Dundas

er in advance.

The Catholic Record.



"Christianus mini nomen est, Catholicus vero cognomen."—"Christian is my name, but Catholic my surname."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 1.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY MARCH 14, 1879.

NO. 24

N. WILSON

IMPORTERS OF FINE

WOOLLENS.

BEST GOODS, MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS,

LOW PRICES.

CARD.

Bothwell, January 25th, 1879. DEAR SIR,—I have lately built two brick churches in my parish, viz.: one at Wardsville and one at Alvinston, and have yet another to build in Bothwell next summer, otherwise His Lordship the Bishop of London has declared his intention to interdict the present building on the first of March unless operations are commenced by that date.

commenced by that date.

In Bothwell there are only 32 families, in Wards-

THE ZULU MASSACRE.

THE DISASTER OF ISANDULA-A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

DEAD ZULUS CAST ON THE BRITISH BAYO. duty. NETS.

From the London Daily News.

From the London Daily News.

The following detailed account of the terrible disaster at Isandula is telegraphed from Madiera:—
"The day before the action took place Colonel Glyn, in command of the third column, acting under the direct orders of Lord Chelmsford, sent away the advance guard under the command of Major Darthall, composed of a detachment of carbineers, the Natal mounted police, Lonsdale's native contingent and others. This advance guard sent to say it was engagad with the Zulus. Lord Chelmsford himself with Colonel Glyn pushed forward the main force, consisting of seven companies of the 2-24th, under Lieutenant Colonel Degacher, Lonsdale's native contingent, under Major Black, 2-24th and other troops, leaving behind as rear guard five companies of the 1-24th, under Lieutenant Colonel Pulleine, one company of 2-24th, under Lieutenant Pope, and a portion of the First regiment of the Natal native contingent, under Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford, with the following cavalry:—About thirty and carbineers, the Buffalo Border Guard, and about twenty-five Newcastle mounted riflemen. In addition Colonel Durnford had Sikali's Horse and to guns, under Captain Russel, Royal Artillery. There were a few artillerymen. The Army Hospital Corps, the Commissariat, with a column of Lord Chelmsford's, moved forward on the evening of the 21st or the morning of the 22nd. The rear guard had finished its usual morning march and out-A stream for the relation is the content of the con

circulation of your paper in this diocese. I willingly grant it, and earnestly hope that your enterprise will meet with the hearty encouragement of the priests and people of this diocese. Your paper is well written, and contains a great amount of Catholic news, and what is still better, it breathes a truly Catholic spirit; so desireable in these days when rebellion against Ecclesiastical Authority is so rampant. I am glad that you are free from all political parties, and therefore in a position to approve of wise legislation and to condemn the

THE ROBRORS OF THE SCANC.

All that are left of the Twenty-fourth Regiment are captured by the content of the c approve of wise legislation and to condemn the

lated, mules stabbed, while lying thick upon the ground in clumps were the bodies of white men, with only their boots and shirts on, or perhaps an old pair of trousers, or part or their coats, with just enough showing to indicate to which branch they belonged. In many cases they lay with sixty or seventy rounds of empty cartridges alongside them, showing that they had only died after doing their duty.

THE COMING ROYAL MARRI
AGE.

TWO HORSES INSTANTLY KILLED—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Kerwood, Ont., March 8.—A serious accident occurred to a farmer here, paged Charles Pratt, this

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

AMUSING VAGARIES OF THE PRISONER.

Naples, March 7.—In Passanante's trial, yesterday, Passanante made repeated efforts to divert the course of the trial into a discussion of the principles he professes. Once, when called to order, he excited great amusement by declaring that if he was not allowed to speak he might as well go away. To-day the counsel of the prisoner asked that the trial proceed in the absence of the prisoner, as he was overcome by the excitement of yesterday's proceedings. The request was refused, the accused appeared weeping and endeavoring to screen himself from the public. After hearing the testimony and report of medical examiners, showing that Passanante was sane, and the speeches of the counsel the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was condemned to death.

GREAT DAM BURST IN HUNGARY.

SEVERAL VILLAGES SWEFT AWAY, AND

London, March 11.—The Princess Louisa Magaret, accompanied by her father and mother the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles, arrived at Sheerness

this morning.

London, March 11.—The Duke of Connaught and PASSANANTE CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO DEATH.

TENCED TO DEATH.

TENCED TO DEATH.

TENCED TO DEATH.

THE PREPARATION AT WINDSOR CASTLE. The suite of rooms assigned to the Princess Margaretha are in the Augusta Tower (Windsor Castle), adjoining that of H. R. H. the Princess Beatrice. The rooms were occupied by the Princess Louise on the eve of her nuptials, and are alike gorgeous and tasteful. The hangings are of green and gold brocade, relieved with white. The windows, have elaborate Swiss lace curtains, and in the sleeping department the bed-curtains and coverlet are of the same beautiful material. The suite of the bride are to be lodged in the Lancaster and Edward the Sixth's Towers. An approximate idea of the number of guests extraction of the New England Journal of Education of the 23rd Jan., 1879, contains some remarks relative to Roman Catholic Separate Schools in Ontario, which admits of a slight revision, and, in one or two particulars, of a hittle modification. The Journal says:—"Individual Roman Catholics in Ontario, whose consciences are very tender, thave in the Province in their corporate capacity, have any rights whatever in Ontario that they do not possess

Kerwood, Ont., March S.—A serious accident occured to a farmer here, named Charles Pratt, this morning in the woods. A tree fell on him, injuring him seriously, and killing two horses he was holding. The horses belonged to a neighboring farmer, Thomas Ellis, who miraculously escaped unhurt.

the THE "NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF EDUCATION" AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

in Ontario, whose consciences are very tender, 'have rights' so called, but we deny that the Catholics of the Province in their corporate capacity, have any rights whatever in Ontario that they do not possess in the Republic."

London, March 10.—The race between Ross and Emmett, for £100 aside, took place to-day over the Thames Championship Course, from Putney to Mortlake, and resulted in a victory for Ross. Emmett led until he reached a point about fifty yards below Hammersmith Bridge, when Ross overtook him, and drew away, winning the race easily by about 8 or 10 lengths.

FRIDAY, M

HOU

He Knows.

WHO IS THE AUTHOR OF THIS POEM?

Iknow not what will befall me; God hangs a mist o'er And o'er each step of my onward path He makes new scenes to rise; And every joy He sends me comes as a sweet and glad surprise.

I see not a step before me, as I tread the days of the But the past is still in God's keeping, the future His merey shall clear; And what looks dark in the distance, may brighten as I draw near.

For perhaps the dreadful future has less bitterness than I think; Think;
The Lord may sweeten the water before I stoop to drink,
Or, if Marah must be Marah, [He], will [stand beside its brink.

It may be there is waiting for the coming of my feet, Some gift of such rare blessedness, some joy so strange-ly sweet, That my lips can only [tremble] with the thanks I can-not speak.

O, restful blissful ignorance! 'Tis blessed not to know It keeps me quiet in those arms which will not let me And hushes my soul to rest on the bosom which love me so.

So I go on not knowing; I would not if I might; I would rather walk on in the dark with God, than go alone in the light: I would rather walk with Him_by_faith, than walk alone by sight. My heart shrinks back from trials which the future may disclose
Yet I never had a sorrow but what the dear Lord chose;
So I send the coming tears back with the whispered
words,—"He knows."

FABIOLA:

THE CHURCH OF THE CATACOMBS

BY HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN.

But a merciful Father knows how to blend our joys and sorrows, and sends us the latter when He has best prepared us for them. In that warm embrace which we have mentioned, she for the first time noticed the shortened breath, and heaving chest of her dear sister. She would not dwell upon it in her thoughts, but sent to beg Dionysius to come on the morrow. That evening they all kept their Easter banquet together, and Fabiola felt happy to preside at Miriam's side over a table, at which reclined or sat her own converted slaves, and which reclined or sat her own converted slaves, and those of Agnes's household, all of whom she had re-She never remembered having enjoyed so

delightful a supper.

Early next morning, Miriam called Fabiola to her side, and with a fond, caressing manner, which she had never before displayed, said to her:

"My dear sister, what will you do, when I have left rear?"

Poor Fabiola was overpowered with grief. "Are you then going to leave ! I had hoped we should live for ever as sisters together. But if you wish to leave Rome, may I not accompany you, at least to nurse you, to serve you?"

Miriam smiled, but a tear was in her eye, as taking her sister's hand, she pointed up towards heaven Fabiola understood her, and said: "O, no, no, dear Fabiola understood her, and said: "O, no, no, dearest sister. Pray to God, who will refuse you nothing, that I may not lose you. It is selfish, I know; but what can I do without you? And now too, that I have learnt how much they who reign with Christ can do for us by intercession, I will pray to Agnes* and Sebastian, to interpose for me, and avert so great a calamity. avert so great a calamity.

ert so great a caiannuy.

"Agnæ sepulchrum est Romulca in domo, Fortis puellæ, martyris inclitæ.
Conspectu in jøso condita turrium Servat salutem virgo Quiritum:
Necnon et ipsos protegit advenas,
Puro ac fideli pectore supplicæs."
Purdentit

The tomb of Agnes graces Rot A maiden brave, a martyr great, testing in sight of bastloned gate, from harm the virgin shields her home; For to the stranger help denies, f sought with pure and faithful sighs."

"Do get well: I am sure there is nothin "Do get well: I am sure there is nothing serious in the matter; the warm weather, and the genial climate of Campania will soon restore you. We will sit together by the spring, and talk over better things than philosophy.

Miriam shook her head, not mournfully, but

cheerfully, as she replied :

"Do not flatter yourself, dearest; God has spared me till I should see this happy day. But His hand is on me now for death, as it has been hitherto for life; and I hail it with joy. I know too well the number of my days."
"Oh! let it not be so soon!" sobbed out Fabiola.

"Not while you have on your white garment, dear sister," answered Miriam. "I know you would wish to mourn for me; but I would not rob you of one hour of your mystic whiteness."

Dionysius came, and saw a great change in his patient, whom he had not visited for some time. It

patient, whom he had not visited for some time. It was as he had feared it might be. The insidious point of the dagger had curied round the bone, and injured the pleura; and phythisis had rapidly set in. He confirmed Miriam's most serious anticipations.

Fabiola went to pray for resignation at the sepultars of Agress, she prayed long, and fervently, and

chre of Agnes; she prayed long and fervently, and with many tears, then returned. "she said with firmness, "God's will be done. I am ready to resign even you to Him. Now, tell me, I entreat you, what would you have

me do, after you are taken from me?" Miriam looked up to heaven, and answered, "Lay my body at the feet of Agnes, and remain to watch over us, to pray to her, and for me; until a stranger shall arrive from the East, the bearer of good tid-

on the Sunday following, "Sunday of the white garments," Dionysius celebrated, by special permission, the sacred mysteries in Miriam's room, and administered to her the most holy Communion, as a company of the most holy Communion, as we know her viaticum. This private celebration, as we know from St. Augustine and others, was not a rare privilege. (St. Ambrose said Mass in the house of a lady beyond the Tiber.) Afterwards, he anointed her with oil, accompanied by prayer, the last Sacra

ment which the Church bestow Fabiola and the household who had attended these solemn rites, with tears and prayers, now descended into the crypt, and after the divine offices returned

into the crypt, and arter that the training to Miriam in their darker raiment.

"The hour is come," said she, taking Fabiola's hand.

"Forgive me, if 1 have been wanting in duty to you, and in good example."

This was more than Fabiola could stand, and she

This was more than Fabioia could stand, and she burst into tears. Miriam soothed her, and said, "Put to my lips the sign of salvation when I can speak no more; and, good Dionysius, remember me at God's altar when I am departed."

He prayed at her side, and she replied, till at length her voice failed her. But her lips moved, length her voice failed her. But her lips moved, and she pressed them on the cross presented to her. She looked serene and joyful, till at length raising her hand to her forehead, then bringing it to he breast, it fell dead there, in making the saving sign. A smile passed over her face, and she expired, as thousands of Christ's children have expired since,

thousands of Christ's children have expired since,
Fabiola mourned much over her; but this time
she mourned as they do who have hope.

(Paulinus, in his Life, tom. ii. Oper. ed. Bened.)
St. Augustine mentions a priest's saying Mass in a
house supposed to be infested with evil spirits. De
Giv. D. lib. xxii. c. 8.

PART THIRD.

VICTORY.

CHAPTER II.

THE STRANGER FROM THE EAST. We appear to ourselves to be walking in solitude One by one, those whose words and actions, and even thoughts, have hitherto accompanied and suseven thoughts, have dropped off, and the prospect around looks very dreary. But is all this unnatural? We looks very dreary. But is all this unnatural? We have been describing not an ordinary period of peace and every-day life, but one of warfare, strife, and battle. Is it unnatural that the bravest, the most heroic, should have fallen thick around us? We have been reviving the memory of the cruellest persecution which the Church ever suffered, when it was proposed to erect a column bearing the inon that the Christian name had been extin guished. Is it strange that the holiest and purest should have been the earliest to be crowned?

should have been the earliest to be crowned?

And yet the Church of Christ has still to sustain many years of sharper persecution than we have described. A succession of tyrants and oppressors kept up the fearful war unon her, without intermission, in one part of the world or another for twenty years, even after Constantine had checked it wherever his power reached. Dioclesian, Galerius, Maximinus, and Licinius in the Eeast, Maximian and Maxentius in the West, allowed no rest to the Christians under their several dominions. Like one of those rolling storms which go over half the world, visiting various countries with their ravaging energy, while their gloomy forboding or sullen wake

world, visiting various countries with their ravaging energy, while their gloomy forboding or sullen wake simultaneously overshadow them all, so did this persecution wreak its fury first on one country, then on another, destroying every thing Christian, passing from Italy to Africa, from Upper Asia to Palestine, Egypt, and then back to Armenia, while it left no place in actual peace, but hung like a blighting storm-cloud over the entire empire.

And yet the Church increased, prospered, and defied this world of sin. Pontiff stepped after Pontiff at once upon the footstool of the papal throne and upon the scaffold; councils were held in the dark halls of the catacombs; bishops came to Rome, at risk of their lives, to consult the successor of St. Peter; letters were exchanged between Churches far distant and the supreme Ruler of Christendom, and between different Churches, full of sympathy, encouragement and affection; bishop succeeded bishop couragement and affection; bishop succeeded bishop in his see, and ordained priests and other minister to the place of the fallen, and be a mark set upon the bulwarks of the city for the enemy's aim; and the work of Christ's imperishable kingdom went on without interruption and without fear of extinction.

Indeed it was in the midst of all these alarms and onflicts, that the foundations were being laid of a nighty system, destined to produce stupendous effects in after ages. The persecution drove many rom the cities, into the deserts, of Egypt, where from the cities, into the deserts, of Egypt, where the monastic state grew up, so as to make "the wilderness rejoice and flourish like the lily, bud forth and blossom, and rejoice with joy and praise." (Isaiah xxxv. 1 2.) And so, when Dioclesian had been degraded from the purple, and had died a peevish destitute old man, and Galdrius had been eaten up alive by ulcers and worms and had acknowledged, by public edict, the failure of his attempts, and Maximiam Herculeus had strangled himself, and Maxentius had perished in the Tiber, and Maximinus had expired amidst tortures inflicted and Maximinus had expired amidst tortures inflicted by Divine justice equal to any he had inflicted on Christians, his very eyes having started from their sockets, and Licinus had been put to death by Constantine; the spouse of Christ, whom they had all conspired to destroy, stood young and blooming as ever, about to enter into her great career of university.

sal diffusion and rule. It was in the year 313 that Constantine, having It was in the year 313 that Constantine, having defeated Maxentius, gave full liberty to the Church. Even if ancient writers had not described it, we may imagine the joy and gratitude of the poor Christians on this great change. It was like the coming forth, and tearful though happy greeting, of the inhabitants of a city decimated by plague, when proclamation has gone forth that the infection has ceased. For here, after ten years of separation and concealment, when families could scarcely meet in the cemeteries nearest to them, many did not in the cemeteries nearest to them, many did not know who among friends or kinsfolk had fallen victims, or who might yet survive. Timid at first, and then more courageous, they ventured forth; soon the places of old assembly, which children born on the last ten years had not seen, were cleansed, or repaired, refitted and reconciled (The ceremony ployed after desecration), and opened to public, and now fearless, worship.

Constantine also ordered all property, public or

private, belonging to Christians and confiscated, to be restored; but with the wise provision that the actual holders should be indemnified by the imperactual holders should be indemnined by the haper-ial treasury. (Euseb. H. E. lib. x. c. 5.) The Church was soon in motion to bring out all the resources of er beautiful forms and institutions; and either the existing basilicas were converted to her uses, es were built on the most cherished spots of Rome

Let not the reader fear that we are going to lead him forward into a long history. This will belong to some one better qualified, for the task of unfold-ing the grandeur and charms of free and unfettered Ing the grandeur and charms of ree and intercered Christianity. We have only to show the land of promise from above, spread like an inviting para-dise before our feet; we are not the Josue that must lead others in. The little that we have to add in lead others in. The little that we have to add in this brief third part of our humble book, is barely

what is necessary for its completion.

We will then suppose ourselves arrived at the year 318, fifteen years after our last scene of death. and permanent laws have given security to the Christian religion, and the Church is like more fully establishing her organisation. Many who on the return of peace had hung down ther heads, having by some act of weak condescension escaped death, had by this time expiated their fall penance; and now and then an aged stranger uld be saluted reverently by the passers-by, when they saw that his right eye had been burnt out, or his hand mutilated; or when his halting gait showed that the tendons of the knee had been severed, in that the tendons of the knee had been severed, in the late persecution, for Christ's sake. (In the East, some governors wearied with wholesale murders, adopted this more merciful way of treating Christ-ians towards the end of the persecution. See Euse-

If at this period our friendly reader will follow us out of the Nometan gate, to the valley with which he is already acquainted, he will find sad havoor among the beautiful trees and flower-beds of Fabiamong the beautiful trees and no large vides will a. Scaffold-poles are standing up in place of the first; bricks, marbles, and columns lie upon the latter. Constantia, the daughter of Constantine, had prayed at St. Agnes's tomb, when not yet a Christian, to beg the cure of a virulent ulcer, had Christian, to begine chief of a vision, and completely cured. Being now baptised, she was repaying her debt of gratitude, by building over her tomb her beautiful basilica. Still the faithful had access to the crypt in which she was buried; and great was the course of pilgrims, that came from all parts of the

One afternoon, when Fabiola returned from the city to her villa, after spending the day in attending to the sick, in an hospital established in her own house, the fossor, who had charge of the cemetery,

words of Miriam, eagerly asked, "Where is he?"

"He is gone again," was the reply.
The lady's countenance fell. "But how," she

The lady's countenance fell. "But how," she asked again, "do you know it was he?" The excavator replied:

"In the course of the morning I noticed, among the crowd, a man not yet fifty, but worn by mortification and sorrow, to premature old age. His hair was nearly grey, as was his long beard. His dress was eastern, and he wore the cloak which the monks from that country usually do. when he came before the tomb of Agnes, he flung himself upon the pavement with such a passion of tears, such groans, such sobs, as moved all around to compassion. Many approached him, and whispered, 'Brother, thou art in great distress; weep not so, the saint is merciful.' Others said to him, 'We will all pray for thee, fear not.' (This scene is described from reality.) But he seemed to be beyond comfort. I thought to myself, surely in the presence of so thought to myself, surely in the presence of so gentle and kind a saint, none ought to be thus disonsolate or heart-broken, except only one man."
"Go on, go on," broke in Fabiola; "what did he

"After a long time," continued the fossor, "h arose, and drawing from his besom a most beautiful and sparkling ring, he laid it on her tomb. I thought I had seen it before, many years ago."

"And then ?" "Turning round he saw me, and recognised my "Turning round he saw me, and recognised my dress. He approached me, and I could feel him trembling, as, without looking in my face, he timidly asked me, 'Brother, knowest thou if there lie buried any where here about a maiden from Syria, called Miriam?' I pointed silently to the tomb. After a pause of great pain to himself, so agitated now that his voice faltered, he asked me again, 'Knowest thou, brother, of what she died?' 'Of consumption,' I replied. 'Thank God!' he ejaculated, with the sigh of relieved anguish, and fell prostrate on the ground. Here too he moaned and cried for more than an hour, then approaching the tomb, affectionately kissed its cover, and retired."

"It is he, Torquatus, it is he!" warmly exclaimed
Fabiola: "why did you not detain him?"

"I durst not, lady; after I had once seen his face, I had not courage to meet his eye But I am sure he will return again; for he went towards the city."

"He must be found," concluded Fabiola. "Dear Miriam, thou hadst, then, this consoling foresight in death!"

THE STRANGER IN ROME.

Early next morning, the pilgrim was passing through the Forum, when he saw a group of persons gathered round one whom they were evidently teaz-ing. He would have paid but little attention to such a scene in a public thoroughfare, had not his ear caught a name familiar to it. He therefore drew nigh. In the centre was a man, younger than him-self; but if he looked older than he was, from being wan and attenuated, the other did so much more wan and attenuated, the other and so match more from being the very contrary. He was bald and bloated, with a face swelled, and red, and covered with blotches and boils. A drunken cunning swam in his eye, and his gait and tone were those of a man habitually intoxicated. His clothes were dirty,

man nastruary intoxicated. Its colines were divey, and his whole person neglected.

"Ay, ay, Corvinus," one youth was saying to him, "won't you get your deserts, now? Have you not heard that Constantine is coming this year to Rome, and don't you think the Christians will have "Not they," answered the man we have described,

"they have not the pluck for it. I remember we feared it, when Constantine published his first edict, after the death of Maxentius, about liberty for the Christians, but next year he put us out of fear, by declaring all religions to be equally permitted."

(Eusebius, uli sup.)

"That is all very well," interposed another, determined further to plague him, "as a general rule; but is it not supposed that he is going to look up those who took an active part in the late persecution, and have the lex talionis (The law of retaliation, such as was prescribed, also in the Mosaic law, "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," &c.) executed on them; stripe for stripe, burning for burning, and wild beast for wild beast?"

"Who says so?" asked Corvinus, turning pale.

"Why, it would surely be very natural," said

"And very just," added another "And very just," added another
"Oh, never mind," said Corvinus, "they will always let one off for turning Christian. And, I am sure, I would turn any thing, rather than stand—"
"Where Pancratius stood," interposed a third,

'Hold your tongue," broke out the drunkard, with a tone of positive rage. "Mention his name again, if you dare!" And he raised his fist, and gain, it you dare: And the raised his list, and ooked furiously at the speaker.
"Ay, because he told you how you were to die,"

Ay, because he told you how you were dode, shouled the youngster, running away. "Heigh! Heigh! a panther here for Corvinus!"
All ran away before the human beast, now lashed into furly, more than they would have done from the wild one of the desert. He cursed them, and

the wind one of the desert. The clusted them, and threw stones after them.

The pilgrim, from a short distance, watched the close of the scene, then went on. Corvinus moved slower along the same road, that which led towards the control of Roads. the Lateran basilica now the Cathedral of Rome une Lateran oashica, how the Cathedral of Rome. Suddenly a sharp growl was heard, and with it a piercing shriek. As they were passing by the Coliseum, near the dens of the wild beasts, which were prepared for combats among themselves, on occasion of the emperor's visit, Corvinus, impelled by the morbid enriosity natural to persons who consider morbid curiosity natural to persons who consider themselves victims of some fatality, connected with particular object, approached the cage in which a a particular object, approached the eage in which a splendid panther was kept. He went close to the bars, and provoked the animal, by gestures and words, saying: "Very likely, indeed; that you are to be the death of me! You are very safe in your len." In that instant, the enraged animal made a spring at him, and through the wide bars of the den, caught his neck and throat in its fangs, and inflicted

The wretched man was picked up, and carried to his lodgings, not far off. The stranger followed him, and found them mean, dirty, and uncomfortable in the extreme; with only an old and decrepit slave, apparently as sottish as his master, to attend him. The stranger sent him out to procure a surgeon, who was long in coming; and, in the meantime, did us best to staunch the blood.

Ins best to stannen the blood.

While he was so occupied, Corvinus fixed his eyes upon him with a look of one delirious, or demented.

"Do you know me?" asked the pilgrim, sooth-

ingly. "Know you? No-yes. Let me see-Ha! the "Know you? No—yes. Let me see—Ha! the fox! my fox! Do you remember our hunting together those hateful Christians. Where have you been all the time? How many of them have you caught?" And he laughed outrageously.
"Peace, peace, Corvinus," replied the other.
"You must be very quiet, or there is no hope for you. Besides, I do not wish you to allude to those times; for I am myself now a Christian."
"You a Christian?" brake out Corvinus savagely.

"You a Christian?" broke out Corvinus savagely.
'You who had shed more of their best blood than any man? Have you been forgiven for all this? have you slept quietly upon it? Have no furies lashed you at night? no phantoms haunted you? no viper sucked your heart? If so, tell me how you have got rid of them all, that I may do the same.

If not, they will come, they will come! Vengeance and fury! why should they not have tormented you as much as me

known to you, as soon as the physician has seen you, for he is approaching."

The doctor saw him, dressed the wound, but gave

The doctor saw him, dressed the wound, but gave little hope of recovery, especially in a patient whose very blood was tainted by intemperance.

The stranger now resumed his seat beside him, and spoke of the mercy of God, and His readiness to forgive the worst of sinners; whereof he himself was a living proof. The unhappy man seemed to be in a sort of stupor; if he listened, not comprehending what was said. At length his kind instructor, having expounded to him the fundamental mytor, having expounded to him the fundamental my-steries of Christianity, in hope, rather than certainty,

of being attended to, went on to say,

"And now, Corvinus, you will ask me, how is
forgiveness to be applied to one who believes all
this? It is by Baptism, by being born again of
water and the Holy Ghost." "What?" exclaimed the sick man loathingly.
"By being washed in the laver of regenerating

He was interrupted by a convulsive growl rather

than a moan. "Water! water! no water for me! Take it away." And a strong spasm seized the patient's throat. patient's throat.

His attendent was alarmed, but sought to calm him. "Think not," he said, "that you are to be taken hence in your present fever, and to be plunged into water" (the sick man shuddered and moaned); "in clinical baptism, (Clinical baptism, or that

of persons confined to their beds, was administered of persons confined to their beds, was administered by pouring or sprinkling the water on the head. See Bingham, book xi. c. 11.) a few drops suffice, not more than is in this pitcher." And he showed him the water in a small vessel. At the sight of it, the patient writhed and foamed at the mouth, and the patient writted and foamed at the mount, and
was shaken by a violent convulsion. The sounds
that proceeded from him, resembled a howl from a
wild beast, more than any utterance of human lips.
The pilgrim saw at once that hydrophobia, with

The pignin saw at once that hydrophobia, with all its horrible symptoms, had come upon the patient, from the bite of the enraged animal. It was with difficulty that he and the servant could hold him down at times. Occasionally he broke out into frightful paroxysms of blasphemous violence against God and man. And then, when this subsided, he would go on weaping these.

"I thought as much; good morning, sir. I shall be happy to accommodate you at any time, at as reasonable rates as my father Ephraim, now with Abraham. A great fool that for his pains, I must say, begging his pardon," he added, when the stranger was out of hearing.

With a decided step and a brighter countenance than he had yet displayed, he went straight to the villa on the Nometan way; and after again paying his devotions in the crypt, but with a lighter heart, he at once addressed the fossor, as if they had never

he at once addressed the fossor, as if they had never been parted: "Torquatus, can I speak with the Lady Fabiola?" "Certainly," answered the other; "come this

way."

Neither alluded, as they went along, to old times, nor to the intermediate history of either. There seemed to be an understanding, instinctive to both, that all the past was to be obliterated before men, as they hoped it was before God. Fabiola had removined at home that and the preceding day, in as they hoped it was before God. Tabled and the mained at home that and the preceding day, in hopes of the stranger's return. She was scated in the garden close to a fountain, when Torquatus, pointing to her, retired.

pointing to her, retired.

She rose, as she saw the long-expected visitor approach, and an indescribable emotion thrilled through her, when she found herself standing in his

presence.

"Madam," he said, in a tone of deep humility and earnest simplicity, "I should never have presumed to present myself before you, had not an obligation of justice, as well as many of gratitude, ob-

"" or ontius," she replied,—"is this the name by which I must address you?" (he signified his assent) "you can have no obligations towards me, except that which our great Apostle charges on us, that we love one another." "I know you feel so. And therefore I would not

have pretended, unworthy as I am, to intrude upon you for any lower motive than one of strict duty. I know what gratitude I owe you for the kindness and affection lavished upon one now dearer to me than any sister can be on earth, and how you discharged towards her the offices of love which I had And thereby sent her to me," interposed Fabiola,

"to be my angel of life. Remember, Orontius, that Joseph was sold by his brethren, only that he might save his race."

"You are too good, indeed, towards one so worth-less," resumed the pilgrim; "but I will not thank you for your kindness to another who has repaid you so richly. Only this morning I have learnt your mercy to one who could have no claim upon you."

"I do not understand you," observed Fabiola. "Then I will tell you all plainly," rejoined Orontius. "I have now been for many years a member of one of those communities in Palestine, of men "Silence, Corvinus; I have suffered as you have.
But I have found the remedy, and will make it dividing their day, and even their night, between

singing the Divine praises, contemplation, and the labor of their hands. Severe penance for our past transgressions, fasting, mourning, and prayer form the great duty of our penitential state. Have you heard of such men here?"

"The fame of holy Paul and Anthony is as great in the West as in the East," replied the lady.

"It is with the greatest disciple of the latter that I have lived, supported by his great example, and the consolation he has given me. But one thought troubled me, and prevented my feelings complete assurance of safety, even after years of expiation. Before I left Rome I had contracted a heavy debt, which must have been accumulating at a frightful rate of interest, till it had reached an overwhelming amount. Yet it was an obligation deliberately conamount. Yet it was an obligation deliberately contracted, and not to be justly evaded. I was a poor tracted, and not to be justly evaded. I was a poor cenobite, (the religious who lived in community, or common life, were so called), barely living on the produce of the few palm-leaf mats that I could weave, and the scanty herbs that would grow in the sand. How could I discharge my obligations?

"Only one means remained. I could give myself up to my creditor as a slave, to labor for him and endurt his blows and scenario proceedings in

and endurt his blows and scornful reproaches in patience, or to be sold by him for my value, for I am yet strong. In either case, I should have had my Saviour's example to cheer and support me. At any rate, I should have given up all that I had—

At any rate, I should have given up all that I had—myself.

"I went this morning to the Forum, found my creditor's son, examined his accounts, and found that you had discharged my debt in full. I am, therefore, your bondsman, Lady Fabiola, instead of the Jew's." And he knelt humbly at her feet.

"Rise, rise," said Fabiola, turning away her weeping eyes. "You are no bondsman of mine, but a dear brother in our common Lord."

Then sitting down with him, she said: "Orontius, I have a great favour to ask from you. Give me some account of how you were brought to that life.

some account of how you were brought to that life, which you have so generously embraced." "I will obey you as briefly as possible. I fled, as you know, one sorrowful night from Rome, accom-panied by a man"—his voice choked him.

"I know, I know whom you mean,—Eurotas," interrupted Fabiola.

satisfies of it is not were to warded in the series of the

heart, for having spared me.
"That old man was Hilarion, a native of Gaza,

who, having spent many years with the holy Anwho, having spent many years with the holy Anthony in Egypt, had that year (A. D. 203), returned to establish the cenobitic and eremitical life in his own country, and had already collected several disciples. They lived in the caves hard by, and took their refection under the shade of those palms, and softened their dry food in the water of that fountain.

"Their kindness to me, their cheefful piety, their had been already and a saw the

holy lives, won on me as I recovered. I saw the religion which I had persecuted in a sublime form; and rapidly recalled to mind the instructions of my dear mother, and the example of my sister; so that yielding to grace, I bewailed my sins at the feet of God's minister, (confession of sins in private was made before baptism. See Bingham, Origines, b. xi. ch. viii. § 14), and received baptism on Easter-eve."

ch. viii. § 14), and received deploish of Laster-eve.

"Then we are doubly brethren, nay twin children
of the Church; for I was born to eternal life, also,
on that day. But what do you intend to do now?"

"Set out this evening on my return, I have accomplished the two objects of my journey. The
first was to cancel my debt; my second was to lay
an offering on the shrine of Agness. You will rean offering on the shrine of Agnes. You will remember," he added, smiling, "that your good father unintentionally deceived me into the idea, that she coveted the jewels I displayed. Fool that I was! But I resolved, after my conversion, that she should possess the best that remained; so brought it to her."

brought it to her."

"But have you means for your journey?" asked the lady, timidly.

"Abundant," he replied, "in the charity of the faithful. I have letters from the Bishop of Gaza,

laithful. I have letters from the Bishop of Gaza, which procure me everywhere sustenance and lodging; but I will accept from you a cup of water and a morsel of bread, in the name of a disciple."

They rose, and were advancing towards the house, when a woman rushed madly through the shrubs, and fell at their feet, exclaiming, "Oh, save me! dear mistress, save me! He is pursuing me, to kill me!"

Fabiola recognised, in the poor creature, he former slave Jubala; but her hair was grizzly and dishevelled, and her whole aspect bespoke abject misery. She asked whom she meant. "My husband," she replied; "long has he been

harsh and cruel, but to-day he is more brutal than usual. Oh, save me from him!"

"There is no danger here," replied the lady; "but I fear, Jubala, you are far from happy. I have not seen you for a long, long time." To be continued

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.—The 30th March will be the 50th anniversary of Catholic Emaninto squares, and Then take your a good-sized che squares than the pork to cov

FISH CHOWDE

next a layer of and salt. Above peat the order all exhausted; he ers. Pour on cover the kettle minutes before and pour on the genuine Ry CODFISH ON codfish, put th come to a boil, Turn into the

season with bu spoonful of flo let it boil for a on a platter. CODFISH BA odfish: let it s while; then bo and mix while with pepper, beaten, and d the napkin on to absorb the OYSTERS, I

bread, and bu put on the li and pepper, a let them boil STEWED OY ters; put the l pan, add half pepper, a teas on the stove, in a bowl; the oysters, say t out your wa your oysters big dish read of cream or

SAVORY B quarter, saw and boil it u bones; chop and season sage, to you in slices and SCRAMBI very fine; when hot.

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CHICKEN fine; then milk is bo flour, mak is well co ter the six stir all w hands, an low, half BAKED with salt little wa

> gravy wi manner Vegetand salt. fire; put of boilir dinner. Peas,

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We attempted but all failed, that we under-we were obliged crossed over to at Gaza. Very verybody shun-conscience told

conscience told y brow." ime, then went

ed, and nothing derable price in-ot why, Eurotas e up the odious a furious perse-first time in my

s, and refused to out of the gates; delightful spot s a narrow dell, by palm-trees; a g from a spring In this rock we olace seemed un-be heard but the

urotas addressed was come, he told dreadful resolunot survive the st both die; the odies, and no one resentatives. mall flasks of un-one, and swallow-

reproached him he replied that he ney were propor-s. I still refused, s. I still refused, ort of demoniacal e seized me with a nd, threw me on ents of the phial, my throat. faintly called for

faintly called for th a white beard, y lips. 'Where is r companion?' in-answered. 'He is ot by what fatality God with all my

a native of Gaza, with the holy An-

A. D. 303), returned emitical life in his

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in a sublime form; instructions of my f my sister; so that

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nam, Origines, b. XI. sm on Easter-eve." a, nay twin children to eternal life, also, intend to do now?"

return, I have ac-my journey. The y second was to lay gnes. You will re-, "that your good I me into the idea,

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g towards the house, through the shrubs, ng, "Oh, save me! pursuing me, to kill

poor creature, her nair was grizzly and peet bespoke abject meant. ; "long has he been is more brutal than

replied the lady; "but

n happy. I have not

.-The 30th March

y of Catholic Eman-

FISH CHOWDER.—Take a small piece of pork, cut into squares, and put it into the bottom of a kettle. Then take your fish (about three pounds will make a good-sized chowder), cut it into pieces (larger squares than the pork), lay enough of this on the pork to cover well, then a layer of potatoes, next a layer of Boston crackers split, on this pepper and salt. Above this put a layer of pork, and repeat the order given above until the materials are all exhausted; let the top layer be buttered crackers. Pour on boiling water until covered, and cover the kettle; keep boiling half an hour. Five minutes before dinner, dredge well with flour, and pour on a pint of milk, This will make the genuine Rye-beach fish chowder.

Copfish on Toast.—Take a bowl full of shredded

CODFISH ON TOAST.—Take a bowl full of shredded codfish, put this in cold water in a skillet. Let it codnsh, put this in cold water in a skinet. Let it come to a boil, then turn into a colander to drain. Turn into the skillet again with a little cold milk; season with butter and pepper, stir smooth a table-spoonful of flour with a little cold milk; add, and let it boil for a moment; turn this on to buttered toast on a platter.

CODFISH BALLS .- Pick fine one quart bowl of Codfish; let it simmer on the back of the stove a little while; then boil six good-sized potatoes, mash fine, and mix while hot with the fish thoroughly; season with pepper, salt, and butter; add three eggs, well beaten, and drop in not lard; serve in a napkin; lay the napkin on a platter, and the balls on the napkin to absorb the grease. to absorb the grease.

OYSTERS, FANCY ROAST.-Toast a few slices of bread, and butter them; lay them in a shallow dish; put on the liquor of the oysters to heat, add salt and pepper, and just before it boils add the oysters; let them boil up once, and pour over the bread.

let them boil up once, and pour over the bread.

Stewed Oysters.—Take one quart of liquor oysters; put the liquor (a teacupful for three) in a stew pan, add half as much more water, salt, a good bit of pepper, a teaspoonful of rolled cracker for each. Put on the stove, and let it boil; have your oysters ready in a bowl; the moment the liquor boils, pour in all your oysters, say ten for each person, or six will do. Now watch carefully, and as soon as it begins to boil take out your watch, count just thirty seconds, take your oysters from the stove. You will have your big dish ready, with one and a half tablespoonfuls of cream or milk for each person. Pour your stew on this, and serve immediately. Never boil an oyster in milk if your wish it to be good.

Savory Beef.—Take a shin of beef from the hind

SAVORY BEEF.-Take a shin of beef from the hind quarter, saw it into four pieces, put it into a pot, and boil it until the meat and gristle drops from the and boil it until the meat and gristle drops from the bones; chop the meat very fine, put it in a dish, and season it with a little salt, pepper, clove, and sage, to your taste; pour in the liquor, in which the meat was boiled, and place it away to harden. Cut in slices and eat cold.

SCRAMBLED Eggs WITH BEEF.—Dried beef chipped very fine; put butter and lard into a skillet, and, when hot, put in the beef; heat for a few minuts, stirring to prevent burning; break up some eggs into a bowl; season and stir in, and cook a few minutes.

How to Bake Eggs, etc.—Butter a clean, smooth saucepan, break as many eggs as will be needed into a saucer, one by one. If found good, slip it into the dish. No broken yolk allowed, nor must they crowd so as to risk breaking the yolk after put in. Put a small piece of butter on each, and sprinkle with pepper and salt. Set into a well-heated oven, and bake till the whites are set. If the oven is rightly heated, it will take but a few minutes, and is far more delicate than fried eggs.

EGGS A LA MODE.—Remove the skin from a dozen tomatoes, medium size, cut them up in a saucepan, add a little butter, pepper, and salt; when sufficiently boiled, beat up five or six eggs, and just before you serve, turn them into the saucepan with the tomato, and stir one way for two minutes, allowing them r six eggs, and just before yo time to be well done.

YEAST.—Take two good-sized potatoes, grate them raw. Add one-half teacup of white sugar, one teaspoon of salt, a little ginger. Pour over the mixture one half pint of boiling water, in which one tablespoonful of hops has been boiled. Save half a cup each time to start anew.

To Freshen Stale Bread -Pump on or pour water over the loaf until moistened through, put in a pan, set in the oven and bake until the moistened is sll absorbed.

ENGLISH TEA CAKE.—Take a light bread dough enough for a small loaf, mix with it one tablespoonful of lard, one of sugar, one large spoonful of currents; let rise again until very light, then bake; cut into round slices, and treat them, butter while hot into round slices and toast them; butter while hot.

STEAMED GRAHAM BREAD.—Two cups of graham flour, one egg, one tablespoonful melted butter, three-quarters of a cup of milk, one-half cup of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Steam and a half hours one and a half hours.

one and a nail hours.

Graham Breakfast Rolls.—Two pounds of potatoes, boiled and pressed through a colander, one pint of water, one-half of yeast; mix into a stiff dough, with graham flour, and let rise over night. In the morning mold into small cakes, and when light bake.

Graham Puffs.—One egg, one pint sweet might bake, one pint graham flour, and a pinch of salt; beat the egg thoroughly; add the milk, then the flour gradually; beat the whole mixture briskly with an egg-beater; pany into and iron grant and grant well graces and salt in the flour gradually; pour into east-iron gem pans, well greased and pip-ing hot; bake in very hot oven; this mixture is just sufficient for twelvegems.

CORN BREAD WITHOUT EGGS.—Two cups of corn meal, one cup of flour, two cups of milk, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

NOTES OF IRISH HISTORY.

Michael. Dwyer, an Insurgent leader in Wicklow, in 1798, was born in 1771. He held out for many months against the Government—at first with Holt, and afterwards with his own band. On the evening of Emmet's emeute, in 1803, he led 500 men to his assistance at Rathfarnham, but retired to the mountains without effecting anything. Eventually he gave himself up, and was transported to New South Wales, where, after undergoing some confinement, he was liberated, and received an appointment in the police. He died 1815. He is described as a handsome and intelligent man.

Fergus—from whom Carrickfergus derives its

FERGUS-from whom Carrickfergus derives its name—was one of the three brothers who headed the migration of the Irish to the Western Highlands of Scotland about the beginning of the sixth cen-tury. He was the second son of Erc, King of Dal-riada, and, with his brothers Lorn and Angus, sailed to Scotland. Fergus took possession of Cantyre, Lorn of the district which bears his name, and Angus colonized Islay. Fergus died in 506.

SAINT COLUMBANUS was born about the year A. Saint Columbanus was born about the year A. D. 545 of an illustrious Leinster family. Endowed with extraordinary talents, he retired to the Monastery of Bangor, in Ulster, where, under the tution of St. Comgall, he spent a considerable portion of his life in meditation and study. At fifty years of age he selected twelve companions, and proceeded to France, where a wide field of missionary labor then lay open. He was involved in 602 in a controversy with the French bishops as to the proper time of celebrating Easter. He established monasteries at Annegrao, Luxeuil, and Fontaines, but was obliged to fly to Italy, having incurred the hatred teries at Annegrao, Luxeuil, and Fontaines, but was obliged to fly to Italy, having incurred the hatred of Brunechilde and Fredegonde, the Merovingian King's mistresses, by his fearless denunciation of their impure lives. He died at Bobbia, in Italy, in 615, aged 70 years. His festival is celebrated on the 21st of November. Ware gives the number of his works as seventeen. works as seventeen.

works as seventeen.

King Dathi, the last Pagan King of Ireland, reigned twenty-three years—from 404 to 427. His early success in Britain stimulated him to Continental expeditions. Keating thus records his death by lightning while passing through the Alps:—"The manner in which Dathi was slain was thus—A flaming thoughplut shot from heaven and smote him manner in which Dathi was slain was thus—A flaming thunderbolt shot from heaven and smote him on the head while he was making conquests in Gaul. It was near the mountains called the Alps that he fell by the vengeance of God, for he had plundered the monastery of a holy hermit." His body was brought to Ireland by his followers, and interred at Rath Crophan in Resembler.

Rath-Croghan, in Roscommon.

James Joseph Calanan was born in Cork in 1795. Intended for the priesthood, he entered Maynooth; but finding that he had no vocation for the Church, he left the college in 1816, he became a tutor in his he left the college in 1816, he became a tutor in his native city. Subsequently he entered Trinity College, with a view to legal studies, a course he also abandoned. His resources being completely exhausted, he enlisted, and was on the point of sailing to Malta with his regiment, (the 18th Royal Irish), when some friends bought him out. In 1823 he became an assistant in the school of Dr. Maginn, at Cork, where he remained only a few months; but through the Maginns' introduction he became a contributor to Blackwood and other magazines. Dura bowl; season and stir in, and cook a few minutes.

Chicken Croquettes.—One cold, boiled chopped fine; then take a pint of sweet milk, and when the milk is boiled, stir into it two large tablspoonfuls of flour, make thin in a little cold milk; after the flour is well cooked with the milk, put in a piece of butter the size of an egg, add salt and cayenne pepper; stir all well into the chicken; roll up with your hands, and dip first into an egg beaten up, then into crackers rolled fine, and fry in hot tallow (fresh tallow, half and half lard, is very nice).

Baked Chicken.—Split open in the back, season with salt and pepper and plently of butter. Pour a little water into the pan, and, while baking, baste often, turning the chicken so as to nicely brown all over. When done, take up the chicken; thicken the gravy with a little flour, and serve in a gravy boat. Chickens are nice stuffed and baked in the same manner as turkey.

Vegetables should be put to cook in boiling water

of assistance. Returning home in May, he aided in organizing a National Convention of the Irish people, which was not allowed to assemble. In the same month he was brought to trial, together with Thomas Francis Meagher, on a charge of sedition, but escaped conviction. On August 5th he was arrested near Thurles, County Tipperary, and conveyed to Dublin. He was tried at Clonmel on a charge of high treason, convicted, and sentenced to death of high treason, convicted, and sentenced to death (Oct. 9th), but the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. In July, 1849, he embarked for Tasmania, where he remained until 1856, when the pardon accorded to the agitators of 1848 enabled him to return. In 1859 he visited the United States, and after his return to Ireland, took no prominent

part in public affairs. RICHARD DALTON WILLIAMS, well known by the RICHARD DALTON WILLIAMS, well known by the nom-de-plume of "Shamrock" in the Nation newspapers, was born in the County of Tipperary on the 8th of October, 1822. Educated at Carlow College, he went to Dublin to study medicine. The first of his numerous poetical contributions to the Nation was in June, 1843. Williams became an ardent nationalist, and in 1848, with his friend, Kevin Izod O'Doherty, commenced the Irish Tribune paper. Before the sixth weekly publication it was seized by the Government, and proceedings were instituted the Government, and proceedings were instituted against the editors. On the 30th of October, 1848, on the third trial, O'Doherty was convicted and transported to Australia; while Williams, tried two transported to Australia; while Williams, tried two days afterwards, was acquaitted. He then resumed his medical studies, took out his degree at Edinburgh, emigrated to America in 1851, and became a professor in Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama. Dr. Williams died of consumption at Thibedeaux, Louisiana, on the 5th of July, 1862, at the age of 39 years. As a poet he excelled in humorous pieces. A number of his poems were collected and published as a Christmas supplement to the Nation pieces. A number of his poems were to the Nation published as a Christmas supplement to the Nation in 1876, and the notice of his life formed the subject of three articles in the Irish Monthly in 1877.

FATHER MATHEW, the Apostle of Temperance, was born in the year 1790, in Thomastown, County Tipperary. After being educated at Maynooth, he was appointed missionary, and acted as president of a society for the promotion of Temperance which had been established in Cork. In that town he instituted religious societies for the suppress of visits. stituted religious societies for the purpose of visit ing the sick and poor, and earnestly devoted him self to the cause with which his name has become so closely linked. The first field of his labors was in the Closely linked. The first field of his labors was in the County Cork, and in a few months he converted 150,000 persons there alone. He afterwards ex-

tended his sphere and waged war against the demon of intemperance in all parts of Ireland, England, and the United States of America. He was in his 66th year at the time of his death.

THE GARRISON OF DERRY agreed to submit to THE GARRISON OF DERRY agreed to submit to King James II. under certain conditions which that stupid and wrong-headed monarch refused to sant-tion. He ordered that they should yield to his mercy and surrender unconditionally. If he had conformed to terms made by his able general (Hamil-ton), in which they consented to give up the garton), in which they consented to give up the gar-rison, forty pieces of cannon, and sixty stands of arms, the Irish army would in all probability have been successful, and King William driven from the country. There is no question that Ireland was ruined by the obstinacy of James.

ruined by the obstinacy of James.

Peter O'Neil Crowley was a prominent member of the Fenian organization. He was born on the 23rd of May, 1832, at Ballymacoda, County Cork, where his father was a respectable farmer. His uncle, Rev. Peter O'Neill, was flogged at Cork in 1798 for alleged complicity in the insurrection of that year. Peter who inherited his father's farm, cultivated it with great industry and thrift. He was a teetotaller from ten years of age, was studious in his habits, and was greatly beloved by relatives and friends. He joined the Fenian movement early, took the field in March, 1867, and formed one of the party under command of Captain McClure in the attack on the Knockadoon Coastguard Station. Afterwards he took refuge with a few comrades, in Kilclooney Wood, County Cork, where, on Sunday, 31st of March, his small party was attacked by the military and constabulary. He was mortally wounded in the fight, and died a few days afterwards at Mitchelstown, whither he was conveyed, theing treated with the greatest kindness and constabulation. afterwards at Mitchelstown, whither he was convey ed, being treated with the greatest kindness and con-sideration by his captors. An immense concourse attended his funeral at Ballymacoda.

THE "PRENIX SOCIETY" was the legitimate successor of the Irish Confederation of 1848. The leading men among its organizers were James Stephens in Ireland and John O'Mahony in the United ens in Ireland and John O'Mahony in the United States. The organization first attracted attention in Cork, Kerry and Tipperary, and the Government was not long in getting on its track. As a preliminary to its extinction a proclamation against all secret societies was issued from Dublin Castle. Almost immediately afterwards numerous arrests were made in Cork, Kerry, and other parts of the country. At Tralee, in March, 1859, Daniel O'Sullivan was convicted, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. The other prisoners, among whom was O'Donovan Rossa, were let off, but they were liable at any time to be arrested and sentenced on the original charge. Those arrested at Belfast in connection with the Phœnix movement were dealt similarly with, being liable to the same terms as similarly with, being liable to the same terms as their countrymen in other parts of Ireland.

... A REPROACH FROM MEXICO.

Here is a reproach of the morality of the United States from a travelled Mexican. Who shall say that it is without foundation? We commend it to all of our fellow citizens who thank God that "we are not like that publican and sinner, Mexico," and other dark, papistical lands. We quote the report of the interview from the Graphic:

A Mexican gentleman visited the Graphic office. He is interested in silver mining in Mexico, and he stated that the richest mines of silver in the world, save the Nevada bonanzas, were those of Northern Mexico. He was asked whether the disordered state of society in Mexico and the lack of stable government there did not seriously interfere with the successful prosecution of the mining industry? At this question he smiled and replied somewhat as follows:

Childworf bould be warped in a child warped to the first of Oscillative from the Courty Floridate of the Floridate of Samuel and Samuel Carlos of the Samuel we do not know what went of it is an American and 1877? Occasionally, I read in an American Journal some sneers at the ignorant Mexicans. Well, journal some sneers at the ignorant Mexicans. Well, we may not have so many schools, nor be generally we may not the same and the same we may not have so many schools not be generally so well educated as the Americans; but your education does not keep your people from revolt, rapine and horrible crime. No, sir; as between the two countries, for a quiet life and safety, give me Mexi-

Any who, for his sins or through other reasons, has been compelled to read the ordinary newspapers must submit that the Mexican was not speaking wholly without book. Crimes are not unusually numerous, but they have taken upon themselves an numerous, but they have taken upon themserves an almost unparalleled atrocious and horrible character. The blood curdles in the veins of the newspaper reader as he peruses the accounts of fathers ruining their own daughters; of public administrators murdering men in order to seize their estates; of a man and wor an killing a friend whom they had lured into their house for the numeros of selling his corner. into their house for the purpose of selling his corp for dissection, and there by obtaining a few dollar of the Staten Island mystery; of the mysterious murder of poor Mary Stannard; of the Billings case of the Cobb-Bishop case, one of the horrors of yester of the Code-dishop case, one of the horrors of yester-day, wherein Bishop poisons his wife, and Mrs. Cobb poisons her husband, in order that the two murder-ers may enjoy their illicit passion; of the other horror of yesterday where the mother of a young horror of yesterday where the mother of a young girl conspires with three physicians and the seducer of the girl to rid her of the evidence of her shame and in the effort, kills her. Truly, our Mexican critic was not speaking without book. The crimes ar. The newspapers say they must publish People will read them—at least, some people do occur. them. will—and not only are our shames blazoned abroad but the minds of the innocent and pure are corrupt out the minds of the innocent and pure are corrupted by familiarty with wickedness in its worst forms. No wonder that there is a prejudice against the press in the minds of many thoughtful men. No onder that philanthropists like Dr. Rush, in making their will, leave upon record the expression of their condemnation of the newspaper press as one of the most demoralizing of agencies.—Catholic Review.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. McQuaid, Bishop of Ro-

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Gladstone's name is heard frequently at Tirnova as one of the probable candidates for the throne of Bulgaria.

GOLD DISCOVERY.—Gold is said to have been discovered lately in large quantities on the Island of Anticosti, P. Q.

A LILIPUTIAN SOLDIER .- The smallest conscript A LILIPUTIAN SOLDIER.—The smallest conscript in France is a young man named Chapeland, just drawn in the Department of the Ain. He is little more than a metre (three feet three inches) in height, the stature of a boy seven or eight years of age. He drew one of the highest numbers in the canton, but otherwise would have been exempted from active service.

Brazen's comet has been examined by M. Tempel Brazen's comet has been examined by M. Tempel at the Florence Observatory fully a month before the time fixed for its appearance. This unexpected circumstance is explained by the fact that the sky has been exceptionally pure, and not that the luminous body had reached our hemisphere a month before its time. M. Tempel was able, moreover, to make use of instruments of exceptional power.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT PRODUCEABLE ON BICYCLES. The Electric Light Produceable on Bicycles.—A Mr. James Tyman states that by using the hind wheel of his bicycle as a motor for the magnetic-electric machine, and having the carbons, with necessary adjustment, fixed on the front of his bicycle, he obtains a light equal to 120-candle power. The cost of the apparatus is about £5, and the only drawback to the invention is that, as a matter of course, directly the rider stops he is left in total darkness.

GOLD DISCOVERY IN MANDALAY. - A "gold moun-Gold Discovery in Mandalay.—A "gold mountain" is reported (appropriately, from Lucknow) to have been discovered at a distance of one day's journey from Mandalay. The ore which has been taken from this wonderful mountain is said to be very pure, but none of it has yet been analysed. It is thought by no means improbable that a vein of gold may have been struck, as that valuable metal is known to exist in the various parts of both Unknown to exist in the various parts of both Up per and Lower Burmah.

Per and Lower Burmah.

An important discovery of graphite has lately been made in the interior of Wellington Province, New Zealand, where large deposits are believed to exist, very pure in quality and compact in texture. A correspondent of the Colonial Laboratory have been carefully examined, and proved equal to the best Cumberland lead, the deposits of which have proved such a source of wealth to this country. The importance of the discovery is enhanced by the fact that the presence of the graphite indicates the existence of coal of a quality superior to any yet found in New Zealand. in New Zealand.

In New Zealand.

A Heroic Fireman.—An act of great heroism and humanity at a New York fire, by a fireman named Michael Gorman, will probably be recognized in a proper manner. Gorman climbed on his stomach the stairs of a building filled with flame and smoke to rescue two babes that had been left in an upper story, and after a long absence, and being given up for lost, and, in fact, nearly suffocated, he returned, creeping in the same manner with his prizes, amidst the wildest excitement, cheers and tears of the spectators. tears of the spectators.

Verax, the able editor of the Manchester Examiner (Eng.), in his letter No. XCIII., after reviewing at some length the Zulu affair, concludes with the following opinion as the real object of the war:—"The object of it is to beat Cetewayo to the ground, to break up his Government, to put an and to Zulu power, and annex another vast territory filled by black men to the dominions of the Crown. It is a war of policy. The real cause is pothing

savage raised the other end of the sheld just enough to creep noiselesly away into the darkness, leaving his buckler unmoved. Arrived at a safe dis-tance, he levelled his third spear at the broad yellow flank of the royal beast with such unerring aim as to lay him dead on the spot, and then returned composedly to receive the apologies and congratula-tion of his wondering spectators. tion of his wondering spectators.

Equine Sagacity.—A pleasant story has justome to us from the Cape of Good Hope. In Graaf Reinett, as in all the old Dutch towns in the Colony there is, in the centre of the place, a large market square, where the farmers, traders, and others, arriving with their produce at any hour of the day or night with their produce at any hour of the day or fight may "outspan" the oxen and horses from their wagons, send the eattle out to the "commonage" to feed, while they bivouae at their wagons, as is the wont of African travellers to do until the eight y clock morning market auction. An old horse be-onging to one of these parties had wandered about n search of grass and water—vainly, no doubt, for in search of grass and water—vainly, no doubt, for it was during the severe drought from which the country is but now recovering. Coming to the great bare market-place, and finding a knot of men talking there, he singled out one of them and pulled him by the sleeve with his teeth. The man, thinking the horse might possibly bite repulsed him, but, as it was not very roughly done, he returned the charge with the same reception; but he was a persevering animal, and practically demonstrated the axiom that "perseverance gains the day," for upon his taking hold of the chosen sleeve for the third time, the owner awoke to the idea that a deed of kindness might be required of him; so putting his on his taking hold of the chosen sleeve for the third time, the owner awoke to the idea that a deed of kindness might be required of him; so putting his hand on his horse's neck, he said, "All right old fellow; march on!" The horse at once led the way to the pump at the further side of the square. Some colored servants were lounging about the spot. One of them at the bidding of the white man, filled a bucket with water; three times was the bucket replenished and emptied before the great thirst was assuaged, and then the grateful butte almost spoke his thanks to his white friend by rubbing his nose gently against his arm, after which he walked off with a sigh of relief. A story somewhat analogous to the foregoing was told me by a friend, whose uncle, an old Squire in one of our Western counties had a favorite hunter in a loose box in the stable. One warm summer day he was "athirst," and could get no water. He tried to draw the groom's attention to the fact, but without success. The horse

was not to be discouraged; he evidently gave the was not to be discouraged; he evidently gave the matter consideration. The thirst was pressing. All at once he remembered that he always had a certain halter put upon his head when led to water. He knew where it hung. He managed to unhook it from its peg, and carried it to the groom, who, in great admiration of the knowledgeable brute, rewarded him in the manner he desired.—Nature.

MARSHAL MACMAHON.

Marshal MacMahon is going to Ireland. It is well. The noble-souled Marshal has a heart to feel for the land of his ancestors and he will be welcomed in "Green Erin" with a warmeth of affection which he will appreciate. His lineage belongs to the "Emerald Isle." His ancestral records tell of the times when Ireland was the home of his fathers. He fought and won glory for France, and on the field of Magenta he gained the highest honors that a subject could obtain. A "sword of honor" was presented to the victorious marshal by Ireland, and he cordially accepted the same. For years he was not able to could obtain. A "sword of honor" was presented to
the victorious marshal by Ireland, and he cordially
accepted the same. For years he was not able to
visit the shores of the land of his ancestors, and he
was prevented, by circumstances over which he had
no control, from gratifying the longing he felt to pay
homage to the country with which his family
memories are linked by so many honorable ties.
But now all cause for delay is over, and Ireland will
soon welcome the descendant of a family famed for
chivalric fidelity to the cause for which a Sarsfield
fought, and for which the brave men of gallant
Limerick shed their blood. And Ireland will give a
welcome, a heart-felt welcome, to the great Marshal.
She does not forget the many glorious battle-fields
on which the shanneck and the high and honorable
place under the flag which waved over the worldfamed Irish Brigade. They fought at Landen,
where Sarsfield died wishing that the blood he shed
was for Ireland. They fought at Fontenoy, where
Ireland saved France. Ireland saved France.

"On Fontency, on Fontency, like eagles in the sun With bloody plumes the Irish stood; the field was fought and won."

and won."

The Dublin Corporation, it is said, will confer upon Marshal MacMahon the honor of being enrolled as a freeman of the capital city of the land of his ancestors. The roll which contains the honored names of Isaac Butt, William Gladstone, and Gen. Grant (all Protestant) will soon be graced with the signature of the Catholic Patrick MacMahon. Thus will France and Ireland again shake hands, not on the bloodstained field of battle, but on the far more honorable field of peace. Esto perpetua!—New York honorable field of peace. Esto perpetua!-New York

A SECULAR OPINION OF THE LATE BISHOP FOLEY.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

"No prelate of any Church was more esteemed than he was, and no one exercised a more gentle, but at the same time widely extended influence than he did in the interest of public order, the elevation of public and private morality, and the temporal and spiritual advancement of society. A ripe scholar, a man of varied personal accomplishments, and a gentleman of agreeable presence and speech, he was eminently calculated to adorn the high office which he held, and in which he was recognized by both clergy and laity with such confidence and respect. Outside of the members of his own Church he was as universally esteemed as by those of his own communion. It was, however, in his own Church that his many qualities, personal and official, were best known and understood, and best appreciated. In the various charitable orders, to whom "No prelate of any Church was more esteemed

influential friends, he had better use the time between his sentence and transportation in buying a
warrant which consigns him to the lighter kinds of
labor above ground; otherwise, he will inevitably
be sent under earth, and never again see the sky
until he is hauled up to die in an infirmary.

The convicts are forwarded to Siberia in convoys,
which start at the communication of spring inst

The convicts are forwarded to Siberia in convoys, which start at the commencement of spring, just after the snows have melted and left the ground dry. They perform the whole journey on foot, escorted by mounted Cossacks, who are armed with pistols, lances, and long whips; and behind them jolts a long string of springless tumbrils, to carry those who fall lane or ill on, the way. The start is always fall lame or ill on the way. The start is always made in the night, and care is taken that the convoys shall pass through the towns on their road only

after dark.

Each man is dressed in a gray kaftan, having a brass numbered plate fastened to the breast, kneeboots, and a sheep-skin bonnet. He carries a rug strapped to his back, a mess-tin and a wooden spoon

at his girdle.

The women have black cloaks and hoods, and march in gangs by themselves, with an escort of sol-diers, like the men, and two or three female warders,

who travel in carts.

In leaving large cities, like St. Petersburg, all the prisoners are chained with their hands behind their backs, but their fetters are removed outside the city except in the case of men who have been marked as These have to wear leg-chains of four pounds' weight all the way, and some of the more desperate ones are yoked by threes to a beam of wood, which rests on their shoulders and is fastened to their necks by iron collars. Nobody may approach the men to inspect them.

The Cossacks crack their whips loudly to warn persons off, and scamper up and down the line with lanterns tied to their lance-point, which they lower to the ground at every moment to see if letters have been dropped. dangerous. pounds' weight all the way, and some of the more

been dropped.

Murderers, thieves, Nihilist conspirators, felon clergymen, mutinous soldiers, and patroitic Poles, all tramp together as fast as they can go and per-

Then come the women, shivering, sobbing, but not daring to cry out, because of those awful whips.

The world is full ov very unkommon sense, but good old hard cider kommon sense iz skarse, and it seems to me it iz a going to be skarser.

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tances, or one free copy to the getter up of each ten.

We solicit and shall at all times be pleased to residue contributions on subjects of interest to our reads and Catholics generally, which will be inserted hen not in conflict with our own views as to their informity in this respect.

All communications should be addressed to the indersigned accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, not necessally for publication, but a guarantee of good faith.

WALTER LOCKE,

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TO THE GREATER GLORY

BLESSED SACRAMENT.

LOVE'S PRISONER. "But is He lonely? Bend not here Adoring angels, as on high? Ah yes; but yet, when we appear, A softer glory floods His eye. "Tis earth's frail child he longs to see; And thus He is alone—for me

"Then, best of lovers, I'll draw near Each day to minister relief. Facin day to minister refler.
For tho' the thoughts of year on year
Of sin should make me die of grief,
Yet day by day, my God I see,
'Sick in prison'—all for me!"

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR CHURCHES.

Approbation of His Lordship Right Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Bishop of London.

The object of this Association is to furnish poor churches gratuitously with vestments, linen or other requisites for the service of tho Altar, when the Pastors cannot otherwise procure them. No refusal being given in the case of absolute need, the only limit to a compliance with demands is an utter want of resources, as the work of making vestments, etc., will proceed as long as material can be obtained.

This charity is made direct to our Lord Jesus Christ which is our motive in urging Christian souls to all this good work in ... which is our motive in urging Christian souls to all this good work in every possible manner, either by sub-scriptions or donations of goods, such as silk dresses, damask, velvet, linen, muslin, linings, ribbons, cur-tains, carpets, embroideries, flowers, vases, candle-sticks, etc.

Annual subscription, One dollar. Gentlemen can be admitted as members by becoming sub-scribers.

Donations in money or goods will be received by the Directress of the "Children of Mary," Convent of the Sacred Heart. 422 Dundas street, London, Ontario, where the good work will be carried on.

REASON AND THE REAL PRESENCE CONCLUDED.

We have already stated in our previous articles on the above subject that two other objections have been very strongly urged by opponents of the doctrine of the Real Pres' ence, as proving its impossibility on grounds of reason. Archbishop Tillotson, in a dis course against Transubstantiation preached in the optic nerve, and all the sensations by the Christian Church, and the Patristic testi word in a new meaning. If our scientists 1864, calls the doctrine "a gross contradiction because it implies that the same body is in so many several places at once, and that our Saviour gives Himself away with His own hands to every one of His disciples, and yet still keeps Himself to Himself."

The two parts of this objection imply the same difficulty, for if the same body may be by a miracle of God's power in more places than one at the same time, there will be no difficulty in admitting that our blessed Lord might give Himself to His disciples, without diminishing Himself.

The next objection which this writer advances is the same to which we called attention in our third article. It is as follows: "Transubstantiation is contrary to the clear and irresistible evidence of sense. He that can be brought to contradict or deny his senses is at an end of certainty."

Let us answer this last objection first. This objection, which implies that God cannot reveal a truth, which seems to be contradicted by the testimony of one or more of the senses, is worthy of an unbeliever who asserts that there cannot be a mystery in religion, but it is unworthy of a Christian who acknowledges has revealed, there are many mysteries, among the number the Trinity, the Incarnation of the Son of God, His death and Resurrection, all of which are derided by unbelievers as being above the reach of the human intellect, and therefore incomprehen-

Tom Paine says of all mysteries of religion: fog of human invention and represents it in on whether extension is an essential attribute distortion. Truth never envelopes itself in himself when he says a little before: "Everything we behold is, in one sense, a mystery to us. Our own existence is a mystery. We cannot account how it is that an acorn, when put into the ground, is made to develop itself, and become an oak. We know not how it is that the seed we sow unfolds and multiplies itself, and returns to us such an abundant interest for so small a capital."

Creator takes upon Himself and performs for We are, therefore, better off than if we had been let into the secret, and left to do it for ourselves." Now, if even in the finite world of matter there are so many things incomprehensible to us, things which we cannot fathom, how many mysteries, incompre-

of the operation that we do not know, and

hensible truths, must there be in the infinite Deity whose ways are unsearchable? Of necessity there must be many things inscrutable in the works of divine wisdom: and if it be God's will to reveal these things to us, it is a part of the homage which we owe to Him that we should believe. Transubstantiation is a mystery. We do not see it with our eyes: nevertheless because we know that God has revealed it we must believe His word. We already showed in our first article under the present heading that it is so far from being against reason, it is quite consonant with the merciful dealings of God with man, and that it may be regarded as a logical consequence of the Incarnation, and equally credible with it. In the crib of Bethlehem the Divinity of Our Blessed Redeemer was not visible to hu man eyes; yet even Archbishop Tillotson's Church acknowledges His divinity. Why, then, should be make a difficulty against Transubstantiation that the change of bread and wine into His body and blood is not a visible change? We see, then, that if his objection has any weight whatever, it would militate equally against the doctrine of the Incarnation; and as it is acknowledged by our ad versaries to be futile in one case, it is equally

futile in the other. But let us examine the objection in another way. Do the senses really penetrate into us the soul is complete in all parts of the body; substance so as to assure us what the sub- all acknowledge that it is complete wherever stance is which we see or feel or taste? In the ordinary course of nature, we rely upon the testimony of the senses, as to events which are taking place, but when the truth of God assures us that a miracle has been performed, and that the substances of bread and wine have disappeared, and that the substance of our Lord's body occupies their place, can we appeal to the testimony of senses, as contradicting revealed truth? Why, it is well known to all philosophers that the senses do not penetrate to the substance of material things at all. They only testify to us that certain accidental forms are present, the taste, the color, the figure, &c.; but of the nature of the substance our senses give us no information. In fact, sensation itself is a perception of the mind, as all philosophers agree. Thus Sir William Hamilton says: "Sensitive apprehension is in truth only the recognition by intelligence of the phenomena presented in or through its organs." Thus the same sensa- His words to be accepted literally, when he tions which outward objects cause in us, are said "this is my body: this is my blood." The frequently excited by internal causes. Such promises recorded in the 6th chapter of St. is the case in dreams. The sensations of light | John's Gospel prove the same. The words of and color may be produced by pressing on electricity. See on this subject "Mansell's monies of the earliest date show that Christ think they have discovered some principle Metaphysics, page 82 to 84. Then the sensal had both the power and the will to effect the acting alike through spirit and matter, let tions derived from the appearances of bread and wine in the blessed Eucharist have no necessary connection with the substance which s there present, and cannot prove anything against the doctrine that the substance has, by the power of God, been miraculously Transubstantiated. This view of the matter does not destroy certainty, as Archbishop Tillotson asserts; for the certainty which we obtain by means of the testimony of the senses. is physical certainty, the same kind of certainty whereby astronomers can predict the rising and setting of the sun, the time when an eclipse will take place, and the like; but every Christian acknowledges that God can suspend miraculously the laws on which these events depend, as he did when Josue commanded the sun to be still in the heavens, as our Blessed Lord changed water into wine at sea, healed diseases, and raised the dead to

is the first which we quoted from Archbishop Tillotson's sermon: Can a body exist in several places at once? As far as our natural experience goes, it cannot; but are we justified relations to space been satisfactorily establit seeks. lished. Matter has in the natural order cer-

qualities. Yet in spite of the usual impene- Thelogians look upon matter and spirit as which, if we did we could not perform, the trability of matter, our Blessed Lord appear- perfectly distinct, and in this sense it would ed suddenly among His Apostles, the doors being shut. In spite of gravity, He walks to say that "the soul is material." The upon the waters, as Moses in spite of the same law stretched his rod over the Red Sea, and the waters stood like a wall on either side, and the Israelites had a dry passage through. Now extension and the divisibility of matter are qualities which are replete with difficulties even more inexplicable to man than the others named. Why then should we assert that they are beyond the control of the Almighty? The divisibility of matter to an unlimited degree, called the infinite divisibility of matter, is a consequence of extension: yet, if this be true, matter must be ultimately unextended: and unextended matter is incomprehensible to us. We are, therefore, in the region of the incomprehensible even when we consider the natural qualities of matter. Then we must not be too ready to say that God cannot effect what is incomprehensible to us as regards extension. Take away extension, and there is no difficulty in believing that Transubstantiation and all its consequences are possible to God. Professor Mansell says that the difficulties involved in the consideration of this subject are insoluble. Metaph p. 310. Let us, therefore, not rashly place limits to Omnipotence in a matter of which

the most learned men know so little. Again: It is acknowledged that God is invisible, being a spirit, infinite; and that therefore, He is in every place complete in His Godhead. Our soul is also an indivisible spirit, and is not confined to any ultimate atom of matter, but operates on all parts of our body at once. Most metaphysicians tell it is needed as a motor of our organization. We need not enter upon this question: but it is clear that spirits are not ruled by the laws of space as known to us. It is acknowledged that we do not even know the relation of mat ter to space. It would be, therefore, very presumptuous for us to assert that God cannot so glorify a body as to make it independent of the ordinary laws to which matter in its natural state is subject. This view of the case is taken even by the Protestant theologian Leibnitz, who says in his "Systema Theologium," published 1816: "So far from being demonstrated, as some flippantly boast, that a body cannot be in many places at once, it may, on the contrary, be solidly proved that, though the natural order of things requires that matter should be definitely cir-

cumscribed, no absolute necessity requires it.' The circumstances of the Institution of the Blessed Eucharist show that our Lord meant St Paul concerning the belief and usage of merely inventing a new term or using an old change implied. We have, therefore, every reason to pay to Him the homage of our understanding by believing this wonderful mystery, because, as St. Peter said to Him: "Thou hast the words of eternal life."

IS THE SOUL MATERIAL?

It is too bad to blame the philosophers before we understand them, and indeed before they understand themselves. Science even in our day is only seeking after truth. She is very much in the position of Diogenes seeking over the world with a lantern for an honest man. She acknowledges this: and as long as she acknowledges it, and is content whilst on her search to keep her feet firmly planted on the terra firmaof facts, we have no right to blame her: it is only when Icarus like, taking to herself the waxened wings of at the marriage feast, as He calmed the storm | theory, she seeks to mount up too fast to wards the sun of truth, that we begin to fear life by His word alone. Hence, the objection for her and the result. We have always had is of no force whatsoever against the religious a profound respect for Icarus. Though we mystery of Transubstantiation. It involves lament his untimely end, we admire his courthe denial of all miraculous interposition by age. That he was rash, presumptuous that among the truths of religion which God God, a consequence which no Christian will heretical in fact, and all that kind of thing, we admit, but though he eventually became We now come to the consideration of the food for the fishes, he yet lost his life in a final difficulty which has been raised, which noble attempt to reach the source of light and truth. His crime, if any, was not the searching after light, but the searching with waxened wings. We have many Icaruses amongst us, and notably amongst the scienin asserting that in the supernatural order tists of the day. Now wax is a very good "Mystery is the antagonist of truth. It is a this is impossible? The question depends thing in its way, but a very poor material for fastening wings to human shoulders, es of matter, so that it is necessarily bounded by pecially when one wants to fly near the sun mystery." (Age of Reason.) But he refutes a certain length, breadth and thickness. Now Let our scientists remember this, and let many philosophers contend that this is not the them ever bear in mind that theory is only ease, and all agree that the question is beset the waxened wings wherewith philosophy, with many difficulties, which have not been Icarus like, seeks to fly to truth, and which overcome, and perhaps, never will be. The na- when indiscreetly used is apt to be melted ture of matter is not yet known, nor have its by the very light and heat of that truth which

But this is not answering our question—Is tain qualities of impenetrability, gravity, ex | the soul material? That the soul is not matension, and as a consequence of extension, terial, in the sense in which theologians un-And again: "We know, therefore; as much divisibility; and in the natural order we may derstand matter, is certain; nor do the scienas is necessary for us to know; and that part draw correct inferences, based upon these tists as we understand them, wish to affirm it. taking.

not only be heretical but in every way absurd scientists, on the contrary, look upon matter and spirit as identical in as much as they recognize in spirit the vivifying principle of matter. In this sense the dispute becomes a mere logomachy, and would be ended at once by a fast and sharp definition of terms. The scientists are heretical in words but not in ideas. That the scientists cannot establish their thesis of the identity of matter and spirit, we think; but then we are not a scientist, nor does it effect our present purpose; all that we are concerned for is, to show that any heresy there may be in the affair amongst scientists is material, not formal; heresy in terms, not in fact.

That our scientists do affirm this identity of matter and spirit, we think no one at all acquainted with the questions of the day will deny. M. Magy (De la Science) thus sums up: "Thus then there is only one substance, material and spiritual at the same time; spiritual in its elements, material in its com position. The soul, conscious of its personal f energy, conceives physical beings as forces facting on itself." Ch. Leveque, in the Revue des Deux Mondes puts forward the same idea. "Matter," he says, "has at bottom no other substantial element than spirit. The essence of both is active force, consequently materialism has no reason to exist; there is no longer in nature anything but spiritualism; or to speak more correctly, dynamism. This dynamism has nothing which attacks

the dignity and pre-eminence of the soul.' To our mind this is raising matter to the level of spirit, not lowering spirit to the level of matter; it is leveling up, not leveling down, and cannot therefore, we think, be said to be that heresy, which theologians would understand to be contained in the proposition mind is matter." As we have said, we do not think that our scientists can establish their thesis, but that is a matter for the scientists, not for theologians. As long as they disclaim all intention of heresy, nay, even though their deductions should appear to be heretical, though we may warn them to beware, we have no right to accuse them of

We do not think that our scientists can establish their thesis of the identity of spirit and matter, because as at present understood it involves a certain number of absurdities Esthetically we like their theory exceedingly. There is something grand if not sublime in the idea of one single principle (be it force or motion, for our scientists are not agreed amongst themselves) governing the universe. But we must not be carried away by sublimity to ride rough-shod over congruity. To attempt to prove the similarity of matter and spirit by giving to both the name of force is them invent a new term to express it, and not try to deceive the world by the use of an old word in a new meaning. Force as hitherto understood cannot act equally on mind and matter; or to put the same proposition in a different form, any principle which acts equally on mind and matter is not force in the ordinary acceptation of the word; why then use a word which from its very nature will be liable to confuse? It is thus that 'our scientists lay themselves open to the charge of heresy, metaphysical and theological, when in reality, perhaps, if they defined terms they would be found guilty of neither. The Jesuit author of "Friar Gerund" relates how a certain preacher used to astonish his audience by the (apparently) most astonishingly heretical assertions, which when duly explained became the most innocent and orthodox of proposi tions. We fear our scientists are in a somewhat similar case. "Matter and spirit are one" is a sufficiently startling proposition to the non-scientific ear. But when on enquiry we find that all this proposition is intended to convey is that they are one in as much as they are acted upon by the same "force," we have a proposition which may or may not be true, but which, true or false, is a far more innocent proposition than at first enunciated.

Here then is the whole controversy in a nutshell: 1. Either that principle commonly called "force" does not act equally on mind and matter, or our scientists have discovered a modus operandi which they do not understand and cannot explain; or, 2. That principle called by the familiar term force is a totally different principle altogether, and is so imperfeetly comprehended by its discoverers themselves that for all practical jurposes it may be considered not to exist. And this is science. SACERDOS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Subscription of Two Dollars for the year 1879 will now be received with thanks. A receipt for each payment will be sent immediately.

A few of our original Subscribers have not yet conformed to the rule of paying in advance. They are earnestly requested to do so at once. Their delay has been a source of considerable loss, which, if they understood the circumstances, they would be sorry to inflict on this undertalism.

GERMAN NOTES

TRANSLATED FOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD, BY VON.

The presidium of the St. Michaels Confraternity, of the diocese of Munster, Westphalia, Prussia, in their appeal to the Catholic population to contribute liberally for the support of the Holy Father, insert liberally for the support of the Holy Father, insert the following passage from the Pastoral of His Grace, the Archbishop of Damberg:—"From personal experience we know that His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII. is rich indeed in the gifts of the Divine Spirit, and in spiritual blessings, but as regards earthly goods he is poor, quite poor. Would that this our authenticated conviction be known throughout the five continents in order to demolish the machinetics. five continents in order to demolish the machination of lies about the wealth of our Supreme Pontiff. Be mindful, beloved archdiocesans, that this is not a matter which concerns the august person of our Holy Father, who, in his apostolic frugality, has but few earthly wants, but it concerns the weal and we of the Universal Church, and hence also the salvation of each and every one of us. It is true the Church of God is not of this world, but having assumed in this world a historical form, she cannot do without earthly goods as means for her spiritual work. And for this reason every living member of the Church, every good Catholic, is bound before God and his conscience to contribute, in proportion of his means, to the successful solution of this vital task of the Apostolic See. The thought that the Father of Christendem is really in warms. Father of Christendom is really in want, must fill our soul with a holy shudder and, to some extent with shame. It is therefore our part, to somewhat al-leviate him under the heavy burden that Divine leviate him under the heavy burden that Divine Providence has put upon him. This is plainly a duty of honor for all Catholics of the earth. Therefore do we confidently appeal to the clergy and all the faithful of our Archdiocese with the urgent prayer:—Remember the fourth commandment! Remember our dearly beloved Holy Father, Leo XIII., in Rome. Do not relax in your customary offerings for him! Moreover make a united effort for an extraordinary cift, such as, in a spirit both pious and for him! Moreover make a united effort for an extraordinary gift, such as, in a spirit both pious and liberal, you exhibited on the occasion of the grand Jubilee of Pius IX., of most blessed memory. Whatever offerings good children make for their oppressed mother, the Holy Church, will be rewarded by God a thousand fold, by granting spiritual goods and blessing your labor. But we ourselves hall, by so doing, prepare our Holy Father great consolation." So far the Pastoral—the presidium consolation." solation." So far the Pastoral—the presidium con-cludes its circular thus:—Catholic brethren, we are convinced that these affecting words would find an echo in the heart of our much, beloved Chief Pastor*. Therefore receive them as if they were an admonition addressed to you from his sorrowful exile. Unite together for making amends for any and every neglect, in order to bring up an extrordinary offering for our Holy Father. Do not relax in regularly contributing your Peters-pence, and by doing so in this time of need and oppression you doing so in this time of need and oppression you will make manifest that you are steadfastly faithful children of our Holy Roman Catholic Church.

Follow the names of the members of the presidium among whom we find five Counts and Barrons; at their head, of course, Bismarck's uncompromising foe, the famous Baron Von Shorlemer-Alst. From the following numbers of the Westphalian Mercur, Munster, I learn that the Catholics of the diocese do liberally and cheerfully respond to the above appeal, large being recorded by the Redacteur of the paper.

* Bishop Brinkman, Bishop of Munster, a victim of Kulturkampf, would have been sent to some fortress for opposing the decree of his deposition. But he preferred a life in exile to incarceration.

A NEW BOOK ABOUT BISMANCK.

The following drollery (perhaps in derision of the Bismarck Book, by Bush) had a run through the Berlin Papers:—"It is our privilege to announce to our readers a new book about Prince Bismarck, which, however, very cautiously is published in Russia, not in Germany, and of which, so far, no copies have been recieved, so that concerning it we know only as much as we have learnt from the following mmunications of a Russian paper:—
"It is his Valet de Chambre, John, that narrates his

experience. John had it well enough when he was with Bismarck, for he earned many an extra good fee, by allowing persons to take a peep at the prince, when in his bedchamber, through a small chink in Finally, however. the resigned this very profitable post, and his reasons for doing so were purely moral

Once upon a time when he was helping Bismarck to pull off his boots the prince remarked:—John, you are a great rascal, you might become a distinguished diplematist, if you only knew French.' After this John devoted his leisure-hours to the study of French, and two years later he reminded Bismarck of those encourstudy of French, and two aging words. The prince happened to be in a good-humor, and promised his footman an ambassadorship at some court of the second rank, but forgot smp at some court of the second rank, but lorgot afterwards to fulfil his promise, for which reason John left his service. Having, however, at his last interview with the prince, called him "ungrateful," he was sorely afraid that for this insult done to the Impacial Changelia he would ne was sorely attack that the prosecuted, and hence fied to Russia, of which country he had heard Bismarck make the remark, that it was at present the only well-organized State, where a man of good intellectual faculties—without fear of rivalry—could make his way. Very witty are some of the passages taken from his diary:—"The prince is very strict with the ministers, so that one of them—I will not

with the ministers, so that one of them—I will not mention his name—after a Ministerial Conference, came into my room and said:—'Alas, John, with how much pleasure would I change places with you!' When they came to the Palace to report, they would first inquire of me whether the prince had been dreaming of Count Arnim or of Pope Pius, and when I answered in the affirmative, their Excellencies would tremble, and wrangle among themselves as to who should first enter his Cabinet (of State). One day Prince Bismarck got into an argument with a Russian diplomatist, to whom he ment with a Russian diplomatist, to whom he wished to demonstrate that the political institutions of Russia and Germany were nearly alike, said the prince, "We have a Parliament, you have a diet; we have the House of Lords, you the Senate; you have the freedom of the press, we have the freedom of the press; you have—"the prince stopped. "But you have," continued very sweetly, the Russian diplomatist, "a Prince Bismarck, and we none! The prince smiled, and ordered, "Beer for two."

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

We beg to call the attention of wholesale merchants and merchants generally to our large and rapidly increasing circulation. We venture to say that no paper ever started in Western Ontario obtained such a hold upon a community in so short a time as the RECORD. The circulation now exceeds 2,000. We can give proof of its efficacy from several merchants in London, both wholesale and retail, who have already benefited considerably by using the Record as an advertising medium. ES.

RECORD, BY VON.

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RECORD

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ntion of wholesale generally to our g circulation. We er ever started in such a hold upon a me as the RECORD. ls 2,000. We can rom several mernolesale and retail, ed considerably by

vertising medium.

THE PAPAL JUBILEE.

We have received a copy of the Apostolic letters of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. prescribing, after the customs of his august predecessors, an universal jubilee, imploring the Divine assistance on the occasion of his election to the Pontifical Throne. The following is a translation of the letters of his Holiness, which will be designated in ecclesiastical history as manifest superior.

** pontifices maximi:—
"Leo XIII, Pope. To all the faithful in Christ who will see the present letters health and Apos-tolic Benediction."

"The Soverign Pontiffs, our predecessors, following an ancient institution of the Roman Catholic ing an ancient institution of the Roman Cannote Church, have been accustomed, at the commencement of the Apostolic service with which they were charged, to open out to all the faithful, with paternal liberality, the treasures of celestial gits, and to ordain throughout the Church universal prayers, so ordain throughout the Church universal prayers, so as to furnish to the faithful the occasion of spiritual and salutary advantage, and to urge them to implore the aid of the Eternal Pastor by prayers, pious works, and the relief of the poor. That was, on the one hand, like an inaugural gift, which the supreme heads of religion distributed, at the opening of their Apostolic ministry, to their children in Jesus Christ, and a holy pledge of that charity with which they surrounded the family of our Saviour. On the other hand, it was a solemn duty of piety and of Christian virtue of which they acquited themselves in the presence of God, as well as the faithful united with their pastors, so that the Father of Mercy would favorably watch over, protect, and deign to guard, not alone the people, but also, to use the words of Saint Leo, "to conserve the shepherd to His flock." Following this design, and on the approach of the annivesary of Our election adopting the example of Our predecessors, We have resolved to announce to the whole Catholic universe an indulgence in the form of a general jubilee. We are perfectly aware how necessary the as to furnish to the faithful the occasion of spiritual jubilee. We are perfectly aware how necessary the Divine grace is to Our weakness in the difficult ministry of which We have the charge. We know by a long experience the lametable state of the times in which We are thrown, and what great tempests assail the Church at the present epoch, and We are daily fearing the coming of great evils, as We seepublic affairs being precipitated towards ruin, and so We become aware of the disastrous prospects of impious men, as well as the threats of celestial anger, which already are pressing so on severely the peoples. But as the special advantage of a jubilee tends to explate the stains on the soul, to lead to greater exerceise of works of penitence and charity, to multiply the use of prayer as the sacrifices of faith; and jubilee. We are perfectly aware how necessary the tiply the use of prayer as the sacrifices of faith; and the prayers which are offered by the unanimous zeal of the whole Church are so faithful and so agreeable to God, We are bound to have a firm con-fidence that Our Heavenly Father will look on the humility of His people, and, directing things to a more hopeful future, will bring Us the solace and light of his mercies. For, if, as the same Leo the Great said, Our spiritual enemies are vanquished by the correction of morals which the grace of God will have obtained for Us, the strength of Our corporal enemies will also succumb, and they will be weakened by Our conversation, not on account of their

merits, but on account of Our own sins. Therefore We warmly exhort each and every one of the sons of the Church, and We beseech them in the Lord to unite their prayers to Ours, as well as their sup-plications and the exercise of Christian disciplin and piety, and We ask them to use with the greatest zeal, God willing, for the benefit of their souls and the advantage of the Church, this grace of jubilee, this period of heavenly mercy, which is offered to

some alms either to the poor or to such pious work as may be suggested by their own charity to those who live elsewhere in the neighborhood of Rome, and who, within the delay of three months, may have visited twice three churches of the city or its vicinity, and will have devoutly accomplished the other acts enumerated already; to all those We give and accord plenary indulgence from all their sins, as it has been the custon to afford to those in each year who visited the churches prescribed in the

"We accord also that these indulgences may be validly applied, by way of supplication, to the souls which have quitted this life in union of charity with God. In addition, We grant to the ordinary clergy power, according to their discrimination, to reduce the visits to a similar number for the secular and regular depress and converging to the secular and regular depress of the secular and converging the secular and s God. In addition, We grant to the ordinary clergy power, according to their discrimination, to reduce the visits to a similar number for the secular and regular chapters and congregations, for the associations and confraternities, universities and colleges who will pay a processional visit to the churches of which mention has been already made. We grant to persons at sea and travellers, from the time they may have re-entered their homes or places of abode, the authorisation to avail themselves of the same indulgence after accomplishing the above-prescribed on which they live. For the monks or nuns, even those who are perpetually in a convent, and for all other eleggymen or laymen, regular or secular, decident success, financially, and otherwise. The broad expanse of glistential to persons at sea and travellers, from the time they may have re-entered their homes or places of abode, the authorisation to avail themselves of the same indulgence after accomplishing the above-prescribed or parochial church of their parish, or of the place in which they live. For the monks or nuns, even those who are perpetually in a convent, and for all other eleggymen or laymen, regular or secular, decided success, financially, and otherwise. The condition, as the show it for the even were not in the very best condition, as the show it for the many discomforts and to person at time in person or in the time has been already made. We grant to person at the concert and hearth of the very severe winter, we have just passed the very severe winter, we have just passed the condition, as the show is fast disappearing, with the many discomforts of the very severe winter, we have just passed the clurch. Monsignor Bruyere, assisted by the priests blessed to the church. Monsignor Bruyere, assisted by the priests blessed Virgin. The ceremony concluded by the choir singing "Vivat." The following are the names of the clergymen who were present at the Concert and hearth is Lordship had a particular love for Maidstone. Monsignor Bruyere, assisted by own immortal bard. The broad expanse of gisten-in which they live. For the monks or nuns, even those who are perpetually in a convent, and for all other elergymen or laymen, regular or secular, de-tained in prison or in captivity, or prevented by in-firmity or any other obstacle from accomplishing the

ecclesiastical authority of the place, to Us, or to the Apostolic See, and even in those which are reserved n a special manner to each of them, and to the Sove-eign Pontiff, and the Apostolic Sec. "He may also absolve them of all sins, no matter

"He may also absolve them of all sins, no matter how grievous or enormous they may be, even those which are reserved for Us and the Apostolic See, and equally to commute to pious works all vows and other oaths reserved to the Holy See, always excepting the vows of religion, of chastity, and obidience, which have been accepted. The breach of penitential vows, which are called preventative from sin, are also excepted if the fault be of such a nature as not the preserve from sin, as full a measure as is obligao preserve from sin in as full a measure as is obliga-ory in the original vow. When it is a question of penitents in Holy Order, even though they are regupenitents in Holy Order, even though they are regulars, they may be dispensed from sin of any private irregularity which prevents them from exercising the orders which they have received, or from receiving superior orders which they do not already possess. We do not, however, by the present letter to dispense with any other irregularities either from crime or felony, whether it be publicly concealed or known, nor to any other incapacity nor inaptitude, however it may have been contracted. Neither do We intend to grant the power of dispensing rehabilitation, or restituting guilty parties to their original state even for the clearing of their conscience, nor is it Our intention to take away from the express declarations contained in the constitution of Pope Benedict XIXth, Our predecessor of happy memory, which commences by there words:—"Sacramentum pencientia." Finally, the present letters cannot and ought not in any manner to profit those who, whether by Us or the Apostolic See, may have been excommunicated, suspended, or interdicted, or who excommunicated, suspended, or interdicted, or who may have been signalised or publicly denounced may have been signalised or publicly denounced as having incurred other judgments or censures unless they in the lapse of time indicated having given satisfaction and have repented of their errors. If, in the term prescribed, according to the judgment of the confessor, they give satisfaction, We grant that they may be absolved in their conscience, but merely that they should gain the indulgence of the jubilee, on condition that they satisfy its obligations as soon as it is in their power.

"Therefore in virtue of holy obedience we formally enjoin and ordain, in virtue of the present letters, that all ecclesiastical authorities, no matter where they live, their vicars and officers, and in their

where they live, their vicars and officers, and in their absence all those who have the care of souls, should publish the present letters, or the copies of them, which they may receive in their churches, in the

rule not to grant these indulgences ad instare, not-withstanding the statutes of all the Orders, Congre-gations or Constitutions, even supported by oath by a past or like confirmation, or other mandate; finally, notwithstanding the privileges conceded, ap-proved, and renewed, no matter in what fashion, for those same orders, congregations, and institution and the members who compose them, to all tho things and to each of them, in order to obtain the indulgence of the Jubilee. We direct this indulgence to be observed specially, expressly, and nominally, even if it were necessary to make of them and of their privileges a special, specific, express and individual mention, not however by general clauses leading to the same result or if it was

responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All correspondence intended for publication should be addressed to the editor of the Catholic Record—not the publisher, and should reach this office not later than Tuesday morning.]

To Cherubini, our Special Correspondent in Hamilton SIR,—The communication referring to Miss Emma Martins, first "debut" at the St. Marys festival is too lengthy, we should like to hear more of this lady, before publishing your critique in full.

CORUNNA.

The Sacred Concert held here on the evening of

what cause, even in a case reserved to the dinary Moore's successful studies in Trinity College; of his

translation, while a boy, of the "Odes of Anacreon," into the beautiful inimitable English verse. Moore to satisfy the doubts and anxieties which his Protestant education suggested, of the Truths of our holy religion, studied, "The Fathers," whose voluminous works he found in Trinity College, and was by them convinced that his mothers faith was the faith of ancient days. He gave eloquent expression to his views on this subject by the publication of an excellent work, "Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Searchof a Religion." On this subject composed a beautiful song, to a very sweet old Irish air;-

Through grief and through danger thy smile hath cheered my way,
Till hope seemed to bud from each thorn that round me

on or synopsis. The concert after the lecture, was continued to the The concert after the lecture, was continued to the ond of the programme, and was then brought to a close at 11 o,clock p. m., with a grand chorus, "Nous yous invoguons tous," to the air of "God save the Queen;" when all separated for home, instructed and delighted with an artistic and literary treat such as it has not been our fortune to enjoy in a long time law twick was true that the way of the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and was then brought to a close the programme, and of the programme, and of the programme, and the progr as it has not been our fortune to enjoy in a long time, but which we trust Father Watters will have repeated for us, in kind, on many a future occasion.

WINDSOR.

few months by the good people of this parish. In the fall of last year, the male portion of the congregation, generously donated to their worthy pastor a um exceeding \$200, to be applied towards erecting former parish priests of Maidstone, viz:-One of Ave Maria. the Sacred Heart, by Father Scanlon, of Windsor

them.

Now then that, by the mercy of the Almighty
God, and relying on the healthority of the Holy Apos
the Peter and Paul, in the name of the power of
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the first Studay in Load (faut is osay), will have visited twice the Basilian of St.
Alarema, of the Prince of the Apostle, and of St.
Mary the Greater, and will have there for some time
official up their fervite prevers to Got for the properity and established who once,
during the time above the province of Outario. And
the first Studay in Load (faut is osay), will have visited twice the Basilian of St.
Alarema, of the Prince of the Apostle, and of St.
Mary the Greater, and will have there for some time
official up their fervite prevers to Got for the properity and established who once,
during the time above the term of the Mother of God. As a
pulpit orator, or lecturer, Father Ferguson has few,
if any, superiors in the Province of Outario. And
the household of the Catholic Structure of Catholics in Toronto, Hamilian
the household of Agos
the Train of Train of Train of was the peculiar charm of Father Ferguson's dis-course on Tuesday. Without wishing to flatter the Reverexd gentleman, for he is above flattery, the impression of his sermon will not soon be blotted out of the hearts of the people of Maidstone. The mass was in G. Minor, by Bordese; offertory

"O Gloriosa Domino" by Lambillotte; Communion
"Ecce Panis" by Verhayden.

Miss Allen, organist, in her usual happy style, so well adapted to sacred music, presided at the organ. The choir, by which she was ably seconded, would edit to many churches of higher preten-

After Mass, and immediately before the blessing of the altar, Monsignere Bruyere spoke a few words to the congregation, in that fatherly style, which becomes so well oue who like the venerable prelate has been in the harness for over fifty years, and is a living example of all those sacerdotal virtues which command universal respect. He apologised for the Bishop's absence on account of illness, saying that his Lordship had a particular love for Maidstone

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

POSTPONEMENT.—The Bothwell Bazaar is postponed until Easter week. Parties having books of tickets can sell up to that date.

St. Patrick's day will be celebrated in St. Thomas St. Patrick's day win be celebrated in St. Holmas by High Mass and Sermon in the morning, and in the evening there will be a grand concert in the Opera House. The very best local talent has been secured besides severlarists, from a distance. Among the latter are Mr. Kennedy the great comic vocalist, and Miss Cantillon, of Brantford. It is also expected that Father Elamorr will by special request. dethat Father Flannery will—by special request—de liver his celebrated lecture on Thomas Moore.

The mope seemed to built from each thorn that round me lay.

Tis on his songs and melodies, however, that rest Moore's claims to immortality; they are the most exquisite emanations of human genius, and while Milton excels in the epic, Shakesphere in the dramatic, and Pope in the didactic, Thomas Moore as a lyrist has no competitor. When he sings all song writers sink into mediocrity.

But as I hope Father Flannery will, at least before the end of Moore's Centeary, allow his grand lecture to be published, I will say no more on a subject, which to me, at least, is so difficult of delineation or synopsis.

The concert after the lecture was a subject, which to me, at least, is so difficult of delineation or synopsis.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—On Monday evening last, the Catholic Union, of Windsor, held a meeting for the purpose of electing officers, for the ensuing year. The following are the names of the officer

...

Some few weeks ago we gave the City Gas Co. a gentle hint about the high price of gas supplied to our citizens. Since then our ideas have been fully endorsed, and a practical test is proposed to be WINDSOR.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

SIR,—On Tuesday last, March 4th, took place the blessing of an altar, erected in Maidstone Church, in honor of Our Lady of Lourdes. This is the second altar that has been erected in that church within a few months by the good people of this parish. In

On Sunday week next, the 22nd inst., the Father which they may receive in their churches, in the dioceses, the provinces, cities, towns, country, and villages, and to point out to the population, even in preaching the word of God, the church or churches which ought to be visited, as has been before recited

"Notwithstanding the Apostolic constitution and ordinances, especially those where the faculty of absolution for certain cases there expressed is reserved to the Roman Pontiff, with similar or different concessions or indulgences of that class, at least without a special mention, notwithstanding the without a special mention, notwithstanding the without a special mention, notwithstanding the which were the faculty devoted to the greaterhonor of the Mother of God, the Ave Maria.

Last Sunday the pulpit of St. Peter's Cathedral was occupied by that gifted and eloquent preacher, Rev. M. J. Ferguson, of Sandwich, ascended the pulpit, and preached a most eloquent sermon on "Devotion to the Blessed Virgin."

Last Sunday the pulpit of St. Peter's Cathedral was occupied by that gifted and eloquent preacher, Rev. M. J. Ferguson, of Sandwich, who delivered one of the most practical, logical, and truly impressive sermons that we have had the pleasure of listening to for a long time. He preached from the Gospel of the day—the Transfiguration of our Lord on the Mount—and, in the course of his server. quent sermon on "Devotion to the Biessed Virgin."
In the first place he explained why the Catholic gave such vivid illustrations, and drew such logical In the first place he explained why the Camolic Church encouraged her children to erect altars in honor of the Blessed Virgin. In the second part, in what manner Catholics should honor the Blessed Virgin; concluding by exhorting the congregation Virgin; concluding by exhorting the congregation.

gave such vivid illustrations, and drew such region deductions therefrom, that it was impossible to deductions therefrom, that it was impossible to listen without being convinced that a master mind indeed, was expounding God's truth. It is needless to say that the rev. gentleman was listened to throughout his discourse with rapt attention by the

"Philo" the English "special correspondent" of the Advertiser, is beginning to be alive to the growth of Catholicism in England, if we may judge from the following passage in his letter to our city contemporary, published on the 10th inst:—

"Some considerable surprise has been expressed at the apparently Catholic leanings of the Spectator, one of our morst respectable literary and Liberal journals. When there seemed to be some prospect of the endowment of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland, the Spectator astonished everybody by sup-Ireland, the Spectator astonished everybody by sup-porting the suggestion. It is known, however, to those behind the scenes, that its respected editor, Mr. Hutton, has shown of late a growing tendency in favor of the Roman Catholic religion. Some of the principal writers for the Spectator are Catholics; and Roman Catholic books, I am assured, are invariably put into the hands of Catholic writers to be

other elegymen or legroity, expected by internal control by instance of the standed in pisson or in capitality, or prevented by internal control of the month, that can be above-mentioned works or any of them, we grant equally the indulgence; and We allow to every consistent of the parochial degry to change these works into other works of pictify, or to pospone them to another time, or to prescribe that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to prescribe that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to prescribe that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to prescribe that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to prescribe that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to prescribe that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to prescribe that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to prescribe that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to prescribe that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to prescribe that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to prescribe that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to prescribe that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to prescribe that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to prescribe that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to prescribe that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to prescribe that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to prescribe that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to prescribe that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to the control that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to the control that the penitent may fulfil them at another time, or to the fulfil them at another time, or to

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW FIRM.-McLennan, Lothian & Fryer-employees of the late R. Patton, who was always noted for good workmanship—have opened out in the plumbing, gasfitting, &c line at 244 Dundas St. We wish the new firm every success. See advertisioned the part work work.

Just Received-500 barrels choice, hand picked, winter apples, which I can sell at \$2.50 per barrel. A. Mountjøy, City Hall Building, Richmond Street.

Removal.—Wm. Smith, machinist and practical repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253. Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assortment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept constantly

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to, Pocock Bros., No. 133 Dundas street, London, Ont.

We are prepared to fit up public buildings churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Tarkey Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, Saply Carpets, Kidderminster Carpets, Union Carpets, Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets with rods, Cocoa Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Repps and Fringes, English and American Oil Cloths, from one yard to eight yards wide, Matting, Feather Beds and Pillows, Carpets and Oil Cloths, cut and matched free of charge. Every other article, suitrble for first-class houses, and as low price as any other house in the Dominion. Call before purchasing. R. S. MURRAY & Co., No. 124 Dundas Street, and No. 125 Carling Street, London.

MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

London Markets.

	GR.	11	1	Ñ											
White Wheat, Delhl, P. Treadwell Red Fall Spring Wheat Corn Oats Peas Barley Rye Buckwheat	100		be						 	 11100010	60 60 55 15 60 85 80 20 75	to to to to to to to	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	79994	0
Beans										0	00	to	0	(00
FLOU	R	1.	V	D	ŀ	Е	E	D.							
Fall Wheat Flour, Mixed Flour Spring Flour Buckwheat Flour Graham Flour Cracked Wheat	49	0.00		vi						 2124242424	25	to to to to	********		75 50 25 50 50
Cornmeal Bran, per ton										10	50		1:		75 00

Cracked Wheat			2 25	10	2 50
Cornmeal			1.50	to	1 75
Bran, per ton			10.00	to	12 00
Shorts, P		***********			
	PRODU	CF.			
Eggs, Store Lots, P. d	0Z		0 15	to	0 18
" Farmers' "			0.15	to	0 20
Butter, Crock			0.08	to	0 10
" Rolls			0 20	to	0 22
· Firkins				to	0 10
Cheese, Dairy, & tb			0.06	to	0 07
" Factory "			0.71	to	0.08
M	ISCELLA	NEOUS.			

Cheese, Dairy, & th) . x						* *		٠.						0	06	to	0	07
" Factory "	* *				• •								٠	 *	0	11	to	0	08
	M	IS	C	E	LI	A	N	E	0	U	S.								
Mutton, & tb			٠.												0	05	to	0	6
Lamb, Ib.															0	06	LO	0	07
Beef, pr qr					.,		٠,								3	50	to		00
Geese, each															0	45	to		60
Turkeys, each															0	75	to		
Dried Apples															0	60	to		
Onions, & bush												4			0	65	to		
Hay, th ton											* 1				8	00	10		
Straw, P load															2	00	to		50
Live Hogs, & cwt														, ,	2	50	to		06
Dressed Hogs													-		4	75	to		.00
Chickens, P pair.										٠.			. 1		0	40	to		50
Ducks														 	0	50	to		60
Turnips															0	25	to		2
Carrots															 1	25	to		34
Cordwood, No. 1	dr	v.	40	e	01	ď				ж.					- 3	60	to		71
Apples, P bush															 -0	50	to		70
Potatoes bag													,		 1	00	to		
City and Claud																50		63	127

Clover seed					*		*							*					0	1313		0	OO
	sk	12		8	A	1.2	V)	D)	11	I	1) I	26	3.								
Sheepskins, each																			0	00	to		
Calfskins, green,	10 H	5.				٠.													0	.00	to		00
" dry																			0	00	to	0	00
Hides, green,	4.4																		0	06	to	.0	07
" dry	44																		0	08	to	0	10
Tallow, rendered	6.6															i.			0	06	to	0	64
" rough,	11																		0	04	to	- 0	04
Lard,	66																		0	00	to	0	10
Wool,	11		,																(22	to		23 1
	LOS	NI) (93	N	-)1	1	,	3	1.	A	1	: 1		r.							

Liverpool Markets. Mar Mar Ma Ma Ma

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Flour	10	0	10.	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
S. Wheat	8	2	8	2	8	2	- 8	2	- 8	2	8	3	
R. Winter	-9	2	9.	- 3	. 9	3	9	4	9	1	9	5	
White	- 9	4	- 9)	4	- 9	-3	9	3	9	3	9	12	
Club	9	- 8	9	8	9	8	9	7	9	7	9	8	
Corn, new	4	7	4	7	4	17	4	7	4	7	4	7	
Barley	- 5	3	- 5	3	- 5	3	- 5	3	5	3	5	13	
Oats	- 5	6	- 5	6	- 5	6	5	6	5	6	- 5	6	
Peas	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	15	6	15	. 9	75	
Pork	49	0	49	0	48	()	48	0	48	0	48	0	
Lard	34	9	34	6	33	6	33	6	34	0	34	0	
Beef	71	0	71	0	71	.0	71	0	71	0	71	0	
Bacon	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	26	6	
Tallow		0	36	0.	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	
Cheese	49	0	49	0	49	0	48	0	49	0	48	0	

Montreal.

20 to 2 30. Sales of 100 superfine at 3 80; 100 extra at 4 30; 400 superfor extra at 4 50; GRAIN, PROVISIONS and ASHES nominal.

Toronto Street Market.

Toronto, Mar. II. Barley, 50c, to 80c. Wheat—Spring S5c, to 95c; red winter, 88c, to 95c; Treadwell, 85c, to 95c; Deihl, 80c, to 95c, Oats, 33c, to 35c, Pens, 56c, to 90c, Hogs, 85 50. Flour-Superfine, 83 25; Spring extra, \$3 75; extra, \$4 00; superlor, \$430. Butter, 6c, to 12c.

Brantford Market.

Brantford, Mar. II. Flour-No. 1, \$4 50 to \$5 co. Wheat-Fall, \$5c. to 90c; pring, \$5c. Barley, 45c. to 50c. Pens, 55c to 50c. Corn, te, to 41c. Outs, \$5c. to 50c. Beef, \$5.60 to \$6.00. Mutton, 6 00 to \$7.60. Dressed Hogs, \$4. Wool, 2c. to 25c. Sutter, 16c. to 18c. Eggs, 18c. to 20c. Cheese, 19c. to 10 cotators 75c. to 00c.

Chicago Markets.

HOGS—Reccipts, 12,500 head; shipments, 3,30; light grades at 3 80 to 385; heavy mixed at 3 60 to 3 to. CATTLE—Reccipts on 24 3,700 head; shipments, 4,400 head; SHEEP-Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Market unchanged at 300 to 415.

SHAM ROYALTY IN IRELAND.

SOMETHING ABOUT VICEROYS, AND ALSO CONCERN-ING DUBLIN CASTLE.

The rumor which for some time was floating about The rumor which for some time was floating about that the Duke of Connaught, the Queen's third son, was about to be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has now assumed the form of more or less positive statement to the effect that His Royal Highness Prince Arthur Patrick, Duke of Connaught, will set up housekeeping at Dublin Castle after the honeymoon, and will start his wedded life after the honeymoon, and will start his wedded life. as Viceroy of Ireland. For a very long time the Irish Viceroyalty has been the subject of much diversity of opinion in England and in Ireland. In England it is generally regarded as a sham institu-tion, which should be done away with in the inter-England it is generally regarded as a sham institution, which should be done away with in the interest of Ireland. It is said that Scotland gets on well without a special Viceroy, and that Ireland would be far better without hers. In Ireland there is a large party who look upon "the Castle"—the local term by which is meant the Viceroy and all his surroundings—as the headquarters of political jobbery and petty intrigue. They call his Excellency a tinsel King, ridiculously dosing in a mock court, surrounded by an eager, selfish crowd of time-serving place-holders and place-hunters. In the view of these people, no honest Irishman can be long honest who is a visitor to "the Castle," so fatal to mational feeling has the atmosphere of the place ever been. The "back stairs influence" at "the Castle" has long been a familiar phrase indicating the left handed way in which political appointments, from judges to jailers, are secured in Ireland. But Dublin shop-keepers very much believe in the blessings of "the Castle," especially those among them whose proud privilege it is to display the royal arms of England over their doors, and to proclaim to the public in golden letters that they are bakers, or tailors, or butter-men "by special appointment to his Excelency the Lord Lieutenant and the Vice-regal Court." There is actually a prosperous chimney sweep in the city who enjoys this privilege, and who, on a high sign-board. pointment to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Vice-regal Court." There is actually a prosperous chimney sweep in the city who enjoys this privilege, and who, on a high sign-board, having a spirited painting of a chimney on fire, inscribes himself as special sweep to the Viceroy and all the Government buildings. This sweep is a strong Conservative in politics; his allegiance is firm to the governing authorities, and he reproaches the governing authorities, and he reproaches Fenianism and all its wicked works. The Viceroy's salary is about £30,000 a year, with a liberal allowance for servants, etc.; a town residence at the Castle, and a country liouse in Phenix Park, both

Castle, and a country nouse in Phæmx Park, both provided and appointed at the public expense.

The Vice-regal household is numerous, including a Private Secretary and Assistant Secretary, State Steward, Controller, Gentleman Usher and Master of the Ceremonies, Chamberlain, Master of the Hoise, two Gentlemen in Waiting, two Gentlemen at Legan a deep gides decanno. Physician in orthogonal controller, and the controller of th at Large, a dozen aides de-camp, Physician in or-dinary, State Dentist, and two high-born pages, to Physician in orbear the ample train of the Viceroy's wife on state occasions. Of Castle Chaplains there is quite a batoccasions. Of Castle Chaplains there is quite a sat-talion. The spiritual wants of the Viceroy and his family are supplied by at least 40-Parson power. family are supplied by at least 40-Parson power. Some of these appointments are honorary, but good salaries are attached to many of them. The regulation dress of the members of the vice-regal household, who are not clergymen or Army officers, is light-blue tailed coats, with gilt buttons; trousers to match, white vest, cocked hat, and small sword. Knee-breeches, silk stockings, and buckled shoes are worn by the household when the Viceroy appears "in state." The Irish Viceroyalty is a poliare worn by the household when the Viceroy appears "in state." The Irish Viceroyalty is a political institution, and herein, it is said, lies the great evil of the system under which Ireland is governed. The Viceroy takes up his quarters in Dublin Castle when the political party to which he belongs, and from which he gets his appointment, comes into power; he clears out of the premises when his party goes out of office; and the entire household, from the private secretary to the apothecary, pack up their things and follow their master. A new man, with a new following, comes in, and in time he quits his quarters to make room for another. The present Lord Lientenent, the Duke of Marlborough, is the thirty-eighth Viceroy that has ruled in Irelandduring the last hundred years. With the exception of With the exception of who died in the Viceing the last hundred years. royalty in 1846, and the Duke of Abercorn, who im

royalty in 1846, and the Duke of Abercorn, who immediately preceeded the Duke of Mariborough, all were English noblemen, most of them coming to Ireland for the first time to govern the country. The longest reign of any Viceroy within the hundred years was half a dozen years and some months, while one Viceroy held the throne in Dublin Castle for only three months, and the average length of the tenure of the office during this period was about two years. This perpetual changing of the Lord Lieutenant and all his belongings must operate very seriously against the good government the Lord Lieutenant and all his belongings must operate very seriously against the good government of the country. It is argued that if there is to be a Viceroy for Ireland, he should be permanent; but either of the great political parties in the Kingdom, Whig and Tory, or Liberal and Conservative, is willing to relinquish this glittering patronage, and so the vicious system is perpetuated, the shifting into Dublin Castle and out of it being regulated by the fortunes of political parties. There have been Dublin Castle and out of it being regulared so fortunes of political parties. There have been Viceroys and Viceroys in Ireland. Some have spent all their salaries, and some of their private income in addition, in the country. Others have made money out of the situation, like thrifty servants in a good place, th tenure of which is uncertain. On the whole, I think Earl Spencer, who was a Viceroy in 1868 kept up the Irish Court vants in a good place, it tendre of which is theertain. On the whole, I think Earl Spencer, who was
appointed Viceroy in 1868, kept up the Irish Court
in a manner more brilliant than any other Lord
Lieutenant of our time. The Duke of Abercorn
had the will, but he lacked the money. He was
twice Viceroy, and at the close of his second reign
he gave a fancy dress ball on a scale of unsurpassed
splendor, in fond memory of which the citizens of
Dublin presented him, the other day, with a painting
of himself as he appeared at the ball in the character
of Charles I. Being unable to keep up the kingly
standard of life at Dublin Castle with which he
started, he retired from the Viceroyalty with the
family estates in Ulster mortgaged to the last acre.
The Castle scason commenced this week with a
levee and a drawing-room, both remarkable for the
unusually large number of the nobility that came
to them, for the small number of the landed gentry
who were there, and for the host of lawyers, dor-

who were there, and for the host of lawyers, who were there, and for the host of lawyers, doctors, clerics, and soldiers who, as usual, flocked to the Castle. Two and twenty noblemen of various degrees were counted there; but judges, lawyers, clergymen, medical men, military men, and civil officers were reckoned by hundreds. The Irish Catholic Bishops and clergy have, as a body always systematically held aloof from these vice-regal retrieves. The principle on which admission to these

will be accepted.

THE PROPAGANDA.

THE WONDERFUL CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The central organization in Rome for carrying the Gospel to the ends of the world, is callad the "Congregation de Propaganda Fide." The Pope is its head. The Propaganda was created at Rome by Pope Gregory XV., in 1622. The Pontifical idea comprised the foundation, on a permanent footing, of a congregation to direct the work of the missions; of a college to educate missionaries for the conversion of the infldei; and of a printing press which should supply books for the work in every language of the world. Catholic generosity was not wanting to give effect to this noble conception. A Spanish prelate, Mgr. Vives, bequeathed his palace in Rome, and all his goods to the work; Cardinal Abda gave \$100,000; Cardinal Spinola, \$90,000; Innocent XII.,\$150,000; Clement XIII.,\$70,000 in gold. Pope Urban VIII., who is justly considered the second founder of the Propaganda, rebuilt the palace, and with ample endowments secured to the world this nursery of zeal and apostleship.

The present Cardinal Prefect is his Eminence Cardinal Simeoni, late Secretary of State to his Holiness Pins IX. In the same block, though quite separated The central organization in Rome for carrying the

dinal Simeoni, late Secretary of State to his Holiness Pius IX. In the same block, though quite separated from the offices of the congregation, is the College, the nursery or seminary in which youthful levites are reared and perfected for missionary life. They are reared and perfected for missionary life. They form a motley group of about 113 young men from every clime under heaven. Some are but boys of fourteen years, tender plants from the cold, gray shores of Norway; some from the burning sands of Ethiopia, black and crisp as negroes; others hail from the cradle-land of truth, from Mesopotamia and Syria, many more from the Turkish provinces in Europe, from Greece, from Armenia, Illyria; but most of all are the gay, staunch, intrepid children of St. Patrick, who have entered the Propaganda to dedicate themselves to the foreign missions, and to dedicate themselves to the foreign missions, and to live and die wherever the will of Gcd may send them. The language of the house is Italian, which all speak with fluency; in the schools only Latin is heard, while at stated hours, daily, great attention is heard, while at stated hours, daily, great attention is paid to the language in which, hereafter, the youth-ful apostles will have to announce the Word. The assimilation of such different natures and types in one house is one of the miracles of Catholicism. The one house is one of the miracles of Catholicism. The Saxon and Solave and Lowlander mingle with the rest but indifferently, while the Celt finds a brother and pledges friendship among all the races with ease

and pledges triendsmp among at the races with case and grace.

The students rise every morning at five; after meditation and the Holy Sacrifice, they breakfast, as is the custom of the country, upon coffee and rolls. At eight, the public lectures begin in the halls of the College. There are more than thirty professors who attend daily, and conduct their willing disciples through every branch of knewledge from grammar to law. Several externs attend the courses, and the Scotch, Irish, American, and Polish Colleges, grammar to law. Several externs attend the courses, and the Scotch, Irish, American, and Polish Colleges, send their alumni to the Propaganda for philosophy, theology, and canon law. The Chinese alone remain unrepresented in this family of nations. It arises not, however from the Church's neglect of the Celestial Empire, but, rather, from the possible renot, however from the Church's neglect of the Celestial Empire, but, rather, from the peculiar requirements of those people. They have a college in Naples, and the management of the ecclesiastical business is assigned to a separate congregation of Cardinals in Propaganda. The Polyglot printing house attached to Propaganda is worthy of the great cause which originated it. More than 58 languages are constantly passing under its presses in their own characters. It possesses above 180 distinct sets of racters. It possesses above 180 distinct sets of es in the dialects of Europe and Africa, America, characters. and Oceanica. During the French Revolution enornous damage was sustained which has not yet been thoroughly made up; however, during the Vatican Council, when all nations were represented, it pub-lished the "Our Father" in 250 different languages lished the "Our Father" in 250 different languages and dialects, and presented a copy to the assembled Fathers. This rapid and very incomplete sketch of the work of the Propaganda will give some idea of of the holy activity and divine unity which distinguishes the Catholic Church, and merits for her now, as it did in the beginning, the superhuman honor of being the sole civilizer of mankind.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

ARRIVAL OF A SAILOR WHO SAYS HE HAS BEEN THERE.

St, Louis Republican. Captain A. B. Tuttle, who claims to have had a longer and more varied experience as a seaman than almost any man now living, was in St. Louis yesterday on his way to Washington to negotiate with the Government for a small steamer to assist in his further explorations in Artic seas. Captain Tuttle further explorations in Arus seas. Capital age of sixteen ran away from his parents and went to sea, and has ever since—some thirty-five years—been a sea-faring man. He has been all over the globe, he says, and has sailed in every sea, and has made says, and has sailed in every sea, and has made twenty voyages to the Artic regions. Since his early manhood he has been captain of whaling and sur-veying ships. One of the things that particularly attracted his attention in sailing northward was that he found the sca more and more open, especially every fourth year. He made his last trip about a year ago, starting from Hakodado, Japan, in a full-rigged ship, with forty-five men all told. In latities 78.2 he found an expense a dear of ice. tude 78° he found an open sea, clear of ice. In latitude 81° he noticed an extraordinary dip of the compass, and on taking soundings discovered the cause of it to be immense lodes of a magnetic substance in five fathoms of water. It was mixed with minerals and fine particles of gold. In latitude 82° he encountered the ice belt, grounded under the water; and extended in height in some places over 400 feet It streached east and west, as far as the eye could reach. He here discovered that the needle pointed reach. He here discovered that the needle pointed due South, and in his own mind concluded that the magnetic deposit he had passed had some connection with the direction in which the needle usually pointed. By climbing to the highest points on the ice barrier he could see directly into an open polar sealying beyond, and by tracing along the belt eastwardly he found a passage through into this sea, with a depth of ninety fathoms, or 540 feet. The water was onlite warm, and a culf stream was with a depth of innety fathons, or 540 feet. The
water was quite warm, and a gulf stream was
steadily setting out with a velocity of from four to
six miles per hour.

He pulled through the passage in whale-boats and

Catholic Bishops and clergy have, as a body and Catholic Bishops and clergy have, as a body and Catholic Bishops and clergy have, as a body and Catholic Bishops and clergy have, as a body and Catholic Bishops and clergy have, as a body and Catholic Bishops and clergy have, as a body and Catholic Bishops and clergy have, as a body and Catholic Bishops and clergy have, as a body and clergy have, as a body and Catholic Bishops and clergy have, as a body and clergy have expected which admission to these unions. The principle on the water and showing that they have floating on the water and showing that they have floating on the water and showing that they have floating on the water and showing that they have floating on the water and showing that they have floating on the water and showing that they have floating on the water and showing that they have floating on the water and showing that they have floating on the water and showing th found it to be about eighteen miles wide. In the north part of this open sea he found nearly fresh leaves of plantans, bananas and other tropical plants floating on the water and showing that they had been off the trees but a short time. Last October he found a large found, which ground the state of the contract of t form.—Dublin Letter N. Y. Times.

The Rt. Rev. Caspar H. Borgess, Bishop of Detroit, has sent to his Holiness the Pope, letters resigning his episcopate. It is by no means certain, however, that the resignation will be appearance of having been grawed by appears. In sailing west he struck the north by annuals. In sailing west he struck the north received into the Church of Rome."

part of the coast of New Siberia, where he found a race of people that he thought no one had every seen or before heard of. They spoke an unknown language which sounded like Hebrew. They spoke a few words of Hawaiian and the Esquimaux language, and with these and the aid of signs they conveyed the idea that they came from the north. He was a little acquainted with the Esquimaux language having passed four winters with that people, living on raw walrus, whale blubber, and bear meat. During one of those winters, which are without daylight, he made a journey of 380 miles in the dark. During his adventurous career he has met with many disasters, the most serious of which was an encounter with a polar bear. He had both arms and legs broken, and lost one finger of his left hand, another being so badly lacerated by the teeth of the animal that it is sadly out of shape. He also lost two ribs, which were completely torn from his body, which bears the marks of wounds which it seems almost incredible that any man could receive and live. The polar bear attain an incrediable size, some he is greated to weigh as much as 3,000 pounds. The polar bear attain an incrediable size, some being reported to weigh as much as 3,000 pounds. He contemplates making another trip to further ex-He contemplates making another trip to lattice ex-plore the open polar sea, but needs a small steamer for towing purposes, which he hopes to obtain from the Government. He proposes to start some time in 1880, and leaves for Washington city this morn-

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY IN AFGHAN-ISTAN.

From the Dublin Freeman.

If the horrible atrocities perpetrated "in the camp of the 21st Regiment" in Khoost, just a month ago, are allowed to go unexposed and unpunished, the bright annals of the British army will have suffered an ineffaceable shame and condemnation. Nothing that happened in Bulgaria in 1876 rivals in ferocity and cruelty that which has been perpetrated by British troops in the valleys of Afghanistan in 1879. I pass over the looting and burning and executions. About 500 of the Afghan fugitives were persued and foully butchered by orders of the General, who gave the command "make no prisoners." A correspondent, who describes the horrible business with great gusto, says, "it was a brilliant charge, though a short one." In fact, one would think it another Balaklava did he not explain that the thirty troops dashed in and sabred right From the Dublin Freeman. that the thirty troops dashed in and sabred right and left, each man killing several of the fugitives,

and left, each man killing several of the fugitives, who would have been grateful for quarter. But the British General "could not afford to make prisoners." But a more frightful outrage followed. The crime now disclosed was perpetrated by Punjabees; the sickening outrage I have now to dwell upon was the work apparently of a British regiment. A large number of prisoners were tied together by ropes and fastened to wooden pegs in the ground like cattle. They were arranged in three lines, and a number of men of the 21st were set to guard them at night. Some stray shots being fired, guard them at night. Some stray shots being fired, guard them at night. Some stray shots being mea, a panic ensued, and the prisoners swayed to and fro in a state of great excitement. The eye-witness from whom I have been quoting the facts then says, "So while the great mass of wild men, heaving, groaning, and wrenching at the ropes was swaying, perhaps for the last time before getting free, the guard loaded their rifles, and either shot or bayoneted every man who persisted in struggling. This ter-rible deed had the effect desired. Sobered by the fact of men falling dead at their sides, and by the groans of comrades who were sinking severely wounded, the men who had escaped unhurt instantly became quite, and crouched upon the ground in terror. The scene of this tragedy was appalling. The dead, the living, the dying, and the wounded The dead, the living, the dying, and the wounded were still tied together, and all were lying huddled up in one confused mass of bodies. The dead could not be told from the quick, except when some sufnot be told from the quick, except when some suf-fering wretch sitting in a pool of his own blood, and looking gastly in the moonlight, groaned be-seechingly for help." This is rectifying the frontier with a vengeance. Lord Lytton had no quarrel with these Afghans—none whatever, only with the Ameer. It is entertaining to read, after the above resital which only gives a glimpse of the business. Ameer. It is entertaining to read, after the above recital, which only gives a glimpse of the business, that General Roberts and his men would have in-flicted more severe punishment were they not afraid of raising a cry of "Afghan atrocities" at

WINGED WORDS.

1. Criticism mostly means talking of what others have done with an air of knowledge all about it and rather more .-- William Allingham.

2 Let us live a little to-day and to-morrow my friends; for of all dreams the most delusive is that long holiday, with endless "cakes and ale," which we picture as our reward and recreation when we have " made our pile" and retired from work.—Sir C. Gavan Duffy.

3 Reason is capable of learning the primary truths or Sheism. But if a man disgards the trodden road, it is not certain that his strength and skill will carry him to his journey's end, even though practicable by-paths through the jungle unquestionably exist .- Aubrey de-

Does not every doctor, however wise and skilful, prefer taking another doctor's opinion about himself, even though that other doctor has only just started in practice? And seeing that doctors, taking them as a body are monstrous clever fellows, is not the example they set us worth following.—Bulwer. 5. Hard words and hard looks hurt like

a blow.—Holme Lee.

A steadfast will bent on a holy deed is stronger than the strongest prejudice.—The

7. Our sorrows sanctified become our ho liest treasures; a life without sorrow would be arid as a garden without rain or dew .-

8. Each one of us carries in our heart a germ of sanctity which would blossom forth at the mere bidding of our will.—Frederick

A CATHOLIC BISHOP ASSAULTED.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Baltes, of Alton, Ill., was assaulted at the door of his residence Saturday evening, 22d ult., by an unknown tramp. The Bishop came out of the door and was met almost at his threshold by the stranger, a middle-aged and rather muscular man, who grasped him by the throat and bore him back against the brick wall of the building. His Grace caught the ruffian by the hands and held him at a safe distance untill help reached him. The party was arrested and locked up, and arraigned in the Police Court, where he gave his name as O'Shaughnessy. He is a tramp, and is eviden ly insane. He was recommitted to jail.

A Conversion to Catholicism is announce ed as follows by the Morning Post—" We learn that the Hon, and Rev. Algernon Stanley, M.A. (Cantab), sometime of Cuddesdon College, and Vicar of the Church of the Holy Cross, St. Pancras, has resigned his benefice and been

PUZZLER'S CORNER.



"Aye! be as merry as you can."

PRIZES TO PUZZLERS,

To be awarded on St. Patrick's Day, 1879.

1st. Prize, a handsome Bible; value \$10.

2nd. The Life of the Blessed Virgin; value, \$5.

3rd. The CATHOLIC RECORD for one year, and any book from Sadlier's list of value \$2. Total value \$4.

4th. The CATHOLIC RECORD for one year, value \$2. If preferred, any book of the same value from Sad lier's list will be sent instead of prizes, 1, 2 and 4.

70. As the solution of this problem is very lengthy, and as we gave in last week's paper sufficient of the work to show how the question should be solved mathematically, and having an extra quantity of matter for the "corner" this week, we consider ed it advisable, instead of continueing the solution to merely give a couple of the eighteen answers we

1st shelf,-3 sets of 6 vols, and 1 of 4 vols.=22 2nd shelf.—2 sets of 6 vols, and 1 of 4, and 2 of 3

rols.=22 vols.

3rd shelf,—1 set of 6 vols, and 2 of 5, and 2 of 3 vols =22 vols. 4th shelf,—1 set of 6 vols, and 2 of 5, and 2 of 3

vols.=22 vols.
5th shelf,—1 set of 6 vols, and 1 of 5, and 2 of 4, and 1 of 3 vols.=22 vols.

1st shelf .- 4 of 3, and 2 of 5 .= 22. 2nd shelf,—3 of 5, and 1 of 4, and 1 of 3.=22. 3rd shelf,—2 of 6, and 2 of 3, and 1 of 4.=22. 4th shelf,—3 of 6, and 1 of 4.=22. 5th shelf,-3 of 6, and 1 of 4.=22.

113. Sun-beam. 114. Jack and Gill went up the hill To get a pail of water; Jack fell down and broke his crown, And Gill came tumbling after,

eckoning a day or two. Suppose a traveller, leaving New York on a certain day, to travel continually east, until after a certain time. 115. Two ships may meet at sea and vary perhaps twenty, he arrives at the place he started; and farther, suppose he has kept an ac-curate note of the number of days which has intervened. For every 15° he has travelled east, the vened. For every 15° he has travelled east, the sun has risen one hour earlier to him than to those left behind. This gain, by the time he has traveled 360°, amounts to a whole day, and when he arrives home he finds his reckoning one day in advance of his neighbors, or in other words, he has seen the sun rise once more than they have. The year to him has consisted of 366 days, but to his neighbors of only 365.

year to him has consisted of 300 days, but to meighbors of only 365.

Now, what is not at all an improbable case, we will suppose him arriving home on a leap year, on the 28th day of February, and which he calls Sunday, the 29th, but those who have remained at home call it Saturday. The next day, February 29th is, actively to the suppose is another Sunday in it Saturday. The next day, February 29th is, according to them Sunday, here is another Sunday in February, but there have already been four others, viz; the 1st, the 8th, the 15th, and the 22nd, making the state of the 1st, and the 2nd, making the state of the 1st, and the 2nd, making the state mouth. It is said. ing six Sundays in this shortest month. It is said, this case has actually occured, that a ship left New York on Sunday, February 1st, and sailing eastward continually, arrived home, according to her log-book, on Sunday, the last day in the same month, but really on Saturday, according to the reckoning at home. The next day, being the intercalary day, made the 28th and 29th both, Sandays to the voyagers, thus giving six Sundays to the month.

116. Denote cost of coffee per th, by unity; Figure 1 to the per 18, by the second of the per 18, by the second of the per 18, by the per 18 —

gain per tb. = gain per lb. ib of s̄s = s̄s = gain per lb. ∴ s̄s = s̄, and s̄s = s̄, then s̄s̄s or unity = W̄, or 82½ cts., cost per lb.

117. The diameter of valve is 4 inches; \therefore its area = $(\frac{1}{2})^2 \times 3.1416 = 12.5664$ square inches; the leverage of valve is 5 to 1; \therefore 50 fbs, at the end of lever = 250, on the valve; that is, 250 fbs, is the pressure on the valve from without, and 250 \div 12.5664 = 19.89 fbs, the pressure on each square inch from within to balance. Hence any power of steam over 19.89 fbs, to the square inch, will raise the valve.

118. 1 Lily, 2 Rose, 3 Pansies, 4 Helistrope, 5 Hyacinth, 6 Sweet Basil, 7 Forget-me-not, 8 Star of Bethlehem, 9 Wall Flower, 10 Snow-drop, 11 Morn-

ing Glory, 12 Fox-glove, 13 Sage, 14 Passion Flower.

Pause before you dash on so madly. 120.

(1.) $x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + amx + m^2 = 0$. (2.) $(x^4 + m^2) + ax(x^2 + m) = -bx^2$. (3.) $(x^2 + m)^2 + ax(x^2 + m) + \frac{ax^2}{4} = \frac{a^2x^2}{4}$.

A, B and C do $\frac{5}{2}$ in 1 day, and since B takes $2\frac{5}{3}$ as long as A and C. \therefore these do $2\frac{5}{3}$ as much as B. \therefore $E's + 2\frac{5}{3}$ $E's = \frac{3}{3}$, $E's = \frac{3}{3}$, in one day. So $E's + 4\frac{1}{2}$ $E's = \frac{3}{3}$, $E's = \frac{3}{3}$, 120, B ⅔ X 120, C ⅔ X 120.

Correct solutions received as follows:—
"Cora"—113, 114, 118.
"Amica"—113, 114, 118.
"Kate O"—113, 114, 119, 121.

Puzzler gives "Amica" credit for her very in-genious excuse respecting no. 115!

The following are the names of those who obtain-

The following are the names of those who obtained the highest points, and the winners of the prizes.

Highest points for Christmas puzzles—1st "Amiea" and "Cora," equal; 2nd "J. J. McD;" 3rd "Kate O," "Miss C," "Maggie O," and "Rosemay," all equal; 4th "Maggie K," and "Miss M. C," equal.

Highest points for general puzzles,—1st "Amiea" and "Cora," equal; 2nd "Kate O;" 3rd "Maggie O;" 4th "Ella."

Transition of General for the Christian of the control o Two prizes were offered for the Christmas puzzles

Two prizes were offered for the Christmas puzzles and four for general puzzles, but the proprietor of "Record" adds another prize for xmas solutions.

Winners of Christmae prizes.—Ist prize, "Cora"—Miss L. Corcoran, of Stratford, age 17 yrs; 2nd prize, "Amica"—Miss B. DuHamel, of Washington, age 16 yrs. Those two young ladies are at present being educated in Sacred Heart Academy, London, Ont, 3rd prize, Master Joseph J. McDonald, age 15 yrs, Watford.

Ont , 3rd prize, 3rd yrs, Watford.

Winners of prizes for general puzzles:—
1st prize—"Cora"—Miss L. Corcoran.
2nd prize—"Amica"—Miss B. DuHamel.
As Miss Corcoran and Miss DuHamel obtained the same number of points, they must "draw" for 1st and 2nd prizes, or arrange it some other way

the same limited of prizes, or arrange it some other way between themselves.

3rd prize, "Kate O"—Miss Kate O'Meara, age 14 yrs, London, Ont.

4th prize, "Maggie O"—Miss Maggie O'Hearn, age 15 yrs, London Ont.

The winners of prizes will please read the list of prizes; make their selections; and inform Puzzler, of their choice. As soon as the books arrive at Recont Office the Puzzler will send them to the owners.

With this issue we close the "Puzzler's Corner," as we have so many claims upon our space, we cannot any longer spare the room. We believe it has been a source of profit as well as of pleasure to the young friends who were contributors and especially to the prize-winners, and we regret we are compelled to bid them good-bye.

RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

Think twice before you speak; especially at an auction sale of old tin pans

Scene in one of the public schools:—Teacher— "Give a sentence containing a noun in the absolute case by exclamation." Scholar—"Whoa, Emma!"

"What is that dog barking at?" asked a fop, whose boots were more polished than his ideas. "Why," said a bystander, "he sees another puppy in your

A saloon keeper having started business in a building where trunks had been made, asked a friend what he had better do with the old sign, "Trunk Factory." "Oh," said the friend, "just change the T to D, and it will suit you exactly."

"There's a great difference between housekeeping and boarding out," said Mr. Younghusband; "for when I boarded out I had to wait sometimes half an hour for my dinner, but now I have it just when I can get it."

It is said that the left foot of a left handed man is always longer than his right one; but when the old man reaches after Adolphus from the top step he always sends the right foot; in most cases it is long

enough. You can teach a boy that if he plays the three and four domino on a three, leaving the six exposed at the other end it counts ten, in about ten minutes; but it takes him all day at school to learn that four

units and six units make ten units. "Anything stirring this morning?" asked a gossip-"Anything stirring this morning?" asked a gossip-ing fellow, as he poked his head into a neighbor's breakfast room. "Yes," blandly replied the gen-tleman of the house, as he glanced at the spoon with which he was stirring the sugar in his coffee.

Progresss of Science.—A Connecticut man has re-

fused for 14 long years to let his wife speak to a neighbor for fear some of them would become friendly enough to want to borrow a drawing of tea, HOW A GOAT TURNED TO BUTTER.

The dairy-maid pensively milked the goat, And, pouting, she paused to mutter, "I wish, you brute, you would turn to milk," And the animal turned to butt her.

Must be stopped.—There is one impertinence which society will no longer tolerate. We do not refer to the unseemly habit of asking a mature lady her age. But to ask a society "colone" the number of his regiment or his scene of service—that sort of scene has gone far enough.

scene has gone far enough.

The Obstinate Mule.—The mule is a disappointing animal. One fell down a shaft in Maryland eigty five feet deep. Every one said:—
"That mule's dead," but it was hoisted up uninjurative of the said of the sai el, and walked away, and just as every one s that mule's not hurt," it laid down and died.

Lord Eldon, struck by the appearance of a beautiful woman passing Westminister Hall, expressed his admiration freely. The lady overhearing, returned the compliment by pronouncing him to a friend near by, a most excellent judge. A schoolgirl of tender years thus writes to a bosom

A schoolgrif of tender years that when a boom friend:—"Dear Suisa—I shan't attend school agin until I get some new cuffs, collars and jewelry—dear mama agrees with me that it is my Dooty to take the shine of Upstart Mary Jones, and I'll do it if I never learn nothing." At a recent marriage in a suburban town the

At a recent marriage in a suburban town the bridegroom, when asked the important question if he would take the lady for better or worse, replied in a hesitating manner, "Well, I think I will." Upon being informed that he must be more positive in his declaration:—"Well, I don't care if I do." A Cockney inquired at the post-office the other day for a letter for "Enery Hogden." He was told there was none. "Look 'ere!" he exclaimed, a lit-

there was none. "Look 'ere: 'he exclaimed, a little angry, "you've hexamined a hodd letter for my name. It begins with a ho. Look in the 'ole that's got the hoes."

A foreign paper states that boys under sixteen who smoke in the street of Coblentz, Saar-louis, and

 $(4.) \ x^2 + m + \frac{1}{2} = +x(-+2m-b)$ $(5.) \ x^2 = +x(\sqrt{(++2m-b)+\frac{1}{2}}) - m$ $(5.) \ x^2 = +x(\sqrt{(++2m-b)+\frac{1}{2}}) - m$ $(6.) \ x^2 + x(\sqrt{(-+2m-b)+\frac{1}{2}}) - m$ $(6.) \ x^2 + x(\sqrt{(-+2m-b)+\frac{1}{2}}) - m$ $(7.) \ x^2 + x(\sqrt{(-+2m-b)+\frac{1}{2}}) - m$ $(8.) \ x - \frac{a^2}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} + 2m - b) = +\sqrt{(4(-+2m-b)+\frac{1}{2})^2} + 2m - b}$ $(8.) \ x - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(-+2m-b)+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{a^2}{2}$ $(8.) \ x - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(-+2m-b)+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{a^2}{2}$ $(9.) \ x = -\sqrt{(4(-+2m-b)-m)+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\frac{a^2}{2} + 2m - b) - m) + \frac{1}{2}x(\frac{a^2}{2} + 2m -$

Another Conversion to Catholicism.—On Thursday, Jan. 30, the Rev. Jacob Montagu Mason M. A. Rector of Silk Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, was received into the Catholic Church. The value of the living which he resigns is about £700 a year.

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those who obtainners of the prizes. zzles—1st "Amica" dcD;" 3rd "Kate d "Rosemay," all fiss M. C," equal. des,--1st "Amica" O;" 3rd " Maggie

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b. DuHamel.

DuHamel obtained y must "draw" for it some other way

ate O'Meara, age 14 ss Maggie O'Hearn,

please read the list of ad inform Puzzler, of oks arrive at RECORD em to the owners.
"Puzzler's Corner," We believe it has as of pleasure to the ibutors and especially gret we are compelled

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oman, who gets off his box loor:—"I told you I lived at at the bottom, you blunderst, your honor, whist, I'll and the baste'll think you're as if the Ould Gentleman

, riding in a carriage with a l with a profusion of jewelry, of the cold. Shivering in her as light as cobwebs, she ex- I do to get warm?" "I real the Quaker solemnly, "ancer breastoin." er breastpin.

sion to Catholicism.—On the Rev. Jacob Montagu or of Silk Willoughby, in received into the Catholic e of the living which he 00 a year.

IRISH NEWS.

aware, introduced and recommended me to your late pastor, Father Maher. I may perhaps add this approval. But we had even a greater loss to mount in that of our late Holy Father Pins IX., of ever glorious memory. Much as that holy Pontiff we had the two survivors are Thomas Regan and John Sullivan.

MR. OWEN LEWIS AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

On the 1st inst. Mr. Owen Lewis delivered an account of his stewardship to his constituents at Carlow, from which I must trust to your kindness, Mr. Editor, to find room in your columns for the subjoined report: —"I have come," he said, "to pay you my annual visit, and to tell you what I think of the questions of the day. I have been five years your representative, and have hitherto always sonsidered that my political action met your approval. During the last twelve months, however, sundry expressions of discontent have reached me, and I am now here to defend my policy and answer objections. If there is anyone in Carlow who honestly disapproves of anything I have done, now is the time for him team forward and as what he has to say. There is not a speech which I lave the forward and as what he has to say. There is not a speech which I lave the forward and say what he has to say. There is not a speech which I lave the forward and say what he has to say. There is not a speech which I lave the forward and say what he has to say. There is not a speech which I lave the forward and say what he has to say. There is not a speech which I lave the forward and say what he has to say. There is not a speech which I lave the forward and say what he has to say. There is not a speech which I lave the forward and say what he has to say. There is not a speech which I lave the forward and say what he has to say. The forward and say what he has to say. The forward and say what he has to say the f And the political prisoners have done, now is the time for him to come forward and say what he has to say. There is not a speech which I have made, or a vote which I have given, or a letter which I have written, during the last five years of which I am ashamed, or which I would hesitate to repeat under similar circumstances. I have nothing to apologize for and nothing to retract. Let this be well understood. If my conduct no longer meets with your approval, the dissolution of Parliament is not far off, and within a year, at latest, you will have the opportunity of choosing another representation of the property o to repeat under similar circumstances. I have sentative. I value the honor of representing your his constituents." more highly do I prize honesty and freedom of action, and I would never desire to sit in the House of Commons unless I could fearlessly vote as I thought right on the questions of the day. Now, if there has been any change in the front it has not been on my side. When I sought your suffrages in 1874 it was the understanding that while on Irish questions I was to co-operate with the Home Rule said, and of inaking the explations to the health of 1874 it was the understanding that while on Irish questione I was to co-operate with the Home Rish that the said the said liberate of the castle was to co-operate with the Home Rish that the said in the party, on English and imperial ones I was to vote as I thought right. If anyone questions the said through the party, on English and imperial ones I was to vote as I thought right. If anyone questions the said through the party on English and imperial ones I was to vote as I thought right. If anyone questions the health of the health of the party of the company which was the control of the company of the co

ety "colonel" the number e of service—that sort of fail to realize how much Ireland is indebted for its successful passing to Mr. Butt, who watched its every stage and every detail with such ceaseless vigilance, and to whose personal exertions and influence the conception of the measure is generally believed to be due. If the Home Rule party had never achieved anything else during the present Parliament they would have deserved well of the country. This coming Session there is every prospect of the University question also being solved, and that in a way satisfactory to the Catholic instincts of Ireland. The present time is peculiarly favorable for such an attempt being made. The Government is almost pledged to introduce a University Bill; if it be at all one we could accept, it would naturally receive the support of the entire just as every one s aid down and died. years thus writes to a bosom n a suburban town the

Home Rule party, which would more than complete the properties of the catter of the ca would naturally receive the support of the entire Home Rule party, which would more than com-pensate for the threatened defection of twenty or

number for December, and 503 over January last. During January 66 vessels, with 2,462 passengers on board, sailed from the Mersey. Of these 1,436 were English, 247 Irish, 46 Scotch, 550 foreigners, and 183 whose nationalities were not known. No fewer than 1,986 of the number went to the United States, 341 to British North America, 23 to Australia, 58 to South America, 91 to the East Indies, 5 to the West Indies, 4 to China, and 34 to the

Alderman McCarthy, late ex-Mayor of Kilkenny, died at his residence, Barrack street, on Feb. 13th. He had been ailing for some months, and during his mayoralty was not very able to attend to his duties from repeated attacks of illness. In private and public he was a thoroughly honest, upright man, and in politics he was a staunch Home Ruler.

The death is announced of Rev. James Bray, P. P., Ballackmoyler, which event took place at Castlecomer Feb. 9th. The rev. gentleman arrived at Castlecomer on the previous Thursday on a visit to Dr. O'Hanlon, with a view of consulting

CLERGYMENS' CLOTHING MADE A

on board, sailed from the Mersey. Of these 1,436 were English, 247 Irish, 46 Scotch, 550 foreigners, and 183 whose nationalities were not known. No fewer than 1,986 of the number went to the United States, 341 to British North America, 23 to Australia, 58 to South America, 91 to the East Indies, 5 to the West Indies, 4 to China, and 34 to the West coast of Africa.

CORK.

At Mallow Criminal Sessions, on February 11th, a man named John Murphy was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for placing a rail on the track of the Great Southern and Western Railway.

The Spring Assizes will be opened for the county of Cork on March 19th and for the city on March 22nd. The Judges are Justiees Fitzgerald and Lawson.

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order. Being untrammelled by any

political party, it is enabled to give that attention to CATHOLIC INTER-

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WALTER LOCKE,

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE POPE PIUS IX. The Roman correspondent of *The Pilot* writes: On Saturday, Feb. 8th, at St. Peter's the Requiem Mass for Pius IX., celebrated at the altar of the Cathe dral, by Cardinal Boromeo, was attended by about 15,000 persons.

The words of the venerable Archbishop Purcell touched with tenderest sympathy the hearts of all present when at the Synod lately held in Cincinnati to devise means to pay off the debts of the diocese, he "affirmed in presence of the Holy of Holies that he had never misused, or spent upon himself, a single dollar of the indebtedness.

The Pope has divided the important diocese of Beverley Yorkshire, (Eng.) into two parts.

The title of Bishop of Beverley will cease, and two new Bishoprics of Leeds and Middlesborough will take its place. The Bishopric of Middlesborough will comprise the North East Riding, and the Bishopric of Leeds the west Riding. Dr. Courthwait, the present Bishop of Beverley will take the appointment of Bishop of Leeds and until the Bishop of Middlesborough is selected will exercise jurisdiction withthe title of administrator of the diocese of Middlesborough.

Menotti Garibaldi, son of the great priest-hater is the proprietor of several farms in the Roman Campagna. But he gives employment only to such tradespeople as are not, only good workmen, but also good Christians. He himself takes pains that they preform their religious duties regularly, and to this end has erected a chapel upon each of his farms. Some Capuchin Fathers say Mass in these chapels on Sundays and holydays and give religious instruction to the attendants.

Two Weights and Two Measures.— Some two or three years ago an apparition of the Blessed Virgin was reported to have taken | I WILL NOT DO ANY BUT FIRST-CLASS WORK IN EVERY RESPECT. place at Marpingen, a village in Prussia Rhineland, and numerous pilgrimages were made to the spot by the people of the surrounding districts. Before ever the Church had been able to pronounce its verdict on this apparition, the police interfered, and prohibited all further pilgrimages; nay, they have had numerous people locked up since who had ventured to visit the spot despite the prohibition. A striking contrast to this conduct of the German police towards the Catholic people is exhibited in the case of ayoung Protestant girl living near Agustafein, a place in Hanover, who professes to be gifted with second sight and in her sleep "reveals the Bible" to the people. Large crowds of enghtened Protestants constantly flock to the place, and the parents of the girl are making heaps of money by the preternatura gift supposed to be possessed by their daughter But the police do not think of such a thing a putting a stop to these doings. Well may the Catholic papers of Germany complain that ther are two weights and two measures used by

ERIN GO BRAGH.

GRAND UNION ENTERTAINMENT

In honor of St. Patrick's Day, will be given under the auspices of the Irish Benevolent Society and Saint Patrick's Society, in the Mechanles' Institute Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 17th MARCH.

Rev. G. G. Ballard, M. A., T. C. D., will deliver an address. Sebject: "The Links that Should Bind Us." A Vocal and Instrumental Concert under the conductorship of Mr. George B. Sippl. The leading amateurs of the city have kindly consented to assist. The proceeds will be donated to the Charitable Fund of the Irish Benevolent Society.

Admission, 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. A. & S. No neimer's, or from any member of the Commit seats may be reserved at Nordheimer's Music Store The Celebrated Band of the 7th Batt, has kindly given its service, and will in itself be a treat to those who attend the concert.

Doors open at 7:30. Concert at 8 p.m. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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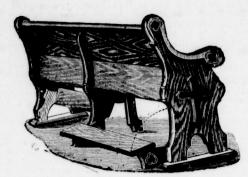
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