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per cent. each, the liability of share-holders being limited to the amount of stock subscribed. With the stock so subscribed it is proposed to purchase or build in some central place a hall which will meet the many requirements referred to.

We commend the project to the ready favor and generous support of the Irishmen of Ottawa. All that is required for success is a united and determined effort. The acquisition of such a hall as that spoken of in the circular could not but be attended by the best results to the Irish people in the Dominion metropolis, the strengthening of their nationality, renewed devotion to their traditions and the widening of their influence, social and political.

THE BRUNSWICK SUCCESSION.

The resolution arrived at by the Bundesrat to reject the claims of the Duke of Cumberland to the duchy of Brunswick will prove a last deadly stroke to the party of the Guelphs and to the House of Hanover. The prince Ernest Augustus, cousin of Queen Victoria, and duke of Cumberland in the British peerage, is none other than the son of George V., King of Hanover, dispossessed of his crown and states after the battle of Sadowa and forced into exile. From the accession of George I. to the throne of England till the reign of Victoria, the crowns of Great Britain and Hanover were united. On the death of William IV. and the succession of Queen Victoria a separation took place through the application of the Salice law in the case of the sovereignty of Hanover. The duke of Cumberland, Ernest Augustus, a younger son of George III. then became king of Hanover as the lawful successor of William IV. He reigned under the style and title of Ernest Augustus I. The present duke of Cumberland is his grandson. By the death of the late Duke, William of Brunswick, who left no issue, that duchy should of right pass to the collateral line of Hanover. The duke of Cumberland is therefore at one and the same time legitimate heir to the crown of Hanover and to the duchy of Brunswick. On the death of George V., ex-king of Hanover, in Paris, there was question of an arrangement between the duke, his son, and the imperial government of Germany, whereby Ernest Augustus was to resign his claims to the House of Hanover in consideration of a restitution of his confiscated property and an acknowledgment of his right to the succession of Brunswick. But whether it was that the duke of Cumberland proved unwilling to abdicate his claims to the sovereignty of Hanover or that Prussia would not consent to permit him one day to rule over Brunswick, which forms a sort of wedge entering Prussian territory, the negotiations resulted in nothing, and the duke, assuming a position of direct hostility to Prussia, published on the death of his father a manifesto addressed to every court in Europe, maintaining his claims to the throne of Hanover. Now that the duke of Brunswick is dead, Ernest Augustus puts forward his claims to that principality, maintaining with good reason that the conquest of Hanover in 1866 did not deprive him of his hereditary rights as to Brunswick, no more than it could have to the crown of England in case Queen Victoria died without children. Prince Bismarck, on the other hand, while admitting that the duchy of Brunswick should be reunited to the kingdom of Hanover, holds that as that kingdom now forms part of Prussia, the title and sovereignty thereof should devolve on the Emperor William, who by the right of conquest holds the place of the House of Hanover. The German Chancellor will not, it is certain, permit the establishment of a hostile court in the very midst of Germany, and Brunswick will either be annexed to Prussia pure and simple or be created into a separate government, like Alsace and Lorraine, under the imperial crown of Germany.

We have before us a copy of the proclamation of the Duke of Cumberland, announcing his taking possession of the principality of Brunswick:

"We, Ernest Augustus, by the grace of God, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, prince royal of Great Britain and Ireland, duke of Cumberland, etc., etc., make known and publish the following:

"It has pleased the impenetrable designs of Providence to summon from earth to-day, our well beloved and honored uncle and cousin, the most serene duke and lord of Brunswick and Lüneburg. In virtue of the rights stipulated for our common house of Brunswick and Lüneburg, the succession to the throne of the duchy devolves on us. Health and grace to our retainers and feudatories, our authorities, servants, vassals and subjects of the duchy of Brunswick. To them we make known that by these presents we take possession of the said duchy and its government. We will govern the duchy in conformity with the constitution of the empire and its own, and we pledge our word as a prince, agreeably to article 4 of the constitution of October 12th, 1832, to observe, maintain and protect the said constitution. We confirm all our servants, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in all their functions and prerogatives.

"We expect from our retainers and feudatories, our subjects, love and fidel-

ity. We promise to watch as did our illustrious predecessors over the general welfare of the country. We will in a short time give orders as to all that may concern our loyal reception.

"In testimony whereof we have signed with our hand and affixed our seal.

"ERNEST AUGUSTUS.

"Given at Gmunden, October 18, 1884."

Copies of this proclamation were sent to the king of Prussia and to all the princes and confederated cities of the German empire. The result has been the rejection of the prince's claim by the princes of the empire, who, it need not be stated, act entirely under the direction of Bismarck. The Duke of Cumberland has not the means to enforce his claim, and must, therefore, at least for the present, rest content with the rather barren honor of a seat in the British House of Lords.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The Month's Mind of the late Dean O'Reilly, of Dundas, will take place on Tuesday next, the 16th inst.

—The Franchise Bill having received the royal assent, the Imperial Parliament has adjourned till February, when the redistribution scheme will be taken up. Some fears are entertained that Mr. Gladstone may gerrymander Ireland in the interests of the anti-nationalist minority. But gerrymander or no gerrymander, Mr. Parnell is certain of a following of at least eighty in the next Parliament.

—The feast of the Immaculate Conception was in this city observed with the usual solemnity. High Mass was celebrated in St. Peter's Cathedral at 10.30 a. m. by the Right Rev. Mgr. Brayere. His Lordship the Bishop assisted at the throne. The sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. Father Tieran who, in moving and impressive terms, set forth the privileges of the Divine Mother and the duties of Christians in her regard.

—We have to return hearty thanks to many friends on both sides of politics for the kindly expressions evoked by recent cowardly assaults on this journal and its editor. We beg to assure them that we feel proud to count among our assailants a James Carey in Ottawa, who like his dread exemplar, calls himself "an Irish Catholic," and a well known but wretched coterie in London, the veriest scrapings of the political waste dumps of the city.

—We are more than pleased to be enabled to announce that it is the purpose of the Lady Superior of the Sacred Heart, in this city, to commence at an early date the erection of a new Separate School. Mother White has received an intimation from the Superior General of the society in France that the funds for the purpose are at call. This is a noble example of generosity and zeal in the work of education. We feel certain that we but speak the sentiments of all our Catholic fellow-citizens when we declare that this manifestation of true charity on the part of the good religious of the Sacred Heart will never be forgotten in London.

—It is with feelings of genuine pleasure that we clip the following congratulatory notice from our esteemed contemporary, the Buffalo Union and Times.

We congratulate Dr. Casey, of Rochester, on his appointment as a member of the board of pension examiners in lieu of Dr. Montgomery, deceased. To high professional knowledge and citizen worth, Dr. Casey will bring to the discharge of his official duties an independence of character, and honesty of purpose, that have long won him the regard of all who know him.

We beg to add our hearty felicitations to those of our respected contemporary.

—Our readers no doubt remember the Quebec dynamite scare. Accusations were at the time freely made against Irishmen in general and in particular, as the authors of the outrage. It now transpires that people in Quebec are asking what has become of the judicial investigation into the recent explosions at the Parliament House. Nothing has been heard about it since the statement that a certain Montreal detective had been asked for information respecting a witness who could make an important statement relative to a certain contractor having made a proposition to him about blowing up the buildings. We trust that Messrs. McShane and Carbay will, during the coming session, insist upon the publication of the evidence already taken and, if necessary, demand a reopening of the enquiry.

—The approach of Christmas reminds us that we should invite the attention of our readers to the support of those good works that especially at this holy season call for encouragement and aid. Christmas is, par excellence, the season of good and kindly deeds. We should, then, remember that the poor we have always amongst us. Our city readers will, we trust, not forget to include the Mount Hope Orphan Asylum in their schemes of Christmas benevolence. That deserving institution has now within its walls a larger number, than ever of orphans and infirm old people. The good sisters in charge do all they can to meet the wants of both young and old, but cannot fully do so except through the dispensation of Christian

charity. We trust that Christmas this year will, by the generosity of the citizens of London, be made one of real good cheer and unbounded happiness at Mount Hope.

—In the course of their journey to Baltimore, the Bishops of London, Hamilton and Eudocia, and the Rev. Father Coffey, were, by an accident, detained at Canandaigua, N. Y., of which town the Rev. Father English is pastor. The gentleman extended a right hearty welcome to the visiting prelates. Among the good works undertaken and maintained by Father English is that of a flourishing Catholic school, conducted by the zealous sisters of St. Joseph, and attended by more than two hundred children. The bishops visited the school and were delighted as well with the proficiency of the children, the neatness, order and discipline observable in every department, as with the fine proportions of the school edifice itself and its well-kept spacious grounds. We know of no higher compliment that can be paid a pastor of souls than to say that he has a good parochial school. This may in truth be said of Father English. We wish the rev. gentleman may long and happy years of usefulness in the ministry.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Dubuque, like the Eternal City, is built on seven hills, on every one of which there is a Catholic institution.—Catholic Visitor.

The oldest church in the United States dedicated under the invocation of "Mary conceived without sin," is the Church of Kaskaskia, Illinois, which, several times rebuilt, dates back properly as far as 1673.

The new Italian Divorce Bill authorizes a divorce when the parties had been condemned to twenty years in prison; also after five years' separation, where there are children, and after three years where there are no children. The Clericals in Parliament oppose the whole bill.

The Cathedral of Mexico is the largest in America, and cost nearly \$2,000,000. It was commenced by the Spaniards in 1573, on the site of the old Aztec temple, or pyramid, and finished in 1667. Its facade is beautifully carved. Against its western wall leans the celebrated Calendar Stone, covered with hieroglyphics and weighing twenty five tons. Its cast will be exhibited at the New Orleans Exposition. Within the Cathedral are a number of paintings, some of them said to be the work of Murillo.

A Dongola dispatch says that Father Vincentine has started for the Mahdi's camp to solicit the release of several monks and nuns. He bears a dispatch from the Austrian Consul-General, addressed to His Majesty Highness the Mahdi, expressing the solicitude of the Emperor of Austria for the release of the captives, and offering to largely reimburse the expenses attendant upon their release. Failing to release the captives, the Mahdi is requested to allow emissaries to go to and for the comfort of the captives.

A distinguished party attended Vespers in the chapel of the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Kenwood, two miles below Albany, recently. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall, Jr., and consisted of President-elect Cleveland and Miss Cleveland, his sister, Col. and Mrs. D. S. Lamont, and Mr. H. J. Haynesworth and wife (the brother-in-law and sister of President Arthur). The President-elect was formally introduced to the pupils, and, on invitation of the mother-superior, the party inspected the institution. By special request of Gov. Cleveland the mother-superior was prevailed upon to promise the scholars a full holiday on the day of the inauguration, March 4.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Pilot.

Under the caption "How to Prevent Divorce," a writer in the current Century questions if it be not the lack of a high ideal that renders so many marriages in our day merely so many social disasters. "The men of law," he says, "may make things seem somewhat better, but they will never be truly better unless the ideal of marriage is raised in the popular mind." What is wanted, he thinks, is, at the outset, "a warm heart and a cool head"; and afterwards, for everyday use, so to speak, "the only thing right and beautiful—unselfish and ever-loving devotion." But how attain to this, unless one accepts the Catholic—that is, the Christ-given—idea of marriage as a Sacrament—a bond indissoluble save by death?

Even Wales wants Home Rule. "Why should we not manage our own affairs?" queries a writer in the Western Mail, one of the leading Tory papers of the Principality. "Why should we not have our own courts of law, our own local Parliament? . . . Are we to remain in babydom forever, with some one at Westminster . . . to play the part of dry nurse for us? Must we to the end of all time go trotting up to London at a cost of scores and hundreds of pounds to settle a point of law which might be better settled down here for so many shillings or sixpences? Must we be forever enriching the metropolis at the expense of our own homes? . . . Has St. Stephen's ever shown that it cared a farthing for Wales except when it wanted Welsh votes to further the interests of that or that particular ministerial or party purpose, or personal ambition?" Irishmen, at least, will rejoice that the sacred fire is spreading, and will wish the Welsh Home Rule movement all possible success.

Ireland stands appalled at the restoration of the obscene and convicted scoundrel, George Bolton, to the place from which he was dismissed four months ago, when the proofs of his blackguardism were produced. The wretch has been charged in open court with mentionable and unmentionable crimes, with "almost every conceivable charge save that of murder," as the Dublin Freeman says

when announcing the re-instatement. When the shocking news reached the Irish members of Parliament, Mr. Healy (on Nov. 4) asked the Chief Secretary if it were true. On learning that it was true, Mr. Healy, in his indignation and disgust, gave notice that he would call attention to the "ruffianism" of such an appointment. The Speaker severely interrupted him; but the word remains; and every other country will declare it too mild for the atrocious act to which it referred.

New York Freeman's Journal.

We (Catholics) are always pointing with pride to the grandeur of our piles of bricks and mortar, to the progress of Catholics in cultivation and prosperity, and to other fine things for which fortunately nobody demands proof. Catholic books of worth lie unobserved. Catholic journals of weight ignored, and "our people" timidly hang on the dicta of some non-Catholic and superficial critic for their opinions. "Here in New York," a Catholic lady of undoubted knowledge of what she was talking about said, "our people don't care about art—much less about Catholic literature. They read the newspapers, and the young ones dance or read novels. There is no use in talking of Miss Starr's lectures here." Another said: "Ruskin himself would not draw a paying audience of Catholics, if the non-Catholics did not set the fashion." These comments seem rather cynical. They are probably true, though. Another comment that very superior persons are accustomed to make in excuse for the absence of Catholic books from their parlors and libraries is that these books are generally more gaudy than tasteful, and not of that high class which they—in their immense superiority—prefer to exhibit to their friends. This is of course merely the outcome of ignorance and exaggerated human respect. Mr. Cable, in one of his stories, mentions an apologetic Creole who wanted to ingratiate himself with a Protestant acquaintance. "Yes," he said, "I am a Catholic" (he would not deny that); and then, to soften the effect of this admission, added: "but a bad Catholic!" This apologetic business is a sign of dry rot.

"Keep the boys at home!"—Detroit Free Press. By all means. But do not confine yourself to bolting the door. Keep them at home by making them cheerful for themselves and their young friends that they will not want to leave it. Begin with the Rosary; and, after that, let them amuse themselves. Music and dancing—there is no harm in a quadrille—a little card-playing, or any pleasant amusement rather than the streets. It is easier to mend a broken chair or two than a life injured by sin.

If proof were needed of the abstract truthfulness of Mr. O'Brien's charges against her majesty's special jury pack and suborners of perjury in Ireland, Crown Solicitor Bolton, it is afforded by the chorus of English opinion which with one consenting voice protests against the governmental reinstatement of Bolton in the position of public prosecutor. All fair-minded English organs agree that the action of the government betrays a singular fellow-ship with Bolton in his schemes, and looks like the championship of a confederate who feared to exasperate the vindictive and unscrupulous slayer of Myles Joyce. The mildest condemnation of the Irish government's conduct in this matter states that it has been injudicious, and so, in some ways, it was, but there is strong reason to believe that in view of Mr. Bolton's possible revelations of various state infamies it was about as judicious a thing as Earl Spencer could do to muzzle his bloodhound. The wonder is that a position of some sort was not found for him out of Ireland, for most assuredly no Irish government which countenances and protects the bloodguilty wretch will ever deserve or receive forbearance from the leaders of the Irish people or the Irish press. When English newspapers speak of the act of reappointing Mr. Bolton as "insane and suicidal" it is pretty safe to infer that there is something more in the transaction than meets the eye, and that the French, Bolton threatened and defied his employers to get rid of him. He is virtual master of the position, and Earl Spencer's court must continue to pay him the homage due to eminence in crime.

Catholic Columbian.

We are sorry to learn that the Catholic Chronicle of Bay City, Michigan, has been compelled to suspend publication. Judge Hyde was an able Catholic editor, and the Catholics of Grand Rapids diocese should be heartily ashamed of themselves. Probably it is the same old story of delinquent and dishonest subscribers, a long list of whom the publishers of the Chronicle could furnish at a moment's notice. The worst enemies of the Catholic press are the Catholics themselves.

Baltimore Mirror.

Some intangible journalist who wrote an unmentioned book is quoted by a writer on "Mariology" in the Lutheran Observer to the following effect: "There are no Christ's churches in Rome. There are some four hundred churches in the city; about one hundred of them are named for the Madonna and St. Peter, and three hundred are named for the saints. There are so many named for the Virgin Mary that they have to be distinguished by all kinds of surnames." This writer regards as proof positive that the Church exalts the Blessed Virgin and the saints above the Saviour. It may not strike it, but it is a fact that every church is a house of God first and foremost and is dedicated to Him in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. What would our contemporary think if we went around Baltimore and counted up the Lutheran churches—for instance, 1st Lutheran Church, 2nd Lutheran Church, etc., we do not know how many there are, but we have seen such tags on the buildings; and then concluded that they had exalted Luther above God because they name their churches after their founder?

Michigan Catholic.

What a fit commentary that was on Godless education which was made by a Toronto public school student the other day. The pupil in question was detected in telling a lie by his teacher, who severely reprimanded him. The correction was listened to by the pupil in silence, but when it was over the apt scholar inquired of the teacher when it was that he had been taught that there was any malice in a lie. The teacher was forced to admit that no such instruction had been given, and the pupil was, in a measure, exonerated

from the blame. What is there in this? It means simply that the true effects of public school education, devoid of the least suggestion of religion or morality, are being shown, not by the antagonists of that system, but by those who are taught only by means of its irreligious methods. Religion must be taught in the schools, else our educators cannot show surprise if the products of their educational system are deceitful, insubmissive and immoral.

Western Watchman.

There are two classes of subscribers to every Catholic paper. One class subscribes merely to assist it, but never pay for it. The other class subscribes because of the merit of the paper and to advance the cause of religion. This latter class make the payment of subscriptions a matter of conscience.

Antigonish Aurora.

A United States paper says:—"Most Americans do not have homes; they have merely places to stay, where the father can read his newspaper, the mother ply the sewing machine, and the children make molasses candy, or have annual birthday parties. But the idea of a heart center, where love is cherished, thoughts are fostered, and morals expanded, is apparently unheard of in their philosophy." A homeless nation means a rotten nation.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

IRELAND.

John O'Connor (Parnellite) was elected Mayor of Dublin, and Madden (Nationalist) Mayor of Cork.

Bernard Campbell, who formerly resided in America, was arrested at Dungannon, Ireland, on a charge of treason-felony. Schoolmaster Mallon swore that Campbell had tendered him the oath and solicited him to join the Fenian Brotherhood.

It is reported that Mr. Gladstone has offered to the Marquis of Ripon, late Governor-General of India, the position of Viceroy of Ireland, to succeed Earl Spencer, who is said to be desirous of retiring from the disagreeable and onerous position.

ENGLAND.

At the Reform Club banquet at Liverpool, Lord Rosebery said the three great questions of the day, the navy, Egypt and Redistribution, should not be made party questions. He counselled the House of Lords to initiate their own reform and declared the belief that the hereditary principle was wrong.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bannerman, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to a question as to whether the Government would prosecute the authors of articles in United Ireland inciting to crime and disaffection, said the Government was awake to the evil of the articles referred to, but doubted the wisdom of giving fictitious importance to the paper by prosecuting it. An exciting scene ensued. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, jumped to his feet and declared the Chief Secretary was making an attack on him. The Speaker interposed, declared O'Brien out of order and called the next question. O'Brien resumed his seat, shouting:—"That was another sample of British fair play!"

Asquith Bartlett gave notice in the House of Commons to-day that he would call the attention of the House to the disparaging remarks made by Bismarck in the Reichstag yesterday upon Mr. Gladstone and his Cabinet.

The Franchise Bill has been passed by the House of Lords.

FRANCE.

The French Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 372 to 137, adopted an amendment placing members of the Senate on the same footing as Deputies regarding the incompatibility between membership of Parliament and holding other public functions; and also, by a vote of 260 to 246, adopted an amendment providing for the election of Senators by universal suffrage and *scrutin de liste*. The Ministers opposed both amendments. A special Cabinet Council will be held to-morrow to take into consideration the defeat of the Government. A Paris despatch says:—"The election of Garnier (Bonapartist) to the Deputies, the recent out-voting of the Government in the Chamber, together with public discontent in relation to Chinese affairs, has revived the belief that a cabinet crisis is imminent. M. Roussin, Minister of the Interior, has already signified his intention of resigning. The announcement of the resignation of the Minister was prematurely cried upon the boulevards this evening. M. Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, is freely mentioned as probable successor of Ferry."

FRANCE AND CHINA.

It is believed at Hong Kong that China is determined to resist France a *l'outrance*. She will insist on her suzerainty over Annam and on her right to maintain Chinese garrisons at strategic points in that country. Also that the French legation to Annam shall be placed on the same footing as legations of other countries.

Le Paris states the Secretary of the Chinese Legation in London has submitted proposals in behalf of his Government to Earl Granville, which France can accept.

Gen. De Lisle advises the French Government that he expects to clear Tonquin of the enemy in February and March, before the summer heat compels the troops to seek shelter in cantonments.

EGYPT.

Lord Wolseyley has forbidden any of the Canadian contingent to write for the press regarding the expedition.

It is rumored as an instantaneous fact that El Mahdi is disposed to enter into negotiations with Gen. Wolseyley, meeting him, if possible, near Khartoum.

A Suakin despatch says:—"On Saturday rebels closely invested the town. The ship and fort kept up continual firing. The rebels attacked cavalry and camel patrols, but were repulsed."

The Mudir of Dongola has received news that the Mahdi is dead, and his corps are dying very fast. The Camel corps and Staffordshire Regiment will start from Dongola for Ambukol next week.

Rebels attacked Suakin at midnight on Wednesday, the sortie lasting three

hours, when they were repulsed with the loss of 15 killed and a large number wounded. Blood traces were found on the line of retreat a distance of five miles. There was no British loss.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Oranegen at Conception Bay are developing new troubles. The house of a Catholic Redemptorist father was assaulted with stones. Arches bearing Orange banners and symbols were erected near the Roman Catholic Church, and a Catholic procession was compelled to pass under them.

The loss of three schooners and all hands is announced from Rose Blanch, on the west coast. The vessels were coal laden, bound from Sydney to that port. No particulars have been ascertained. A fishing schooner and crew were also sank. The disasters occurred during Saturday night's storm.

UNITED STATES.

It is estimated that from 800 to 1,000 persons have died from the mysterious disease which has been raging in the eastern part of Kentucky and southwestern part of Virginia. It is thought the rain falls of last week were not heavy enough to purify streams. Many pitiable cases are reported. In Harlan Co. seven people were buried in one day last week. In the family of Judge Day, whose brother was the first victim of the epidemic, there were five deaths. His wife and four little ones fell prey to the plague. At Garrison's Gap, Mr. Clark and four children died. Clark is serving sentence at Frankfort jail for murder. In Wise County it is said, those burying dead are two days behind in their work and cannot gather up and coffin victims as fast as they fall. At Poor Fork, Harlan County, twenty-five new graves have been filled in the cemetery. Clara Barton, President of the American Association of the Red Cross, received a letter from Dr. Hubbell, Field Agent of the Association, who was recently sent to Cumberland mountains in Kentucky and Virginia to investigate the mysterious epidemic now prevailing there. Hubbell says nothing definite is known as to the extent of the epidemic but it is quite extensive and fatal. Twelve deaths in a day in one neighborhood is reported, and the mortality is equally serious in other sections. He says the disease is due to poisonous water, of which he proposes to make a chemical examination.

CANADIAN.

Mr. Francis Murtagh on his arrival home last Saturday night with his bride, held a reception, there being present between fifty and sixty of his friends and acquaintances. Singing and plays constituted the amusements of the evening and after supper was over, a short speech was given by Rev. Father Ferreri, in which he extolled the good qualities of Mr. Murtagh, characterizing him as an upright man, and welcoming Mrs. Murtagh into his parish, concluding by wishing them a long, prosperous and happy life.—Pontiac Equity.

It is said that passenger trains will commence to run on the Pontiac Railway between Aylmer and Quyon village this week, but as to how often it is not yet known. The people of Quyon are to be congratulated on securing this great convenience at last. We hope it will not be long until we have an opportunity of chronicling the arrival of the "iron horses" at points further up the line.—Pontiac Equity.

New Telephone Offices.—The Bell Telephone Co., has lately opened and connected with its Trunk Line System the following new offices, viz:—Acton, Brampton, Brooklin, Georgetown, Goodwood, Liverpool Market, Markham, Meadowdale, Port Perry, Petrolia, Samia, Streetsville, Stouffville, Uxbridge and Wyoming, and Belleville, Strathroy and Watford will be connected next week. Conversations have already been carried on quite successfully between Hamilton and Samia over the new line.

FROM PRESCOTT.

PRESENTATION TO REV. FATHER TWOMEY.

On last Monday evening, a deputation consisting of Messrs. M. E. O'Brien, P. Moran, John Moran, P. Ryan, T. Kelly, Dr. W. P. Buckley and John P. Hyden, waited on Rev. Father Twomey at Rev. Father Masterson's residence, for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial on behalf of St. Mark's congregation. Before the presentation Mr. O'Brien addressed Father Twomey in a very warm and complimentary manner. He assured him that he won the respect and esteem of the congregation at large, that they were anxious to express their gratitude to him for his services and that he, Mr. O'Brien, was performing the pleasantest duty of his life in making the presentation. Father Twomey replied in a feeling and impressive manner. He accepted the testimonial with feelings of pleasant wonder. He was afraid he had done nothing to merit the praise which Mr. O'Brien so ably and graciously bestowed upon him; but one thing he would say, that if an ardent desire for the welfare of the congregation be any claim to his attachment and acknowledgment, he could accept that distinction and he did so with gratitude. He was glad to know that their good wishes followed him to his new sphere of labor. He need scarcely tell them that he was very, very sorry to sever his connection with them and with their excellent pastor, from whom he had always received the greatest consideration and who had commanded and always would command his highest respect and esteem. He concluded by again thanking them for this spontaneous and substantial expression of their kindness toward him. Father Masterson brought the proceedings to a close by a few happy remarks, in which he expressed his delight at the action of the congregation, for their grateful acknowledgment of the services which Father Twomey so well rendered them, and he trusted that the kindly feeling which was shown to-night would ever exist between priest and people. We understand that the village of Cardinal has also expressed its goodwill to Father Twomey in a very substantial manner. The testimonial consisted of a purse of \$150.—Prescott Messenger, Dec. 5.