.

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THE POPULAR GROCERY. THE WHOLESALE TRADE a specialty. Country storekeepers will bear in mind that it will pay them to call at this store and compare prices before leaving orders elsewhere.

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An immense stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good. Wholesale and Retail.

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FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CU, 169 DUNDAS STREET,

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Sold this year up to 10th October 434 SOLD IN FOUR SEASONS.

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Jeweller, etc., has returned to London and permanently located at No. 141
Dundas street, cor. Market
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Watches, Clocks, Jewellery,
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Lowest Prices, and hopes to
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Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000.

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COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS Capital, 11. 11 \$1,000,000. Subscribed, - \$600 000. Paid Up, - \$500,000. Reserve Fund, - \$38,000.

Total Assets, - \$720,000. Money loaned on Real Estate at lowe rates of interest. Mortgages and Municip Debentures purchased.

Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Money received on deposit and interest a lowed at highest current rates. JOHN A. ROE, Manager. London, Nov. 20, 1879.

# -THE-

### ASSOCIATION

LONDON, ONTARIO. OFFICES - OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

THE Board of Directors, at their weekly meeting on Saturday, the 27th November, authorized a final issue of Stock, viz., 4,000 shares at 20 per cent. premium, of which 3,190 shares are already applied for. This issue will close the Stock Books of the Company, making the \$1,000,000 Capital fully subscribed.

HENRY TAYLOR,

Managing Director. London.

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OFFICE, CITY HALL, RICHMOND ST. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

The object of this branch is to enable persons of regular income to accumulate by gradual savings, a capital which may be resorted to in case of emergency. The deposits bear interest compounded half-yearly.

The whole of the Income, from the repayment on Loans, together with the Capital Stock of the Society, are pledged by Act of Parliament as security for the proper repayment of deposits. The Funds of the Society are entirely invested in Mortgage on Real Estate only; thus rendering the Security to Depositors both complete and permanent.

Dedosits of One Dollar and upwards received, subject to withdrawal, and interest allowed thereon at the rare of five and six per cent. per aanum, as may be agreed upon at time deposit is made.

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A TRIAL SOLICITED.

TRACY & DURAND, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS CITY HALL, LONDON, ONT.

#### VERY LATEST FROM IRELAND.

In the State trials MacDonagh submitted to the jury that the Lague was a perfectly legal againzation, to cause by agiration certain alterations in the land laws, with the necessity of which, not only Ireland, but all England, was now ringing. He cited the example of the jury who acquitted seven bishops, and drew a moving picture of the evictions succeeding the Link famine. ing the Iri-h famine. Samuel Walker, who followed on the same side, quoted the charter of the Land League and contented that it was legal. He read extracts from the Parliamentary speeches of Gladstone Law and Bright in support of the Com-pensation for Disturbance Bill. He insisted that the traversers said nothing more calculated to damage landlordism than was said in the speeches in Parliament referred to. The Court adjourned till Monday.

A Dublin correspondent telegraphs that the Government continues to receive disquieting rumors. The naval Commanderin-Chief has been summoned to Dublin to confer with the commander of the troops to arrange for the co-operation of the army and navy at certain points in case of

The Boston, Mass., Globe publishes a cablegram from Parnell in which he says: "It is rumored on good authority that the Government wish and may try to create a pretext to expel or seize the Irish National representatives in Parliament, because their attitude renders the immediate passing of any of the proposed Coercion Bills for Ireland highly improbable. Shaw's defection has long been discounted and has no significance. There is no flinching in the popular mind of Ireland. Her people are firmly bent on this, the final struggle with the exactions of landlordism."

The Parnell party threaten that the Government will be compelled to suspend or imprison the members before a coercion measure is passed. Parnell claims that the Government wants to force a premature rebellion to suppress the League organiza-

There is a decided feeling in Parliamentary circles that Parnell's party will commit a serious error in opposing any furtheir direct legislative measures entertained

by the Ministry toward Ireland.

It is generally assumed that Gladstone employed the delay caused by the debate in elaborating his Land Bill further in favor of Ireland than was originally

At the meeting of the Dublin Land League on Thursday it was announced that the receipts for the past week amounted to £4,161. It is stated that the League will no longer give facilities for attending their meetings to Government

reporters or to the police.

It is stated that the London city Guilds, which own estates in Ireland, have been sounded regarding their transfer to the tenants under the terms of the new Land Bill. They are willing to make the necessary arrangements. About 170,000 acres of land belonging to these companies will probably be thus transferred.

Land League prosecutions are cropping up all over Ireland. On Saturday ninety summonses were served on six prominent members of the Maryborough Land Letgue for compelling shop-keepers to join the League. Warrants were issued for eleven officials of the Kerry branches, including a Catholic priest.

Local br nches of the Land League in County Kerry have held no meetings since the institution of proceedings against the officers of the Tralee branch.

On the reassembling of the Court on Monday, the Attorney General announced that he would abandon the Ninetcenth Count. The evidence of evicted tenants is consequently ruled out. O'Donoghue closed the evidence for the defence. Mc-Brennan, made a telling speech. He said that the prosecution was undertaken on beh if of the landlords, who were hereditary enemies of peaceful rule in Ireland, while Parnell and Dillon were begging relief in America. The landlords even de nied the existence of distress. It was as impossible for the tenants to pay rent as for England to pay the national debt.

#### THE CAPE.

It is reported that the Boers hold possession of Christ ana.

A Capetown de patch says the Boers refuse to respect the neutrality of Natal it

It is ow stated that the detached squad-

ron ordered from the Falkland Islands to

the Boers.

#### CHICKENS COMING HOME TO ROOST

Five years ago, a law was passed in Germany for the introduction of compulsory gistrar, and that it should be unlawful been commented upon with wonder and admiration to other bishops.

marriage without the same having previously been celebrated civiliter, that is to say, by the registrar. The law was especially intended to disturb and vex the Cathas many of their flock, to save expense, prefer to dispense with their blessing. Under these circumstances it is now proposed to repeal the law of 1875 and render civil marriages optional instead of compulsory. It

powered to act as ex officio registrars. This s certainly a great victory for the Church, and shows that her enemies are powerless to devise any measure of oppression which will not turn against themselves in the end.

#### ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

INTERESTING OCCURRENCES ON THE EVE OF HIS DEPARTURE FOR ROME.

Halifax Chronicle, Jan. 7th. On Saturday morning last a large number of the leading Catholics of the city as-sembled at the Glebe House, St. Mary's, to present a farewell address to His Grace Archbishop Hannan, who left by the H. M. S. Hibernian on that afternoon for Liverpool en route for Rome.

His Grace was surrounded by the Very Rev. Canon Power, Administrator; Very Rev. Canon Carmody, Very Rev. Canon Walsh, Very Rev. Canon Madden, the Rev. Messrs. P. M. Holden, Peter Denaher, E. F. Murphy, Secretary to His Grace; David C. O'Connor, Richard Kearns, President St. Ma y's College; James T. Bres-nau, Samuel S. Biggs, Charles Under-wood, Edward Mc arthy, James Scott, George Ellis, Patrick Donnelly, W. B. Hamilton, and—Shaw, of Leeds, Eng-

The Mayor stated that he had been requested to act as representative of the deputation, and after a few prefatory remarks read the following:

ADDRESS. To His Grace the Most Reverend Dr. Hannan, Archbishop of Halifax.

May it please your Grace:
Your Grace's approaching departure for the "Eternal City," involving as it does a comparatively lengthened separation from the Archdiocese, affords us a fitting opportunity to reassure Your Grace of the affectionate regard we entertain for you personally, and of the confidence we repose in your ability and in your desire to promote the best interests of the Church Halifax. within the wide sphere committed to your care. An experience of nearly forty years of active life, dedicated to the labors of the priesthood in this city, has familiarized you, in an exceptional degree, with the requirements of that portion of your flock which immediately surrounds you; and we have observed, with satisfaction, the continual efforts you have made, since your elevation to the Archbishopric to become equally well acquainted with all, with even the most distant, portions of your rule, a fact which is amply illustrated by the presence of churches, recently erected, in remote and spansely settled erected, in remote and spansely settled is a body for the first time, and unsubstitute of the presence of the children.

VERY REV. FATHER,—We, the members of St. Mary's C. T. Society, deem it a duty of love and pleasure to approach you in a body for the first time, and unsubstitute of the children. districts of the Province, and by the increased supply of spiritual consolation thus, and in many other ways, secured to our Catholic people generally. We trust Your Grace's health, lately so seriously af-fected, may be fully restored, and that having had the great happiness of personal intercourse and consultation with the Holy Father, you may return to the pro-secution of your duties with renewed vigor, and with the assurance of a success in some degree commensurate with the zeal and fervor by which your Grace's career as priest and prelate has been ever characterized.

Halifax, N.S., 8th January, 1881.

REPLY. His Grace, in replying, expressed his regret that the multitude of his occupations that morning prevented him from coilecting his thoughts sufficiently to respond in fitting language to the very eloquent and very complimentary address which had just been read to him by his Worship the Mayor, and yet, perhaps, it was better that he had not been prepared, for his heart was full, and when the heart is full it is not difficult to find lan- us better, more inflamed with zeal for Laughlin, specially retained in behalf of guage to express one's sentiments. He God's glory, and for the salvation of felt deeply moved by the devotion and attachment to him which this action on who came in the name of his people t

had been before the people. During all that time he could safely say that every thing he had done he always had the interests of the Catholic religion at heart. He the troops are sent a ainst them.

One hundred and fifty of the crew of Hattering terms by His Worship the Majesty's ship Boadicea have been Mayor in this address; and if any success landed at Port Natal with guns for service had attended his efforts on behalf of at the front.

Sir George Colley telegraphs from Fort
Amiel that he has reached Newcastle.
The report of the withdrawal of the Boers beyond the Buffalo is confirmed. A detached squadron is advantaged from the New and the squadron is advantaged from the New and the squadron is confirmed. A detached squadron is advantaged from the New and the squadron is confirmed. A detached squadron is confirmed. tached squadron is ordered from the Falkland Islands to Cape Colony.

The Boers hase retired towards Wakkettroom, and the colonial troops have taken the Basuto stronghold. The rebels suffered considerable loss.

It is now stated that the detached squadron is ordered from the Falkland Islands to Cape Colony.

The Boers hase retired towards Wakkettroom, and the colonial troops have taken the Basuto stronghold. The rebels suffered considerable loss.

It is now stated that the detached squadron is ordered from the Falkland Islands to Cape Colony.

The Boers hase retired towards at the hands of His Grace. When the prizes were all distributed, an address was read to the untiring zeal of his priests.

He need not speak of the priests in the city, they knew them, and they receive their rewards at the hands of His Grace. When the prizes were all distributed, an address was read to the His Grace by Miss B. Veriker in the name of the members of the Ladie's Teaching Society. At its conclusion His knew what they were. The same spirit ron ordered from the Falkland Islands to Cape Colony is intended to land a naval brigade to act in the Transvaal.

It is rumored that the British made two sorties from Pretoria, and were repulsed by the Boers.

The Boers of the city was to be found in those scattered throughout the whole Archdiocese. Surrounded with difficulties and trials, isolated as our missionary generously devoted their time and energy. priests are, months passing sometimes without their seeing one another, deprived of the pleasures of soc ety, they go through their work of laboring for God's Church with the true spirit of pastors of Christ's flock. He could safely say that never had civil marriages, which means that only such marriages should be valid which had been celebrated before a Government retween them and himself had oftentimes bishop more devoted priests than he had,

that though they had overrated in their kind expression of good feeling his abilities and his merits, they had not overated bis desire to promote the interests of religion. He was going to kneel at the feet of the Holy Father, and he would cumstances it is now proposed to eliminate the contrary of their flock, to save expense, preference with their blessing. Under cumstances it is now proposed to eliminate of the deep debt of gratitude to the gentlemen of this cannot instead of compulsory. It to posed that priests should be empressed to the though they had overrated in their most flourishing condition. The attendance was larger than it ever had been before, and he priests flourishing condition. The attendance was larger than it ever had been before, and he felt gratified to be able to state that the labors of the Society were already crowned with every possible success, and that the congregation of St. M ry's owed a deep debt of gratitude to the gentlemen of this cannot find to bear witness to the Vicar of the Catholics of Halitax to the centre of Catholic unity; and he would beg His on the contrary, complain that the law ities and his merits, they had not over-

to his charge.

At the conclusion of the reply Sir
Edward Kenny stepped forward and requested a parting blessing. Simultaneously all those present knelt and His

Grace in a most feeling manner pro-nounced the Episcopal Benediction. The annual distribution of prizes to the members of St. 'Mary's Catechistical Society took place Thursday afternoon after Vespers, in the Cathedral, which was al-most filled with the friends and parents of the children. On the appearance of His Grace in the Sanctuary, a little boy (W. Maloney) advanced, and read an address, while a young lady presented him with a large and handsome boquet:

May it please Your Grace: There are many reasons why this day is one of joy to some of us; but there is one reason which makes us all feel happy, and that is because we are afforded an opportunity of again assuring Your Grace of our heartfelt gratitude to you for the lively interest you have always taken in any legitimate movement having for its object the advancement of Catholic education in our city.

Our thanks are due to you in an especial manner for the many tokens of practical sympathy which the Society, whose pupils we are, have received from you. To repay, however inadequately, your marked generosity and kindness towards us, shall ever be our dearest desire.

We have heard with regret that you intend leaving us for a short time. Need we say that our prayers will be continually offered for your safe return? You carry with you our heartfelt affections, and we are sure those also of your numerous flock, amongst whom you have labored so long, so earnestly, and we may add, so successfully. Our anxiety for your return will perhaps be rendered less intense by the reflection that you leave behind you good and able priests who will in your absence, we are convinced, guard zealously and well the Church of God in

Begging your blessing on us and on the Catechistical Teaching Society of St. Mary's, we remain your Grace's affectionate and devoted children.

At the same time, and unexpected, the Rev. Canon Power was presented with the following address and a costly set of furs, by Messrs. Devine and Kearns, on behalf of the teachers of the society, in recognition of his services and labors in

animously expres our appreciation of your kindness, geniality, and hearty cooperation with us in the great work of the religious instruction of the Catholic youth. We must say that we feel it not a burthen, but a duty of love and consolation, to act as teachers under your fath. erly direction, urged on by your good example, your paternal advice, your untiring zeal for the advancement of Catholic youth in the knowledge of their holy religion. We have learned to look upon our work as a work of love, as the work of God, as the highest and most impo tant work to which the human mind can be devoted, as a work to the faithful discharge of which, God in his goodness has promised an exceedingly great reward. To the esteem and regard in which you, as a faithful priest and steadfast friend are held by the whole Catholic community of Halifax, we, the teachers of St. Mary's (). T. S., under your direction, add our special quota of praise and gratitude.

We come before you, then, to express the part of the Catholics of Halifax manifested. He saw himself surrounded, on festation of that esteem, to ask you to the present occasion, by members of the oldest, most respectable and most thoroughly Catholic families of this city, its little of the accompanying present. We ask you to accept it, not for the sake of thoroughly Catholic families of this city, its little of the accompanying present. We willingness and earnest readiness to con tinue to co-operate with you in the noble work of religious Catechistical instruction, pay him a last tribute of respect and affection previous to his departure.

His Grace said that he came here a young man, forty years ago, and during that period his li e as a priest and prelate as the faithful confidant of our beloved as the faithful confidant of our beloved. Archbishop, as the zealous priest in whom the people have the fullest confidence, and as the beloved President of our teaching Society.

J. F. DEVINE, V. Vres. (Signed) WM. KEARNS, Sec. His Grace then replied to the address

presented to him by the children. He thanked the children for the compliments they paid him, and for the spirit of devotedness to him, which ever line of Grace made a very touching reply, in which he returned his sincere gratitude to

He knew that God above would reward them as they deserved, for He had prom-ised that they who instruct many to just-ice should shine like stars for all eternity. When His Grace concluded his remarks, the Very Rev. Canon Power replied to the address presented him by the Teachers. He said he was taken completely by surprise—he did not know that the presentation was to form part of the day's proceedings, and he desired to express his sincere gratitude to the gentlemen who so kindly remembered him on this occasion. say, by the registrar. The law was especially intended to disturb and vex the Catholic populations of the country missions. Churches had been successful in his wrok been erected and priests appointed to it was owing to the hearty and generous wery reverse. Not one Catholic couple missions wherever means of support could be found.

He again thanked the gentlemen for their beautiful address, and assured them the Church looks upon, of course, as quite that though they had overrated in their least own to the nearly and generous to whose generous exertions was due the perfection which the Society had attained. The Sunday School was at present in a most flourishing condition. The attendance that though they had overrated in their least of the nearly and generous to whose generous exertions was due the perfection which the Society had attained. The Sunday School was at present in a most flourishing condition. The attendance that the state of the nearly and generous are not at the state of the nearly and generous conditions. an idle ceremony. The Protestant parsons, kind expression of good feeling his abil- was larger than it ever had been before, has taken the bread out of their mouths, rated bis desire to promote the interests | that the labors of the Society were already

Holiness to bless him and those committed gentlemen for the undeserved compliments they paid him and for the very beautiful present which accompanied their address. He hoped God would bestow upon them the grace of perserverance in their good work, and he was confident that a great and glorious reward was in store for them in the future life.

His Grace concluded the celebration, giving all present his solemn benediction.

Kind words are the music of the world. They have a power which seems to be beyond natural causes, as if they were some angel's song, which had lost its way, and come on earth, and sang on undyingly, smiting the hearts of men with sweetest wounds, and putting for the while an angel's nature into us-Faber.

#### BUSINESS ITEMS

N. Wilson & Co. are offering specialties in some lines of gent's furnishings in this issue. Every announcement they make is genuine. They always mean what they sav. Everything a young man wants to wear in all seasons of the year can be found in abundance at this extensive establishment. The goods are choice, the variety is large, the prices are very low, and satis-

faction guaranteed.

For the best photos made in the city go to EDY Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspertouts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

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JUST RECEIVED .- New Valencia, Sultana and layer raisins, new currants and figs, this season's canned tomatoes and peaches, fine wines and liquors, Carling's and Labatt's ales and porter, Guiness and Dublin stout, sugars of all grades very low. Alexander Wilson, successor to Wilson & Cruickshank, 353 Richmond street. NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST.

THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit

the present competition. Give them a call. Special Notice.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. 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 machines on sale.

Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries.—A. Mountjoy, City Hall.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 1Ith, Clara, only child of Mr. George and Katie Dalton, late of London.

#### COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. London, Ont., Jan. 17, 1881.

Wheat, Winter # 100 lbs ...\$1 80 to 1 82 Peas ...... Barley. .... Barley
Rye
Buckwheat
Beans
FLOUR AND FEED.
Fall Wheat Flour
Fall Wheat Flour
Spring Flour
Buckwheat Flour
Graham Flour
Cracked Wheat
2
Cornmeal
Bran, per ton
Shorts, # 4
Oatmeal, # cwt...

Lard, # tb...

Buckwheat
PRODUCE. 0 80 to 1 00 1 10 to 1 25 1 50 to 2 00

Eggs, Store Lots, & doz.
Farmers'
Butter, Crock.
Rolls
Cheese, Dairy, & b. Lamb, & tb. ........... Beef, pr tb & qtr...... Beef, pr to \$\psi\$ qtr.
Geese, each
Furkeys, each
Dried Apples \$\psi\$ tb.
Onions, \$\psi\$ bhl.
Hay, \$\psi\$ ona
Live Hogs, \$\psi\$ cwt.
Dressed Hogs.
Chickens, \$\psi\$ pair.
Ducks Chickens, ₱ pair 0 25 to 0 50 Ducks 0 30 to 0 50 Ducks 0 30 to 0 50 Turnips ₱ bush 0 20 to 0 25 Carrots 0 15 to 0 30 Apples, ₱ bag 33 to Potatoes bag 0 65 to 0 80 Tallow. rendered 0 5½ to 0 06 Wool, SKINS AND HIDES. Wool, " 0 25 to 0 27

SKINS AND HIDES. 0 75 to 1 25
Calfskins, green, # th 0 10 to 0 11

" dry " 0 15 to 0 17

Hides, green, " 0 08 to 0 09

" dry " 0 07½ to 0 7½

### THE ONTARIO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of this Company will be held at the Company's Rooms, Victoria Buildings, Richmond street, City of London, On Wednesday, January 26th, 1881, at 1 P. M., when the Report of the past year will be submitted, and the election of Direc-tors for the ensuing year proceeded with.

John Smith, Sec. and Treas London, Jan. 12, 1881. 119.2w

PROVERBS. PROVERBS. \$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not help For sinking spells, its, dizziness, palpitation and low spirts, rely on Hop Bitor cure.

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cures continually
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cheeks and sweetest
breath in Hop Bitters." Read of, procure, and use Hop Bitters, you will be strong, healthy and happy.

"Ladles, do you healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters." ters."
Kidney and Uri The greatest appeizer, stomach, and
iver regulator -Hop
Bitters.
Clergymen, Lawrers, Editors, Bankrs, and Ludies need
top Bitters daily. Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers, and Ludles need
Hop Bitters daily.
Hop Bitters has
restored to sobriety
and health, perfect
wrecks from intempropage.

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Reductions Tremendous in clothing, over coats, and suits, flanuels—grey, scarlet and white at a great sacrifice, all this month of January.

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1881.

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At greatly reduced prices, in order to prepare for a large stock of STAPLE GOODS

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