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Orders to discontinue advertisements must be sent to the office in writing.

Special Notices, set in nonpareil type, leaded, and located on the eighth page immediately over the city news, 10 cents per word each insertion. No notice inserted for less than \$1.

Professional cards (run in and without display) \$1 per month.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 40 cents each insertion.

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.

- 1. Friday—The Circumcision of Our Lord.
2. Saturday—Octave of St. Stephen.
3. Sunday—Octave of St. John Baptist.
4. Monday—Octave of the Holy Innocents.
5. Tuesday—Vigil of the Epiphany.
6. Wednesday—The Epiphany.
7. Thursday—Of the Octave.
8. Friday—Of the Octave.
9. Saturday—Of the Octave.
10. Sunday—1st. after Epiphany. Finding of the Child Jesus among the Doctors.
11. Monday—Of the Octave.
12. Tuesday—Of the Octave.
13. Wednesday—Octave of the Epiphany.
14. Thursday—St. Hilary B. and D.
15. Friday—St. Paul, H.
16. Saturday—St. Marcellus, P. and M.
17. Sunday—2nd. after Epiphany. The Holy Name of Jesus.
18. Monday—Chair of St. Peter at Rome.
19. Tuesday—St. Canute, K. and M.
20. Wednesday—St. Fabian and Sebastian, MM.
21. Thursday—St. Agnes, V. and M.
22. Friday—St. Vincent & Anastasius, MM.
23. Saturday—Espousals of Our Lady.
24. Sunday—3rd. after Epiphany. St. Timothy, B. and M.
25. Monday—Conversion of St. Paul.
26. Tuesday—St. Polycarp, B. and M.
27. Wednesday—St. John Chrysostom, B&D.
28. Thursday—Of the Most Holy Sacrament.
29. Friday—St. Francis of Sales, B. and D.
30. Saturday—St. Marita, V. and M.
31. Sunday—4th. after Epiphany. St. Peter, Nolasco, C.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

- 1. Monday—St. Ignatius, B. and M.
2. Tuesday—Purification of the B. V. M. Candlemas.
3. Wednesday—St. Blaise, B. and M.
4. Thursday—St. Andrew Corsini, B. and C.
5. Friday—St. Agatha, V. and M. First in the month.
6. Saturday—St. Titus, B. and C.
7. Sunday—Fifth after Epiphany.

THE PRESS—THE PEOPLE'S DUTY.—If you wish to have an honest press you must honestly support it.—Archbishop MacHale.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1886.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The results of the recent law examinations held before the examiners, Mr. Peidue and Mr. Mills, have been declared and are as follows:—

Second Intermediate—G. A. Morphy, A. N. Mc Pherson, R. A. Bonnar and J. Graham.

Third Intermediate—L. J. Clarke and F. A. Brown, without orals.

The "Old Catholics" have failed in their attempts to maintain their chapel established at Rome about two years ago with the title "Italian Catholic Church, Congregation of St. Paul the Apostle." This chapel was under the pastoral charge of two apostate priests, di Campello and Savorese, who were afterwards joined by an apostate deacon Cichitti Suriani.

As announced by the Rev. Father Oulette last Sunday, a mission will open in St. Mary's Church on the first Sunday in Lent. The first sermon will be given at High Mass on that day and at 2:30 the mission for women will begin; that for the men the week following. It is contemplated by the rector to give a mission near the end of Lent for the French speaking members of the congregation.

After Vespers on Sunday last at St. Boniface a meeting of the laymen of the Congregation was held for the purpose of establishing a conference of St. Vincent de Paul in that parish. Hitherto such an organization had been thought to be unnecessary but it has at length been found to be required. A committee was appointed to consider fully the rules of the Society and at a meeting to be held on Sunday next after High Mass, the Conference will be fully organized.

One of the smallest books in the world was discovered a few years ago in Florence, Italy. It is an office of the Blessed Virgin, printed at Venice, 1549. It consists of 256 minute pages, printed on a single sheet of ordinary book size, red and black letters, and bound in red morocco, with gilt edges, raised bands, and chargings and clasps in silver. The size of this little typographical "chef-d'oeuvre" is two inches in length by an inch and a quarter in breadth.

The oldest Catholic paper in Germany, and probably one of the oldest in Europe, is the "Postzeitung" of Augsburg, in Bavaria, which on New Year's day celebrated its 200th anniversary. On that day the paper published a facsimile of a portion of its issue for March 11th, 1707, the oldest number which could be found extant. It is really probable that the paper is a good deal older than 200 years, and may date back, possibly under some other name, into the first half of the 17th century. Since 1707 it has had in succession seven publishers.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

Surely this is a misnomer in the case of the local society which assumes to bear the name—a society, which, although placed under the patronage—for what else does the name import—of a canonized saint of the Catholic Church, yet embraces men, who are not only Protestants, but Orangemen, that is to say, men who protest and men, whose very raison d'être is to wage war against the Catholic Church. Surely these latter find themselves strangely circumstanced. In vain may they endeavor to set aside this aspect of the matter by characterizing the organization as one purely national. Even so; why give it a name implying, as it certainly does imply, that it is not purely national, but Catholic. The existence of the present body is a gross inconsistency, it bears a misleading title and its non-Catholic members are wearing borrowed plumes. The well intentioned Catholic members have discovered the mistake of consenting to the organization of this hybrid association. A St. Patrick's Society, founded by Protestants alone, would have been too absurd an undertaking ever to have been contemplated and hence its formation must necessarily be with the cooperation of Catholics who eventually could and now see that they ought to have conceded the membership to those who were entitled to rank themselves under the glorious name of the great Catholic Apostle of Ireland.

The evils of their mistake were made fully apparent at the election of officers on Tuesday evening last when we had presented to us the absurd—if it were not so shameful—spectacle of the Orange party in a St. Patrick's Society seeking to monopolize the offices. But there is a perhaps more malicious proceeding contemplated and one which exhibits more plainly the trap—and its strength—which is laid for the Catholic members, namely: the proposal to obtain the incorporation by the Provincial Legislature of the society as at present constituted. This must never be permitted. It would be too deep a disgrace and humiliation for the Irish Catholic members. It cannot be, if the Catholic members wish to draw in a body from the Society; and this they ought to do, at least if there be no other remedy. We beg them to commit themselves no further to the compromising ways of their pretended friends. The Irish nation is Catholic. A strictly Catholic St. Patrick Society is truly an Irish national Society. If Irish Catholics desire a wider field wherein to bestow their alms, let them not forget the society which above all has a claim upon them—Catholic in its institution, organization and methods, requiring no tests from its beneficiaries but worthy necessity and blessing equally the givers and receivers—that of St. Vincent de Paul.

THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

As we announced last week a meeting of the Catholic voters of the city will be held for the purpose of electing school trustees. We need not urge upon our readers the necessity of taking a lively interest in the matter and of electing competent and representative men, for already there has been manifested on the part of the people an activity that assures us that the best interests of the schools will be considered in choosing the board of trustees, Eor school ward 1, which meets in St. Mary's school House the names of Mr. Chevrier and Mr. L. G. Mc Phillips appear to be the choice of electors of that district and the choice is certainly a good one. These two gentlemen are well qualified and deeply interested in the well being of the school; on their electi will probably be by

acclamation. For school ward 2. meeting in St. Joseph's School House Messrs N. Bawlf and D. B. McElroy appear to be the choice for that ward. It is safe to say that two better gentlemen could not be put into office. They are heavy ratepayers and thoroughly representative men. We cannot believe that any one will show such a lack of good grace as to oppose them. In Point Douglas, the names of Messrs McManus and O'Connor are freely mentioned and if they are elected the choice will certainly be a happy one. The ticket as we have given it is as follows.

School ward 1—Messrs Chevrier and L. G. Mc Phillips.

School ward 2—Messrs N. Bawlf and D. B. Mc Elroy.

School ward 3—Messrs Mc Manus and O'Connor.

POLITICS AND RELIGION IN SPAIN.

The reply of the Spanish Bishops to the Pope, having received the approval of the Aoly See, has been made public. It declares 1st, That although religion and politics are quite distinct should never be mixed together and proved that the faith and Catholic principals be respected, all forms of government are admissible. 2nd, That as the press, and Catholic journals in particular, have been made the ordinary means for the discussion of religion combined with politics, the bishops are obliged to declare that no publication of any kind, whatever authority the names of the contributors may give, has a mission to qualify and still less to define, what shall be the form of government in accord with Catholic doctrines, that being reserved to the official organs of the Church in the respective dioceses. 3rd, With a decided intention not to permit a mixture of religion and politics, any publication refusing to accept the decision of the bishops from the mere fact of so doing ceased to be considered Catholic. 4th, While Catholic writers are left the fullest liberty to defend their doctrines, they are urged never to lose sight of the principles of Christian Charity, so strongly inculcated by his Holiness, and not to assume that their writings have any more authority than the reasons and arguments upon which they are based. The (London) Tablet.

THE FIRST CANONIZED SAINT OF AMERICA.

The third Centenary of the birth of the first Canonized Saint of this Continent—St. Rose of Lima, is approaching. This Saint was born at Lima, in Peru on 20th. April 1586, died in 1617—was beatified in 1668 by Pope Clement IX and canonized three years later by Pope Clement X. who appointed the 30th. August for her feast. The Archbishop of Lima has issued an invitation to all the Prelates of South and Central America, Mexico and the United States to be present at a great celebration in honor of the Saint to be held at Lima, on the 20th. April next.

MR. COSTIGAN IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The St. John, N.B. Globe—not to be behind with its namesake and co-laborer of Toronto, says with reference to the watch and chain recently presented to Mr. Costigan in the former city that "they were not presented by the 'Irish citizens' of St John and Portland, but by a very small number of 'Irish' and 'English' citizens," and that "it is simple ridiculous to attempt to give a significance to the presentation." Well as a matter of fact, every one of the gentleman who contributed to the costly present in questions is, with possibly one exception, either himself an "Irish Catholic" or of "Irish Catholic" parentage; and the Globe must have been hard set for a cause of fault finding when it went anglin' around and was only able to fish out one solitary (possibly "English Catholic" amongst the crowd. But this is but a trivial consideration alongside of the result of recent election in New Brunswick, when the death-knell of Gritism in that province—in so far as as the Catholic elements is concerned—was sounded; when two other and more significant—but possibly not more highly valued—testimonials were presented by St. John City and County (which includes Portland, and St. John City) to Mr. Costigan in the shape of two supporters of the Government of which he is a member of the person of Messrs. Everett and Barker, the result mainly of the ballots cast by the Irish Catholic electors in these two constituencies. Not a great time since these people were almost man to man followers of the Maritime Grit Goliath, Mr. Anglin; but in 1882 and since, a change has been coming over them, and no better proof of the fact need be adduced than that in the recent contest in St. John City and County, some seven or eight hundred Irish Catho-

lic electors cast their ballots for the first time since Confederation in favour of the Conservative candidate, thereby converting a heretofore overwhelming Grit majority into an equally large Conservative majority. In the St. John City contest, notwithstanding that the Grits played their now favourite game of bringing out a "sore-head" conservative of the same element stood to their representative, Mr. Costigan" and sent Dr. Barker to his support. York County, N. B., in 1884, afforded another instance of how the Irish Catholic stood to their man. Mr. Temple was elected, changing a Grit majority of some of nine hundred, as at the previous election, into a Conservative majority of three hundred. It is not prudent on the part of the St. John "Globe" to force a retrospect; it is the worst of folly. Recent events have but afforded another instance of "the survival of the fittest." Mr. Costigan is deep down in the confidence of his countrymen in New Brunswick, while his wildest opponent has been obliged to "seek pastures new" in Ontario.—Ottawa Citizen.

WINNIPEG CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

A general meeting of the Catholic ratepayers of the school districts comprised within St. Mary's Parish, was held at St. Mary's school, on the 25th inst. Mr. N. Bawlf, on being called to the chair, announced that the meeting was an informal one—that it was called solely to afford ratepayers an opportunity of freely expressing their opinions and sentiments on school matters.

The better to acquaint the meeting with the present state of affairs, the chairman reviewed the action of the trustee in the management of the finances.

The statements went to show, 1st, that extra expenses were confined to necessary alterations on St. Joseph's school, and to slight improvements on both school houses. 2nd, that current expenses were very low—the salaries paid to teachers being surprisingly small. 3rd, that the purchasing of grounds and the erecting or buildings had been no burden to the ratepayers: they were due to the liberality of His Grace Archbishop Tache, and of the Rev. Fathers of St. Mary's Church. Moreover, the moneys required for this years expenditure were on hand or due, being the full revenue of 1885. Thus the finances are really one year ahead of the work to be accomplished.

The chairman proceeded to explain how, in view of such low expenditures, Catholic ratepayers were taxed much higher for school purposes than Protestants were. This was due mainly to the great disproportion in wealth and property on the part of Catholics as compared with the Protestant population. Catholics were at a disadvantage for the time being. As a matter of fact the Catholic schools were maintained at nearly 50 per cent less expense than the Protestant ones. Each pupil in the Protestant schools of Winnipeg represents a cost of about \$14.00 a year, while \$8.00 does the work for a Catholic pupil.

The fact was mentioned that some Catholics with a view of escaping higher rates thought proper to transfer their taxes to the Protestant schools. Such a line of action was considered very unfair to say the least, it denoted gross ignorance or unpardonable indifference to the claims of Catholic education. This had proved to be the greatest and most disheartening difficulty the trustees had to contend with in their efforts to lighten the burden of the educational impost. The chairman cherished the hope that, with the present prospect of better times, the schools would attain a more flourishing condition in the near future. The foregoing report was very favorably received by the meeting. The verdict of all was that the trustees had been very painstaking and prudent in the exercise of their trusts.

The advisability of better accommodation for St. Mary's school was then somewhat discussed. That something more suitable than the present condition of the school was desirable seemed apparent to all yet it was agreed that the matter should be left entirely to the discretion of the new Board of Trustees. Nothing further being presented the meeting was brought to a close.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. Farnell, speaking a day or two ago said that he had always believed that if the principle were admitted that Ireland was entitled to some form of self-government the settlement of the details would not be found a formidable task, and that there would be no great difficulty in securing the Empire against separation. He declared that he although himself a Protestant, feared no danger to the minority in Ireland from the Catholics; the whole question was one of reasonable or exorbitant rents. He denied that the

Nation League encouraged boycotting. The Nationalist members on seeing the manifest desire of England to weigh the Irish question calmly has resolved that no extravagance of word or action on their part should mar the first fair chance Ireland ever had.

Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for Iddia, wished the House to clearly understand, that it would be impossible for the present government ever to reconstruction a Irish Parliament. He said that the government would be prepared, when the proper time arrived, to make a schme to improve local government in Ireland.

On Tuesday last the English Government was defeated on the bill which they introduced to provide for the suppression of the national League in Ireland. The defeat of the Government last night has left all political parties in the house of Commons in a state of chaos and may result in the dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country.

Gladstone has had a conference with Lord Granville in regard to the resumption of office by the Liberals. And the Marquis of Salisbury with W. H. Smith who has been sworn in as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

At the meeting of the Cabinet on Wednesday, the situation was fully discussed, and it was resolved that the Ministers should at once resign. The Marquis of Salisbury sent a special messenger to Osborne to inform the Queen of the decision of the Cabinet.

WOMAN IN FRANCE.

Like a Model Housewife Minds her Family and Lets Politics Alone.

There are no happier women in the world than French women. Their lives are full of occupation, and a busy life cannot fail to be happier than one in which idleness throws down the barriers that shut out ennui and imaginary ailments. A married woman in France systematically fills her time with business or pleasure. Her house and family are her first care, but although an irreproachable wife and affectionate mother she does not let her duty take the form of drudgery. She knows her own value and fully realizes the importance of keeping her health and nerves in excellent order, so she will not suffer her cares to master her, but wisely arranges everything with careful method, and allows herself time for social intercourse, for music, reading, walking, dining and amusement of whatever nature she fancies. She is very practical, and by her systematic method of her prererives herself from the countless worries that make life a burden to our women.

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Monday, the 25th day of JANUARY next, 1886, for raising the walls of the locks, weirs, etc., and increasing the height of the banks of that part of the Welland Canal between Port Dalhousie and Thorold, and for deepening the Summit Level between Thorold and Ramey's Bend, near Humberton.

The works, throughout, will be let in sections.

Maps of the several localities, together with plans and descriptive specifications can be seen at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY next, 1886, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works north of Allanburg will be furnished at the Resident Engineer's Office, Thorold; and for works south of Allanburg, plans, specifications, etc., may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, accept there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of "Two Thousand Dollars" or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 9th December, 1885.

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year. The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold Lady's Hunting Case Swiss Watch, worth \$50; if there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Steam-Winding Gentlemen's Watch, worth \$25; and the third will receive a Gold Watch, worth \$10. Each person must send 25 cents with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Guest, a 50 page illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names of winners. Address: PUBLISHERS OF HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN.