

St. Elias. Of the largest Yukon river, trade are the country. In the olden days of fur seal under a pro-100 skins per seal. The of sea-otter of the fur seal is over small ice and

Mgr. Segers to evangelize. y one, but his d bring forth Blessed also. Hence God has sent of Alaska mission.

ISLAND.

salvation Army authorities peace that the red that had a foot-lic. "Switzer- republic, and freedom, but of the cantons of the Salvation ditable to that tied themselves a nuisance to rection on their advisable and the holds that the h which they a large pro- ple are a long eider ideas of re- declares, "who athy with the was compelled t against such the rights of a repeatedly in of the Sal- assemblies, the concerning an on one of e officers of the ess the disorder. y then adds: erness Govern- orders, any ts. At a public ded by about e Prefect, and and, we regret and, ministers also, the Salva- to inflame the ally, the assembly erness Govern- of its signa- July 9; second, of meetings of about the whole nunciature ex- pansionist officers The Radicals ant persecution. eptical rational- to evangelize- ights of con- is a disgrace to sculated Protes-

that the Guar- d that the sacred ot only not now , but that they lated. A more r violation than e Guardian has en- of that journal. is been for years e Catholics of Swit- turity procured itious violations e is very constitu- ce. This model nstance, civil eaves the relig- It prohibits the un- ap- government, ex- "obnoxious" re- associations and d scholastic, for- of new convents, 1874 had dwindled ame constitution s, selected by the national council The majority of Protestant or wer is wielded by arch. From the Catholic schism sanction and actually seized. andful of heretics. Guardian nor any had a word to say procedure, against s and priests, and minorities of their of education. thorities interfere t of religionists, d at once raised a n. These papers, to all outward ceasure for Catho- nants. The former no conscientious to respect. The is an engine of infidels, but sanc-

tioned by Protestant majorities. Its passage in 1874 was received with earnest expressions of approval by the British press and even a large number of American journals. The Christian Guardian is a loud voice for the handful of Swiss Salvationists, but evidently troubles not its spirit in the matter of Catholic rights, affecting nearly 1,200,000 of the Swiss people.

TWO ANNIVERSARIES.

On Monday, the 10th inst., His Lordship the Bishop of London celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of his consecration, and on Tuesday, the 11th, the Most Rev. Dr. Carbery commemorated the first anniversary of his elevation to the episcopal character and dignity. The clergy of both dioceses took occasion on the recurrence of these happy anniversaries to do honor to their chief pastors—the one who has done so much for religion during an honored and brilliant episcopate, the other who, within a few months, has endeared himself to the clergy and people of the fine diocese he has been called to rule over. His Lordship the Bishop of London, on the 10th, entertained at dinner the visiting bishops and clergy who had assembled to do him honor. Those present were His Grace Archbishop Lynch, Toronto; Bishop Jamot, Peterboro; Bishop Carbery, Hamilton; and O'Mahony, Toronto; Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G., London; Very Rev. Fathers Rooney, V. G., and Laurent, V. G., Toronto; Heenan, V. G., and Dowling, V. G., Hamilton; Dean Wagner, Windsor; Fathers O'Connor, Superior of Assumption College, Sandwich; Lennon, Brantford; Bayard, Sarnia; Molphy, Ingersoll; Ryan, Wallaceburg; Watters, Goderich; Cornyn and Feron, Strathroy; Carlin, Woodstock; Flannery, St. Thomas; and the entire staff of city clergy.

When the cloth had been removed His Grace the Archbishop, in a few kindly and well-chosen remarks, proposed the health of His Lordship the Bishop of London. His Lordship replied in feeling terms. He was grateful for the honor done his diocese and himself by the presence of the bishops of the Province, with their venerable Archbishop at their head. He bade them heartily welcome. One marked feature of the episcopacy of Ontario was its unity. He hoped that unity would long continue to bless them. Not only were dissensions painful, they were absolutely injurious to religion. His Lordship bore graceful testimony to the brotherly feeling animating the priests of his own diocese. The good done during the seventeen years past he attributed to their unity and loyalty and devotion. The clergy of London had been his tower of strength, his prop and his support. They had had their dark hours, but the priests had ever gathered about their bishop to inspire and encourage him in all his undertakings. For the new Cathedral they had, out of their own good will, without any pressure whatever from him, assessed themselves and their parishes to the extent of \$30,000, and paid this enormous amount. This magnificent temple would ever stand a monument of their zeal and kindness. He prayed that the brotherly feeling among the clergy, not only of his diocese but of the Province, might endure forever. They were serving a devoted and loyal laity. Their people were ready to co-operate with them in every effort for the promotion of religion. If they looked abroad they saw the church in many countries afflicted by the disloyalty of her own children. Thank God, it was not so in Canada. Their people were faithful and they should themselves, for the sake of this noble people, strive to become more and more worthy of their exalted office. His Lordship then paid an earnest tribute to the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, who had been his devoted co-operator since his elevation to the episcopate, and the model of every sacerdotal virtue to his priesthood. He concluded by proposing the health of His Grace the Archbishop, the visiting bishops and clergy. His Grace having called on the Bishop of Hamilton to respond, Dr. Carbery said he was most happy to be present. He had had a very short but appreciative acquaintance with the bishops of the Province. But it was to him cheering indeed to see such unity and cordiality subsisting among them. His knowledge of the clergy of London was truly pleasurable. They were distinguished by geniality, cordiality and sweetness of character. They had had, it is true, before them the bright example of Mgr. Bruyere, but they had, he thought, in themselves all the requisites, with the grace of God, to make a fervent and useful priesthood. He wished his venerated brother and friend of London a long life of increasing honors. That his years, and those of his clergy might be happy and holy, was his earnest wish and prayer.

On the 11th inst., the Bishop of Hamilton celebrated, as we have said, the first anniversary of his consecration. That event was one of unusual splendor even for the eternal city, where the ceremony took place. The Roman correspondent

of the Tablet gave the following account of Dr. Carbery's consecration:

Rome, Sunday, Nov. 11th.—To-day at eight a. m., in the church of St. Maria sopra Minerva, headquarters of the Dominicans, the Very Rev. Joseph Carbery, O. P., late socius to the Father General, and newly preconized Bishop of Hamilton, Canada, received episcopal consecration at the hands of His Eminence Cardinal Howard, assisted by Mgr. Sallia, O. P., titular Archbishop of Chalcedon, Commissary of the Holy Office, and by the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, Canada, now in Rome on the visit ad limina. Among those present were the Father Minister General (of the Dominican order), the chief dignitaries and the entire personnel of the Order of St. Dominic in Rome; the Archbishops of Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, Oregon City and Petra; the Bishops of Scranton, Vincennes, Little Rock, and the Coadjutor Bishop of St. Louis, U. S. A.; Very Rev. William Lockhart, Mgr. Stonor, Mgr. Cataldi, the Rectors of foreign colleges, the Procurators of religious orders, the Priors of the several national institutions, Right Rev. Mgr. Kirby, of the Irish College, Dr. Maziere Brady, Mr. Wood, of the Times, Mr. Connellan, of the Boston Pilot, and most of the English and Irish residents and visitors in Rome, in all some 300 guests. After the ceremony, a collation was served in the sacristy, the "cloister" being removed for the day by special Papal dispensation. Cardinal Howard occupied the seat of honor at the table, having on his right hand Archbishop Sallia, and on his left the newly consecrated bishop, next to whom was seated Bishop Cleary. As representative of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, Titular of the church, his coadjutor, Archbishop Corrigan, was placed on the right hand of Archbishop Sallia. Mr. Harry Cassell, Dr. Brady, Mr. Baker Gabb and Mr. Bliss acted as masters of the ceremonies. After the collation, the five elegant bouquets gracing the table were presented by Bishop Carbery to Mesdames Cassell, Murphy, Brady, Carbery (a connection) and Meynell. The two rings used by the new prelate, an aquamarine and an amethyst, elegantly set in massive gold, were gifts respectively from the Father General of the Dominicans and from Bishop Cleary. Immediately after the function, His Eminence Cardinal Manning paid a visit of felicitation to Bishop Carbery, who, together with the two assisting Bishops, was as usual entertained at dinner by Cardinal Howard, the consecrator.

The clergy and people of Hamilton followed with interest every movement of their beloved bishop. After his consecration they felt themselves honored by the Pope's selection of one so eminent to fill the episcopal see, and on his arrival in this country extended him a right hearty welcome. The first anniversary of his consecration offered them a fitting occasion to renew their expressions of loyalty and respect to their worthy and distinguished chief pastor, whose heart is so much in his work that he has already within a few months visited nearly every portion of his large diocese. The Ambitious City was, besides the clergy of the diocese, honored by the presence of His Grace the Archbishop, and the Bishops of London, Peterboro' and Endoucia, i. e., with many distinguished priests, to offer their regard and good wishes to the Most Rev. Dr. Carbery. We beg respectfully to tender him our very warmest expressions of respect, and trust that he may be long spared to rule the diocese of Hamilton with benignity, kindness and success.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO THE SEA.

The great State of Minnesota has resolved to find a shorter route to the sea for its products than that via Chicago, Buffalo and New York. By the construction of a line of railway from St. Paul through Minnesota, Wisconsin and Northern Michigan to Sault Ste. Marie, connection will be established between the great marts of the American North-West and the Canadian Pacific Railway. By this line the distance to Montreal will be:

Miles.
St. Paul to the Sault.....420
Sault to Algoma Mills.....90
Algoma Mills to Sudbury.....96
Sudbury to Montreal.....444
1,050

The shortest all-rail route now in existence is this:

Miles.
St. Paul to Chicago.....408
Chicago to Toronto.....508
Toronto to Montreal.....333
1,250

The rail route from St. Paul to New York covers these distances:

Miles.
St. Paul to Chicago.....409
Chicago to Buffalo.....533
Buffalo to New York.....440
1,382

The new route will thus be seen to have the distance of 332 miles in its favor as against that of Chicago, Buffalo and New York. Sault Ste. Marie is clearly destined to become a great railway centre. Here will the railway systems of Ontario, New York, as well as those of the West and North-West, converge, to strike the great inter-oceanic highways of the North. Already there is a charter in existence for the construction of a line from Cornwall to Sault Ste. Marie. We hope to see this charter utilized. This line is one of vast importance to Eastern and Central Ontario, not to speak of all the incalculable service it would render American roads

anxious for a share of the trans-continental traffic. Railway legislation at Ottawa will, during the approaching session, be watched with the very deepest interest. We have now reached an era in our railway history pregnant with vital results to our people. Care and caution, combined with generosity and enterprise, should now, above all things, guide legislative endorsement of railway schemes.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

The fourth of November in this present year of grace proved the most exciting day in the history of the American Union since the close of the great rebellion. Never before was such interest taken in an election contest. The battle is now over, the smoke has risen from the well-fought field and the dead and dying on both sides are found to be many, but victory has perched on the standard of the democracy. Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, have been chosen President and Vice-President respectively of the United States of America. On Tuesday last the hearts of the democratic party were gladdened by the announcement from headquarters: Headquarters National Democratic Committee, New York, November 6, 1884.

The National Democratic Committee announces to the people of the United States that Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks have carried two hundred and nineteen electoral votes for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Florida, and Indiana, casting in all two hundred and nineteen electoral votes, eighteen electoral votes more than sufficient to elect. No fraud or connivance can defeat the will of the people of the United States thus publicly and deliberately declared.

A. P. GORMAN,
Chairman Executive Committee.

According to the latest returns, which sustain the democratic contest, the following is the result of the contest by States:

State	Blaine	Cleveland
Alabama.....	10	10
Arkansas.....	7	7
Connecticut.....	6	6
Delaware.....	3	3
Florida.....	4	4
Georgia.....	12	12
Indiana.....	15	15
Kentucky.....	13	13
Louisiana.....	8	8
Maine.....	1	1
Massachusetts.....	14	14
Michigan.....	13	13
Minnesota.....	5	5
Mississippi.....	8	8
Missouri.....	16	16
Montana.....	3	3
New Hampshire.....	4	4
New Jersey.....	36	36
New York.....	11	11
North Carolina.....	11	11
Ohio.....	23	23
Oregon.....	3	3
Pennsylvania.....	20	20
Rhode Island.....	4	4
South Carolina.....	9	9
Tennessee.....	12	12
Texas.....	13	13
Vermont.....	4	4
Virginia.....	12	12
West Virginia.....	6	6
Wisconsin.....	11	11
Total.....	219	182

It will require an official scrutiny to determine Cleveland's plurality in New York. It will not number much more than one thousand in a total vote of more than a million cast in the Empire State, even if it does reach that figure. Already sinister rumors prevail of fraud and counting out. We hope for the honor of the American nation, and the progress of free institutions throughout the world, that nothing of the kind will be attempted. The fraud of 1876 shook the American republic to its foundations. Another such shock and the great republic must dissolve and perish. We extended an earnest support to Blaine throughout the contest, for the just reason that we could not approve of the methods employed to secure Gov. Cleveland's nomination by the democratic convention. Now, however, that the people have pronounced in favor of Cleveland, the republican minority should quietly acquiesce in this decision. In 1876-7 the democratic majority displayed a forbearance and a patriotism that republicans would how do well to imitate. We still adhere to our view that the democracy made a grievous mistake in putting forward Grover Cleveland as its standard bearer. Any other of its strong men, Thurman or Hendricks or Randall or Macdonald, had swept the country, not by small and disputable pluralities, but by majorities that no man could dare question. We regret to see that Mr. Blaine has, since the election, striven to excite sectional feeling, by an allusion to lawlessness in South Carolina and Mississippi. We have heard nothing of illegality or violence in those states during the election. They cast their votes for Cleveland, but this they had a perfect right to do. It is now too late, so Mr. Blaine should know, to wave the bloody shirt that in former campaigns did his party so much service. The statesman from Maine may blame his defeat on the three hundred "preachers," or "ministers of the gospel," as they sacrilegiously call themselves, with more wind than education, who, according to our respected contemporary the Freeman's Journal, were a day before the polling, followed by a rabble of some three hundred book pedlars, insurance agents, and other tramps with "rev." affixed to their name and trade, to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they, in an evil hour for "Blaine of Maine," elected one Burchard to be their spokesman in an audience to be had of that gentleman. Mr. Burchard told the presidential nominee that "Rum, Romanism, and

Rebellion," were the constituents of the opposition. Mr. Blaine did not, we may rest assured, feel any special delight at this information, but he did not, as he should have done, order the "rev." Burchard from his presence, and to-day he mourns in the cold shades of defeat his lack of moral courage. But if the republicans have suffered the loss of the White House they have made some Congressional gains of importance. In the present House of Representatives the democratic majority is 77. The next House will also be democratic, but by a reduced majority. The representation will be divided about as follows:

State	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama.....	8	8
Arkansas.....	5	5
California.....	9	9
Colorado.....	1	1
Connecticut.....	2	2
Delaware.....	1	1
Florida.....	2	2
Georgia.....	10	10
Illinois.....	10	10
Indiana.....	6	6
Iowa.....	5	5
Kansas.....	7	7
Kentucky.....	11	11
Louisiana.....	1	1
Maine.....	4	4
Maryland.....	1	1
Massachusetts.....	10	10
Michigan.....	5	5
Minnesota.....	5	5
Mississippi.....	7	7
Missouri.....	1	1
Montana.....	3	3
Nebraska.....	1	1
Nevada.....	1	1
New Hampshire.....	2	2
New Jersey.....	4	4
New York.....	17	17
North Carolina.....	1	1
Ohio.....	10	10
Oregon.....	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	20	20
Rhode Island.....	1	1
South Carolina.....	6	6
Tennessee.....	3	3
Texas.....	11	11
Vermont.....	2	2
Virginia.....	2	2
West Virginia.....	1	1
Wisconsin.....	7	7
Totals.....	143	182

Democratic majority.....39

The contest is now over, and it may, in truth, be said that it has been the filthiest on record. It has for months kept the country in a state of unhealthy excitement, the perils of which should, we think, induce American statesmen of all parties to decide on an extension of the presidential term from four to seven years, making the holder of the office ineligible for a second term. Some less cumbersome machinery should also be devised for the constitution of the electoral colleges and the facilitation of the final count by the two Houses of Congress.

IRISH CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

A few weeks ago there was published in this journal an article in reply to one that had previously appeared in the Montreal Star, and in which Irish Catholics as a body that strive for office without reasonable claim or title, proceeded to state that Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., was not a person qualified to hold the Chief Justiceship of Quebec. The Record knowing something to the contrary, set forth Mr. Curran's qualifications for this or any like office in the gift of the Crown, but at the same time held that Mr. Curran could not, in justice to himself or to his constituents, or to the Irish Catholics of Canada, retire at this moment from Parliamentary life. We then felt bound to state that of all men now in public life Mr. Curran was the best qualified to represent the Irish Catholics of Canada in the highest councils of the nation. From all parts of the country, especially the Province of Ontario, we received communications endorsing our position in this regard. Our readers throughout the country evidently felt that the time had come for the collation of a portfolio to one who could fittingly replace the Drummonds, the Alleyns and the McGees of old. Neither they nor we had any desire whatever to supplant Mr. Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue. Mr. Costigan is, in our estimation, a useful and painstaking minister. He is, after our mode of thinking, a worthy representative of the Catholics of the Maritime Provinces. But the Irish Catholics of the greater Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and the North-West are entitled to representation in the Cabinet. Deeply impressed with this conviction we gave expression to our preference for Mr. Curran to fill a position now vacant and which must, if the Irish Catholics of Old Canada, at all events, are to be satisfied, be filled at the earliest possible moment. Our attention has been called to the following despatch said to have been addressed from London to the Ottawa Free Press in regard of our views on Irish Catholic representation in the ministry:

London, Oct. 28, 1884.—[Special.]—A week or two ago the Record, an independent paper published here, contained a complimentary notice of Mr. John J. Curran, M. P. for Montreal Centre. There was nothing in the article calling for special comment excepting the concluding sentence, in which it was suggested that Mr. Curran might make a creditable representative of the Irish Catholic element in the Dominion Cabinet. Shortly after the appearance of the article, Mr. Thomas Coffey, the pub-

lisher of the Record received a letter signed by Mr. M. F. Walsh, Private Secretary to Mr. Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, taking exception to the tone of the Record's references to Mr. Curran. The letter of Mr. Walsh, which, was to all appearances dictated or inspired in the interest of the minister, stated that the Irish Catholics of Canada had now an excellent Cabinet representative in the person of Mr. Costigan, who was a credit to his race and creed, and that the Record's suggestion that Mr. Curran should be taken in, was gratuitous and impertinent, and designed to shake confidence in the Minister of Inland Revenue. It is needless to say that the publisher of the Record was astounded, as well as amused at this attempt on the part of a member of the government to muzzle him for so trifling an offence. The indications are that there is a deadly feud between Mr. Curran and Mr. Costigan, the friends of the latter openly accusing the Minister of endeavouring to undermine him. It is not likely that Costigan's secretary would undertake to write a letter rebuking a newspaper proprietor, without authority; and the tone of his letter indicates that the writer believed the Record's article was inspired by Mr. Curran. Costigan's failure to speak on the Orange bill, and his jousting with Mr. Bowell are being used to his prejudice here in the West, by those who favor Mr. Curran, the latter being chiefly old supporters and personal friends of Hon. John (now Judge) O'Connor. The quarrel is a very pretty one, as viewed by outsiders. Mr. Costigan evidently fears Mr. Curran's intrigues, knowing as he does, that Sir John Macdonald is anxious to get rid of him as soon as an opportunity offers. The disclosure of the Walsh letter has caused much amusement here.

In regard of this despatch we desire to state: (1) That Mr. Curran has not been guilty of any intrigue to secure the support of this journal for his promotion to a seat in the Cabinet. Neither directly nor indirectly has he ever approached the editor or the proprietor of this journal to forward his claims to any such position.

(2) We do not look upon Mr. M. F. Walsh, or anybody else in or out of the Civil Service as a political mentor. We have from time to time received communications from the gentleman named, and treated them with the respect due all our correspondents.

(3) We can see no reason whatever why there should be any feud between Messrs. Curran and Costigan, and feel assured there is none in regard of the insinuation by the friends of the former gentleman of his recognition, in the true sense of the term, as an Irish Catholic representative. For our part we desire to be plainly understood as stating that no threat, nor persuasion, nor inducement of any kind will prevail on us to desist from asserting the rights of the Catholics of Canada to their just share of Cabinet representation.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., of Montreal, lately delivered a lecture in Kingston in aid of the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Dr. Sullivan, one of the leading Catholic gentlemen of that city, presided. The lecture, we need not say, was in all respects a great success.

—Mr. John Ferguson, of this city, has been chosen president of St. Andrew's Society, of London, and Mr. A. F. McIntyre, Q. C., elected to a like position in Ottawa. We congratulate both gentlemen on their promotion, and the St. Andrew's Societies of both cities on their good fortune in securing such excellent presiding officers.

—On the 6th inst. the Rev. John Fehrenbach, C. R., a former pupil of St. Jerome's College, arrived at Berlin, Ont., from Rome where he has just completed a nine years' course of philosophy, theology and canon law, obtaining all the degrees in each department of these sacred sciences. On Sunday, the 9th, the Rev. gentleman celebrated Solemn High Mass in New Germany, the parish of his nativity. His superiors have not yet determined where his field of labor shall be.

—We deeply regret to chronicle the death, at Mount Hope Orphan Asylum in this city, on the 8th inst., of Sister Alphonsus, in the world Miss Annie Sullivan, a native of Massachusetts, but for years a resident of Maidstone parish. The deceased lady had been ailing for nearly a year, and at length on Saturday, fell a victim to consumption. She was in the 9th year of her religious life. For five or six years she taught with very decided success in St. Peter's School in this city. Sister Alphonsus, by her sweetness of character and amiability of disposition endeared herself to all who knew her. Her funeral took place on Tuesday morning last. May she rest in peace.

—Our esteemed city contemporary, the Advertiser, takes a very clear and just view of the administration of justice in Ireland. The Advertiser says: "The encouragement given to informers taken from the most desperate class of the population; the extent to which their

evidence is relied upon, and the encouragement the system gives to subordinate officials to obtain by all possible means testimony against accused or suspected parties, has produced a state of things so frightful that even Paris during the period of the revolution can hardly furnish anything more shocking. It is all very well to denounce the violence of Harrington and Parnell, but these men would be wholly unworthy to represent their unfortunate country did they fail to bring forward in season and out of season the atrocities which have been committed in the administration of justice. During the debate on the address Mr. Harrington brought before the House the facts connected with the execution of Myles Joyce, and he did this with a fullness of detail which must have left upon the minds of unprejudiced men a doubt as to whether the midnight butchers or the instruments utilized in the administration of justice were the more formidable scourge to the country."

—A despatch from Baltimore informs us that the opening ceremonies of the Plenary Council were carried out with great splendor. "The streets in the vicinity of the Cathedral were crowded with spectators from early morning. There were present 13 archbishops, 65 bishops, many abbots, monsignori, vicars-general, superiors of religious orders, rectors of seminaries and theologians. The minor clergy and laity marched to the Archbishop's residence to join in the ceremonies proper. The streets through which the pageant was to pass to the Cathedral were filled with spectators. The procession was headed by a cross-bearer carrying a processional cross. Following him were secular and regular clergymen, seminarians, theologians, bishops and archbishops, and mitred abbots, in full panoply of their sacred office, who chanted psalms until the Cathedral was reached. Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, celebrated grand high mass, assisted by Rev. Dwight Lyman and Rev. J. A. McCallen. A choir of fifty voices, assisted by the seminary, chanted the litany. After Mass Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, preached a sermon on "The Church and Her Councils." At the close of the sermon Archbishop Gibbons offered inaugural prayers for the Plenary Council. Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons; Apostolic Delegate, presides. The decree of the Pope authorizing the council was read. The ceremonies were concluded by all members of the Council making profession of faith in front of the altar."

BOOK NOTICES.

MEDITATIONS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. Collected from different spiritual Writers and suited for the Prayers called "Quarter of an hour's solitude." Edited by Rev. Roger Baxter, S. J., of Georgetown College. It is now republished and revised in the 25th year of Jesuit labor in the United States, by P. Newman, S. J., of St. Ignace, Md. 12mo, cloth, red edges, \$2.00.

The book is interesting not only from its origin, which is given in the Preface herewith, but also from the fact that it is among the first devotional works published in this country, where it owed its appearance to the exertions of the Rev. Roger Baxter, S. J., a man conspicuous for his learning, eloquence and zeal in defence of the faith. Though dying at the early age of thirty-four, he was the author of at least two books which earned for him fame in the field of polemics; one, "A Series of Letters between M. B. and Quiero on the Tenets of Catholicity," appeared in 1817; the other, "The Most Important Tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, Fairly Explained," was published three years later, and even to this day is recognized as a standard controversial work.

This present volume contains Father Baxter's Preface, which is certain to excite attention, as it embraces the history of the book, as well as the method laid down by its author.

The approbations given to Father Baxter's edition, and a transcript of the old copyright, are also included, as likely to prove interesting to the bibliographer. DUNBAR'S COMPLETE HANDBOOK OF ETYMOLOGY. New York, Excelsior Publishing House, 29 and 31 Beekman St. This is one of the most useful books of the kind we have ever perused. It is free from the useless repetitions which mar other works of this nature. We heartily commend it to our readers.

This little work contains many fine selections, though a better choice might have been in some cases been made in the humorous department. THE ILLUSTRATED CATHOLIC FAMILY ANNUAL, for 1885. With calendars calculated for different Parallels of Latitude and adapted for use throughout the United States. New York: The Catholic Publication Society. We cordially endorse the opinion expressed by the Philadelphia Standard that the Illustrated Catholic Family Annual, always a valuable and interesting volume, increases in the excellence of its matter year by year. The number before us is a model of good typography, "make up"—good paper, good letterpress, and good binding. Its contents, too, have been selected and composed with excellent judgment, as regards their variety and interesting character. The illustrations are numerous and very well executed.

Henry Augustine Dollinger, a nephew of the celebrated Dollinger, the founder of the Old Catholics, made his religious profession as Redemptorist, taking the three vows of Poverty, Chastity and Obedience, at St. Mary's Church, Annapolis, Oct. 15th. Joseph Henry Courtrade made his profession at the same time. They will leave Annapolis at once for Ilchester, Howard Co., to begin their higher studies.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased a few days since to welcome home from the old country, our esteemed fellow-citizen, F. D. LeBel, Esq.