## MGR. TACHE ON THE SITUA-TION IN THE NORTH-

North-West Review.

We shall soon see the end of 1885. This year has been replete with events throughout the Dominion of Canada and expecially in the Canadian Northwest. The complications have been so grave, the consequences so numerous that, notwithstanding repeated solicitations to give my opinion on what has occurred I have until this day deemed it better to remain silent. From time to time newspapers have lent me utterances, but their assertions were not authorised and are not mine. I would willingly continue to remain silent, had my name not been used in a manner equally unjust and disloyal in the debates to which the attitude recently taken in the Province of Quebec has given rise. Notwithstanding my sincere desire to keep out of the way of strife and agitation, I find myself compelled to say what I think, since others persist in forcing upon me ideas which I never entertained, feelings which I repudiste.

I am no party man and I have not the

diate.

I am no party man and I have not the alightest wish to flatter or depreciate anyone; but I love my country and desire to contribute as much as I can to its prosperity and happinese; and for the falfillment of this duty I know that, if there is a time to be silent, there is also a time to speak, and it is with the view of promoting good that I now raise my

voice.

Once decided to speak, everyone will readily agree that it is the truth that must be told, the bare truth, void of all ter-

giversation or evasion.

The truth, as it appears to me, is what I will affirm. I foresee that to attain the object in view I shall have to clash with susceptibilities, perhaps provoke anger. I accept beforehand the unpleasant responsibility, but on the condition that the consequences will weigh only on myself personally.

During the past nine months our country has experienced shocks, misfortunes, disasters, which have been violently recehoed all over, and sad to say, this country so dear to us was exposed to dangers, which although not surmised by the greater number, were not the less real and dreadful. As a people we have experienced profound humiliation; as men, a cry of horror escaped from our hearts at the aspect of cruel massacres; as citizens, we had to deplore civil war, which brought mourning and desolation to numerous families. Generous blood was shed, and with it abundant tears flowed. Then the scaffold was raised to receive its victims. The prison cells are closed on honorable men; men whose lives were blameless until this day. All these misfortunes, all this horror, which seemed an impossibility a year ago, have nevertheless taken place, and there is not one amongst us who has not had a share of moral or physical suffering amidst these disasters. I have had my large share of the mental sufferings which have been eadured. It would be difficult to express the painful emotions, the cruel anguish, the bitter recreat I have VILS AND DANGERS ATTENDING THE RE-

ons I endured.

I am, moreover, convinced that what has occurred may be repeated with an increase of all I dreaded in the past.

On the strength of this conclusion, I carnestly besech all serious men who have at heart the happiness and prosperity of our dear Canada, to reflect on the causes which have occasioned our misfor-

which might have brought about the c. m.

plete ruin of the country. Not knowing (and this was the key of the situation) the

material means that might be placed under contribution while a few hundred carbines

and a few thousand cartridges sufficed to complete our ruin; the public will never know what I suffered and the apprehen-

VARIOUS CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE Minds, too superficial, alas! or too in-terested to take a serious and impartial view of our difficulties, consider that they have accomplished their duties as citizens by exclaiming: "Riel is the cause of all the harm, it was he who did all, he has paid for it, the country is safe now." This explanation is so unreasonable, that if it were accepted, we might expect

new disturbances in the near future.

The reef on which a vessel strikes in not the only cause of the wreck. The mode of construction, the violence of the storm, the lack of numbers, or the inability of the crew, the ignorance or the negligence of the pilots, in a word, the aggregation of circumstances at-tending the navigation has a part in causing what is attributed to the reef. Supposing the rock on which the "Algo-ma" perished should be removed by ex on, that would not render the navi gation of Lake Superior free from all peril. Therefore it is deceiving one's self or striving to deceive others to throw on on man alone, the causes of the misfortunes which we all deplore. In my estimation the responsibilities of our disasters and of our shames are attributable to several sources. They rest not only on the active agents of the rebellion and the administrations succeeding in their turn in the government of the country, but also to many other parties. The people of Canada and their rulers, while negotiating the ac-quisition of the Northwest Territories, considered but the extent and the riches of the vast domain of which

tions, etc., etc., found in the statutes are evidence as to what I affirm. One of the greatest mistakes on the part of the authorities was to "act in accordance with the prejudice of entire provinces by approaching the Northwest with mistrust towards all those to be found there or who were acquainted with the country. It was supposed they were coming to an ordinary land, whilst on the contrary it was completely unknown. The ignorance might have been less complete, if the information offered had been listened to. Men distinguished by their character, their position and their experience have time and again given suggestions and useful advice, but almost invariably every attempt to enlighten was dieregarded. Nothing was accepted save documents prepared in the Government offices, many of which, I am sorry to say, should have been considered as unreliable.

The first cause of our difficulties not.

of which, I am sorry to say, should have been considered as unreliable.

The first cause of our difficulties naturally combines with a second one. I have just suggested the idea of men in office. No doubt it is but justice to say that many of these men were qualified for the functions, more or less important, to which they were appointed; but, alas! this was not so in all cases. Even important posts were assigned to men totally unqualified for the position. In my humble opinion this will be unavoidable as long as all the appointments are based exclusively on political party motives. While selecting undeserving men others perfectly apt have been dismissed, or left aside, because five, ten, or fifteen years before they were political opponents. It is sometimes supposed that there is no need to be particular for a new country, especially among the Indians. This is a most erroneous opinion. More sense, tact, and ability are needed in a new country where everything has to be organized. In a populous city or town a public official may be tolerated to a certain degree, even should he turn out to be a dolt or a fop; his betters make up for the inconveniences which would occur were he alone. In the desert or the prairie it is quite a different thing: the incapacity of an employee is so much the more apparent because he is alone. There is not the slightest doubt that if the Northwest is to be properly governed, it is necessary to be very particular in the choice of men for the different services. An indispensible qualification for all is to be civil and sympathetic ent services. An indispensible qualifica-tion for all is to be civil and sympathetic tion for all is to be civil and sympathetic with the natives and the cettlers. A kind heart, a gentle word, suffices to provent or quell dissatisfaction. Authority needs a prestige, and it is a gross error to believe that it is improved by coarseness and arromance. On the contrary, such proceedings do a great deal of harm, and denote greater ignorance than that which is thought to belong to the illiterate.

THE SETILERS.

THE SETTLERS. Another cause of our difficulties came from the discontent of the new settlers themselves. The Government, Coloniza-tion Societies and others have published tion Societies and others have published pamphlets more or less exact on the country and its advantages. The unfortunate boom of Manitobs also got a footing in the Northwest. Many looked forward to this country as the promised land to seekers of riches with or without labor. Enticed by the allurements many people came to the Northwest. The country was not prepared to receive them. share of moral or physical suffering amidst these disasters. I have had my large abare of the mental suffering with have been eadured. It would be difficult to express the painful emotions, the bitter regrets I have experienced for the past year. Obliged by my position to maintain an apparent calmness which everything banished from my mind; remaining silent while there was not in my power to apply; being neither able nor willing to banish from my heart the affectionate sympathies of my whole life; dreading every moment complications regarding which the complexitions regarding which the complexitions regarding which the content of the formune of the control of the past year. Obliged to make the goldwards will be held on the 29th and 30th of this month. Nothing will be left undone which it was not in my power to apply; being neither able nor willing to banish from my heart the affectionate sympathies of the complexitions regarding which the authorities seemed quite unconcerned, from which was nontrol my whole life; dreading every moment of my whole life; dreading every moment of the country. Not knowing of my and the people of the family uncasiness for the authorities seemed quite unconcerned, from which might have brought about the c. m. and which might have brought about the c. m. and the propose of his soul.

\*\*Woodles for the repose of his soul.\*\*

\*WOODSLEE BAZAAR.\*\*

WOODSLEE BAZAAR.\*\*

\*\*We must seek elsewhere for the solution of the unparticle, particle, particle, particle, particle, and the people of St. Mary's parish, in the unparticle, particle, particle, particle, and the people of St. Mary's parish, in the unparticle, particle, what harm those frosts have done to the government and to the governed. Withovernment and to the governed. With-out saying it openly, people acted as if they considered the authorities responsible for them. Indiguation arose, numerous and frequent meetings were held, elo-quence to the pitch it can be carried in a quence to the pitch it can be carried in a constitutional country was not spared. It is, however, to be understood that no revolt against authority was intended, but an evolution of some kind was wanted, constitutional agitation and another form of it soon to follow. Suggestions were loss hold were tions more or less bold were made. It was known that in the country there were parties who would talk less but act sooner. There was no wish of shed-ding blood, but a strong desire to have a shedding of crowns from the public treasury. It was not considered that in sowing the wind they would reap the whirlwind. This is so true that now that the storm has subsided, not withstanding its past violence, not a few among the settlers say: "After not a few among the settlers say: "After all, we have gained by it. Something of the kind is wanted once in ten years. We were ruined but business is reviving."

As a consequence everyone professes loyalty which defies even that of their Royal Highnesses themselves. Oh! to what depths human frailty can go! People who pushed others to rebel-lion, who rejoice at the advantages it brought to them, the better to dissemble their joy, clamor for vengeance and pro-claim their loyalty. I presume the gov-ernment knows this, but it is well that the whole country should know it in order to

give a share of the responsibility to all those who deserve it. On the other hand, I wish to be rightly understood. If there are settlers who acted a vile part in the whole affair they form the exception. The greater num-ber of those who complained had rea-son to complain. They have exposed their wants, and their petitions have been heard. Now there is every reason to hope that confidence will be restored, and that if the early frosts do not prove too severe, the settlers will enjoy the prosperity they had expected. This return of prosperity seems to me all the more likely that experience persuades me that kind Providence has always in considered but the extent and the riches of the vast domain of which they were taking possession. They did not comprehend the situation, because they knew little or nothing of what they needed to know. The ambiguities, the modifications, the contradictive were causes which expendence has always in the transfer and the misfortunes it permits to visit us. During the forty years that I have passed to the misfortunes it permits to visit us. During the forty years that I have passed to the misfortunes it permits to visit us.

cited alarm, brought about unexpected

A WORTHY CITIZEN LAID TO REST.

Died at Orillia, on the 9th inst., after a singering illness borne with Christian patience and fortified by the sacraments and consolations of holy religion, Mr. James Shanahan, in the 60th year of his age. In the death of Mr. Shanahan Orillia has lost a useful and respectable citizen, and one whose memory deserves more than a passing obiit. For the past fourteen years he had made Orillia his place of recidence. Previously he lived in Toronto, where he carried on business with the then well known "Bee Hive," on Yonge street, a boot and shoe establishment. Mr. Shanahan was gifted, amongst other qualities, with a fine voice and a taste for music and was a member of some of the choirs of the city. Those gifts have been transmitted in no impaired degree to his family. His daughters have been for years the leading sopranoists in the choir of the Church of the Angels Guardian. Polly and Teresa have in response to the call of charity appeared on many a platform in the midland counties and have delighted many an audience by their sweet and artistic strains. Many years ago Polly won for herself a title which she still retains, the "Nightingale of Orillia." God has seldom given a sweeter voice to human being.

On Thursday a requiem funeral mass was sung by the pastor, Rev. K. A. Campbell, in the Church of the Angels Guardian. A full choir was in attendance. The church was filled with citizens from amongst all classes and creeds, who came to pay their last tribute of respect and regard to the memory of one who was on all hands recognized as an honest, high-principled man. After Mass Father Campbell, in a few pithy sentences, drew attention to the happy circumstances of the death of the friend just gone and expressed a hope that all his hearers might have the graces and helps to die the death of the just. May he rest in peace.

C. M. B. A.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

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President—John S. Smith.
First Vice-President—John Fresell.
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Guard—M. McPhee.

Trustees—Wm. Daly and J. Duggan.

should miss this grand opportunity of having an excellent time, as another such may not be afforded them for many a day, or perhaps for a lifetime.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. LETTER FROM PEMBROKE.

We congratulate Father Whelan on the success that is attending his zealous labours in the important parish of St. Pat-rick's, Ottawa. Rev. Father Dowdall preached an able sermon last Sunday, his subject being "The Efficacy of Prayer."
Mr. James White, Inspector of Separate Schools, paid an official visit to Pembroke a few days ago. He spoke highly of the excellent work which is being done in the Pembroke Separate School. All the teachers of the separate school

have been re-engaged for next year with the exception of Mr. McDonald who returns to the Normal School to complete his studies for a second class professional certificate. Mr. McDonald was first certificate. Mr. McDonald was first assistant in the separate school and gave the best of satisfaction. He will be succeeded by Miss B. Lynch, of Belleville, one of the cleverest Catholic teachers in the Province. Miss Lynch is at present attending the Ottawa Normal School. Mr. Long, the energetic Principal of the separate school, at his re-engagement had his salary raised fifty dollars.

The Irishmen of Pembroke, through Mr.

J. P. Sarsfield, have forwarded to the reasurer of the Irish Parliamentary Fund the handsome sum of one hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-five cents. The heart of Erin beside the Ottawa beats in unison with the heart of Erin beside the Shannon in Ireland's struggle for Home Rule!

There are few towns in Ontario in whose municipal government and educational management the Catholic element is so management the Catholic element is so well represented as in Pembroke. In our town Council we have several Catho-lic members on the High School Board, the three following: Mr. M. Howe, Mr. W. O'Meara and Mr. M. J. Gorman, L. L. B. The latter gentleman has an-nounced himself as a candidate for municipal honors for the year 1886 and judging from his popularity our talented young barrister will likely be elected by accla-

mation.

In the High School we have Mr. T. O'Hagan, M. A., teacher of modern lan-guages. I feel that few towns in this Province can show a better Catholic re-presentation than the above. THE HANGING OF BIEL

To the Editor of the Catholic Record :

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—My attention has been called to the letter of J. J. Curran, Esq., M. P., in reference to the execution of Riel, published in your columns. It is, in force of expression, all that one might expect from a talented Irishman. I begin to submit, however, that its manner of treating this question is hardly that best adapted to the circumstances of the day, or to the views of Irishmen in Western Ontario.

or to the views of Irishmen in Western Ontario.

Mr. Curran disclaims any intention of writing in a partisan spirit, but I fear the warmth of his feelings has led him to unconsciously transgress the limit of his intentions. The tone of his references to the Rouges, the revolted Bleus, the "ravings and partisan perversity" of certain Grit journals etc., would at least leave the impression of party prejudice, if we were not told that such was not his frame of uind. At all events I find his letter quoted by the Mail for party purposes, and, therefore, feel justified in criticizing it.

It.

For myself I make no disclaimer of party bias. One can never tell how far one's own opinions are modified by such causes. I merely ask leave to give my criticisms and views for what they are worth, leaving your readers to decide whether they are too partisan to deserve attention.

whether they are too partisan to deserve attention.

Mr. Carran quotes with approval some remarks of your own showing that Irish Catholics need not feel any particular sympathy for Riel. He proceeds, however, to adduce arguments which would prove, if anything, that they should feel a prejudice against Riel on religious grounds. This seems as unwise as the opposite contention. Riel was a fanatic or "crank," with a new religion of his own, equally opposed to all others. He would probably have shown no more consideration for Protestant ministers if they had been about him than he did for the priests.

On the whole, I do not think it is proven that Irish Catholics should differ from the rest of the community in their

proven that Irish Catholics should differ from the rest of the community in their judgment of him, either in the direction of favor or severity. Each individual must form his own opinion of Riel's criminality, his sanity, and the justice and policy of his execution, from the evidence known to the public. These are not questions even of party, still less of religion. There are no others on which the members of each party are so divided in opinion among themselves. They are not, either, the vital questions of the day, and even their authoritative settlement would leave more important issues still open.

would leave more important issues still open.

Mr. Curran proceeds to combat the assertion that Orange influence, which he admits was exercised, decided Riel's fate.

Of course Orangemen have the same right as others to urge their views. But it would be a scandal destructive of all public confidence if a Canadian Government were found to have been influenced in a matter of life and death by the pressure of any partisan influence, religious or otherwise. For the sake of Canada, therefore, I hope that, on this point, Mr. Curran has been well informed. Remarking that "we must seek elsewhere for the solution has been well informed. Remarking that "we must seek elsewhere for the solution of this problem," he goes on to notice the "unpatriotic, partisan, disreputable conduct" of certain Reform journals in reference to this question. Now, if these journals did, as he intimates, urge the execution of Riel, and if that execution was just, why should they be called such hard names? And if they did not influence the decision how does the reference to them help to solve the problem?

He is equally severe in condemning his French Conservative colleagues for telegraphing their protest against the execution:

getting Riel hanged, they could scarcely have employed surer means to succeed than those they have used. By publishing their threats to the Premier, publishing their threats to the Premier, and by making such public avowal of holding him responsible for Riel's fate, they have most assuredly tightened the noose around the unfortunate man's neck. "The telegram referred to was a blunder.

Yet I know it had nothing to do with Riel's fate." It is pleasant to have such an authoritative assurance, but there is another possible solution given :

"Others have ascribed the failure of a reprieve to the rescality of the Rouges, who sought to make political capital out of the unfortunate Metis leader, and by their hypocritical movements set on foot counter action in the sister province. This seems plausible; but to be perfectly fair I must say that neither Orange bitterness, Grit perversity, Bleu blundering nor Rouge rascality occasioned the execution of Riel."

Having disposed of all these possible solutions, he concludes that the true one lies in the decision of the Government to hang Riel for high reasons of justice to hang Riel for high reasons of justice and policy. The repeated suggestion of action by opponents of the government, which might have been, but was not, the true cause of the hanging, is rather puzzling. Taking Mr. Curran's whole argument together I can only express its apparent drift in suppositious

words like those:

"My dear friends, Riel ought to have been hung, and you should, as Irish Catholics, be rather disposed to approve than resent the hanging. But if there are any of you who think differently, I wish to say something to you are any of you who think differently, I wish to say something to you in confidence. The Orangemen urged his death, but that was not what caused it—else, what are the six Catholic Ministers good for? Disreputable Grit papers pretended they wanted him hung—but if the government didn't cave in to the Orangemen they surely wouldn't to the Griz. The they surely wouldn't to the Grits. The Bleus blundered—but I know it wasn't that. The Rouges are rascals—but they didn't do it either. The Government were influenced only by statesmanlike

"Yet, if any of you disagree with them, and feel at all sore about the hanging, and want to blame somebody for it— perhaps you might as well blame the naughty people I have mentioned and not the Government. They're a bad lot

anyhow, and you may safely blame them on general principles."

Now, air, without wishing to start a political discussion in your columns, perhaps I may be allowed to say a word about what sort of political questions should be discussed at this crisis.

There has been a rebellion costing scores of lives and millions of dollars, and arousing sectional discord. The actors in it have been tried and punished by the courts. There are other persons who await trial by the people. The people are the jury to decide whether or not any action of their ministers tended to bring on the rebellion and whether these ministers might not have averted actual war.

People do not risk their lives by rebellion without real or fancied grievances. Were the causes of this rebellion real or fancied grievances? Was their exist ence known to the Government? Did they try to remove them, if real, or to show their unreality before the outbreak? Did they recognize their substantial nature after the outbreak? Did they try to remove them, if real, or to show their unreality before the outbreak? Did they recognize their substantial nature after the outbreak? Did they take any steps to prevent Riel's eight months' agitation from ending in revolt?

Such and such like are the questions which form the vital issue of the day, rather than the hanging of Riel. They concern the fate of Canada, which is infinitely more important than his. Their discussion is quite distinct from the other issue. It is quite possible that Riel was justly condemnable for tream, at the same time that our Ministers are justly condemnable for misgovernment.

I do not suggest any answers to these questions. I only ask their consideration by the popular jury. All necessary evidence may be found in the papers laid before Parliament. These contain reports of Bishops and priests, Lieut. Governors and officials, resolutions of the North-West Council, petitions etc., and show the state of things that existed for years before the rebellion, as well as the action taken by the Govern men

Much of their contents is already known to the public.

Let us, Catholics and Protestants, consider this evidence as dispassionately as we would in the jury-box, and the decision, whatever it is, will do substantial justice. I remain, rev. and dear sir,

Yours with all respect,

GRONGS E. CASSY.

Fingal, Ont., Dec. 9th, 1885.

Receiption of Condolence.

At the last meeting of the St. Ann's Catholic Young Men's Society the following resolutions of condolence were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the members of St. Ann's C. Y. M. S. have learned with sincere regret of the death of Rev. Father Simon P. Lonergan, paster of St. Mary's, and whereas, in his death the Catholics of Montreal have lost a brilliant expenent of religion and literature; the Irish pation a valiant champion for their sacred rights, and the young men their best father.

Be it resolved—That, while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Almighty, who does all things for the best, we offer up the next general communion of the society for the repose of his soul.

Be it further resolved—That this society record our sympathies with his relatives, and the people of St. Mary's parish, in the great loss they have sustained, and that these resolutions be published in the Evening Post and the Catholic Reconding and that copies be forwarded to the relatives of the late reverend gentlemen.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

Rev. Father Brredbe, Director.

Jer. Coffey, J. F. Fosbre, M. Shea, Com-

INGERSOLL BAZAAR. All parties holding tickets for the Ingersoll Bazaar, are requested to make re-turns on or before the 28th inst. We trust that every effort will be made by them to dispose of as many tickets as possible before that time. The work is an eminently deserving one, and one in all respects befitting the zealous faithful everywhere, who have God's glory and the

beauty of His House at heart Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECORD FROM SARNIA.

On Sunday evening, Dec. 6th, the blessing and inauguration of the new organ in the Catholic Church took place with a grand sacred concert and solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, Although the weather was anything but favorable, still the church was well filled, many of our separated brethren being in attendance. A handsome collection was taken up which will be appropriated to the organ fund. The following is the

....Rev. Fr. Bayard ....Mr. J. Bohannon solo, "Noel". Rev. Fr. Bayard
solo, euphonium. Mr. J. Bohannon
horus, "Lauda Slon". Choir
solo, "Quam Dilecta". Rev. Fr. Bayard
solo, Instrumental. Choir
Tantum Ergo,". Choir
Another concert will be given in the

Opera House here on the 22nd. Talent from London and Ingersoll has been secured. A good programme will be

FINE PIANOS. [FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN]

[FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN]

There is one branch of mechanical industry of which Baltimore has good reason to feel proud, and to lay claim to superiority over all similar manufactures in the world, and that is its planos. Much, if not all of the credit for the rapid strides in this direction is due to the world-renowned manufaturers, Wm. Knabe & Co. Wherever a taste for music is to be cultivated, there will be found one of Knabe's celebrated planos. It would be useless to enumerate the many expositions at which they have taken prizes, inasmuch as the public has been from the countries of the different awards. Since then there have been improvements made on the improvements, which were at the time thought to be perfection; and today the Knabe plano stands unsurpassed in tone and quality. Now that the interior work of the instrument has been perfected, the outer covering is receiving due attention. Among the latest styles of classes turned out at their factory are those made of rosewood and mahogany, with beautifully inlaid work, and those of mahogany, with inlaid brass and ebony, with artistic funcy work, are to be had in either square or upright planos.

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omes, Loadon. Ont.:

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IRISH BRIGADES. Cloth \$1 25; paper 75c
LIFE AND TIMES OF O'CONNELL, by
Luby. Cloth \$1.50; paper 75c.

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30 cents
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FE OF T. F. MEAGHER. 30 cents.
FE OF WOLFE TONE 30 cents.
FE OF MICHAEL DAVITT. 30 cents.
ITCHELL'S JAIL JOURNAL. 30 cents.
DNFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS OF 1641.

60 cepts. NEW IRELAND. By A. M. Sullivan. Cloth 60 cents; paper 30 cents.
MITCHELL'S HISTORY OF IRELAND.
Cloth \$150; paper 76 cents.
CAMPION'S IRISH TALES.
DICK MASSEY. Hy Russel. 25 cents.
DONAL DAN O'BYRNE. 25 cents.

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A first-less male teacher, for a parochial school. A married man preferred. A liberal salary will be paid. None but persons qualified by experience and education need apply. Letters containing testimonials and qualifications to be addressed to E. J., CATHOLIC REGORD of St., London, Ontario, Canada.

TEACHER WANTED. FOR THE CATHOLIC SEPARATE School of Brockville, a male teacher, holding at least a Second-class certificate. References required. Apply to the Rev. FATHER MACCARTHY. 375-2w

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR R. C. S. S. S. No. 6, STEPHEN, A first or second-class teacher, for the year 1885. To a successful teacher a very liberal salary will be given. A teacher capable of taking charge of the organ and choir, an additional salary will be given. Apply to Trustees of school.

Offa P. O., Dec. 9, 1885.



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FINE AND A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITE A CHRISTMAS THOUGHT.

Little Baby! gift from Heaven, Sent to fill our days with love, Hearken we, before thee bending For thy message from above.

Do thy blue eyes see the glory Of thy soul's home left behind? Do thy fingers clasped hold treasure Earthly seeking cannot find?

Dost thou wonder at us mortals. At our strange and uncouth phrase? Heark'ning thou, perchance, thine ang Who beholds the Father's face.

When thou smilest doth our Lady Whisper now her blessed Son Once to earth came, just as thou art, Just as helpless, little one? Whispers she how dear he holds thee, How she loves thee for his sake? Seeks to bind thee with love's fetters Worldly touch can never break.

We are deaf: in vain we listen, Those sweet words we cannot hear; Yet we feel the love protecting Keeping evil from thee, dear.

We are blind: the heavenly glory Hath grown dim before our eyes; Yet our prayers for thee ascending Even reach the far-off-skies,

As we pray, the loving shepherd Sinless keep thee, precious one, Till earth's weary days are over And the crown for heaven is wo Baby! at thy mother gazing, Softly smiling in her face, Dost thou in her loving glances Heaven's earthly shadow trace?

Do her words, so strangely moulded, Bear to thee a meaning clear? Do her kisses, showered upon thee, Make our cold earth seem more dea

Unto us so near thou seemest
To the home we seek on high,
That the light within its portals
Seems around thy brow to lie. Little treasure. Christ's redeemed one With sweet reverence we gaze, Thinking of another Infant Born for us in other days;

One Divine, who bore thy likeness— All thy pain and weakness bore, Whose child-eyes with love sought Ma Fraught with worship, bending o'er.

Little hands outstretched with yearn Baby hands as frail as thine— Soothing with their touch the weary; Hands sore-wounded, sweet heart m

Bearing of the thorns no shadow, Sweet with peace the brow divine; Unto us that peace he leaveth, Our woes shareth—thine and mine. Darling! if the sacred shadow
Of his tnorns should ever rest
On thy brow, ah! do not blindly
Cast from thee a gift so blest.

He will give thee love and patience, With the thorns his peace will blen So, thou bearest still his likeness, Dearest, even to the end.

KINGSTON'S JUBILEE. THE SACRIFICE OF THE NEW

Bishop O'Mahoney's Able and arly Effort. We are this week enabled to I our readers with a full report

Bishop of Eudocia's splendid dis on the occasion of the celebra Bishop Cleary's fifth anniversary 10th inst. It will, no doubt, prov acceptable to our readers, la clerical. His Lordship said : "Lord I have loved the beauty dwelleth, (Ps. xxv.)
David the prophet, before he anointed solemnly King over Isra

anointed solemnly King over 1st; in vision the beauty and glory of house. In his exile from the or Saul, and in the depth of his distrecurred to the Tabernacle, whe deposited the Ark of the Cowhich contained the tables of the depth of the mystageness. and a remnant of the mysterious with which God had fed the p the desert. Wrapt in prophetic the desert. Wrapt in prophetic he was given to see how soon the ble tabernacle would give way gorgeous temple which his son, would raise as the abiding placark, and where God Himself would own and display His glory in a In this vision he was given to he there into the future and see example of Salaman disappear. As temple of Solomon disappear, as place arise the tabernacle of the the ark of the new covenant, co Christ the new and true manna would constitute the beauty and that new tabernacle, and which dwell and abide there perpetual

Yonder windows open to us vision of the past—they take us vision of the past—they take us thousand years beyond the David, even to the days of Abral Melchisedek. One represents rifice of Abraham, the other of Meck. Abraham sacrificing his on the mountain, is the type Eternal Father sacrificing His of Christ, on Calvary. "Melchised king of Salem, bringing forth brwine, offered sacrifice, for he wof the Most High." In Melciwe discover the prophetic fig we discover the prophetic fig living type, the perfect image Christ, the true king of justice, Christ, the true king of justice, Prince of peace, the true and or of the most High God, for Ho God, who at His last Supperbread and wine. And Him the proclaims, the true Priest according to the order of Melci But if the priesthood derives nity from the excellence of the immolated, from the value of