

chronicle this intelligence. The Irish National League of America is, we deeply regret to say it, practically dead. Politics and mismanagement have killed it. The new association is being organized just at the proper time.

THE LATE MADAME BRADY.

We have this week to record the death of a religious of the Sacred Heart, which took place in this city on the 8th inst. The deceased lady, Madame Brady, belonged to a most respectable Catholic family of the county of Elgin, Ont. She was educated at the Sacred Heart Academy in London, and entered the novitiate in 1866. She died at the very opening of the New Year, after a lingering illness of six months, borne with truly religious resignation and fortitude. The funeral took place on Saturday morning, the 10th inst. A Solemn Requiem Mass was sung in the convent chapel by the Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas, assisted by Rev. Father Molphy, of Ingersoll, as sub-deacon. His Lordship the Bishop presided in the sanctuary, and there were also present the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, Rev. Fathers Tiernan, Walsh, Dunphy, and Brady, brother of the deceased lady. At the conclusion of the mass His Lordship the Bishop preached from the epistle of the day. He said that our Blessed Lord had not left death unexplained, nor the grave wrapped up in its awful obscurity, for He took death and fastened it to the cross. He descended into the tomb and lit it up with His adorable presence, making it a holy place; and since then the grave has ceased to be an object of horror. Thus did our Blessed Lord fulfil the prophecy spoken of Him by the prophets of old: "O death, I will be thy death! O grave, I will be thy bite."

Our dear Redeemer calls death a sleep, "Lazarus, our friend, sleepest," said he; "but I go, that I may awake him from his sleep." "But," adds the evangelist, "He spoke of the sleep of death." On another occasion, when Jesus was called upon to raise from death the daughter of a ruler (as mentioned in the 9th chapter of St. Matthew), "going into the house, and looking on the damsel, He said: she is not dead, but sleepest." With Christians death is no longer a king of terrors; he is but a herald of mercy and love; he is but a messenger sent by an Almighty Father, bidding His children leave their place of exile and come home. Hence death is something precious. The religious is dead to the world from the moment she registers her vows. She then bids farewell to all the vanities and illusions of life, and is dead to all but God. Hence the departing from this world of her soul is not an occasion for mourning and lamentation, for precious in the sight of God is the death of His saints. Beyond the tomb of the good religious there opens a bright prospect of eternal glory and untiring joy—there glitters in the distance the golden portals of the heavenly city, "where death shall be no more, nor mourning, nor crying, nor sorrow shall be any more, because the former things are passed away."

At 3 p. m. the Vespers of the dead were chanted by the nuns, and the funeral services read by Father Tiernan, assisted by Fathers Flannery and Brady. The funeral cortege then proceeded to the cemetery, the pall-bearers being Messrs. James Brady, Ingersoll; Philip Cook, John McNeill, Thomas Coffey, Daniel Regan, and J. Coughlin.

THE BAZAAR.

The bazaar in aid of the building fund of St. Peter's Cathedral was opened under most auspicious circumstances in the City Hall on the 29th ult., and closed on the 7th inst. The hall was very neatly decorated and the tables arranged with that skill for which London ladies are proverbial. The prizes which the various tables were covered were indeed rich and rare. Many of them were donations from the old country, not a few from the United States, and the greater portion, of course, from the city and diocese of London. St. Peter's Parish Table was presided over by Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Walsh, and Mrs. O'Meara. St. Mary's Table was ruled by Mrs. Durkin and Mrs. Fitzhenry, and the Table of the Children of Mary acknowledged the management of Mrs. O'Brien. There was also another table which attracted no small amount of attention and patronage. It was called the "Bachelors' Comfort," and there seemed to be magic in the name, from the fact that numbers of the "forlorn" thither flocked for comfort and consolation. The young ladies who administered the comforts were Misses Bessie Wright, Cooke, M. Long, Ella Rananah, Masurel, and Lena Cesar. The refreshment table, which occupied the Council Chamber, was very liberally patronized. It was in charge of the young ladies of the Sodality, under the guidance of Miss Broen. The attendance at the bazaar every afternoon and evening was very encouraging. The Rev. Father Walsh, who had the bazaar in hand, was unfor-

tunately taken ill just at its inception and could not attend till towards the close. His place was ably filled by the Rev. Father Dunphy, whose unremitting attention, firmness of direction, combined with a ready urbanity, contributed very largely to the success of the bazaar. The Rev. Father Tiernan, at all times when his multifarious occupations permitted, lent a helping hand to the good work. Every evening the band of the 7th Fusiliers was present and treated those in attendance to the sweet strains that have given that far-famed musical corps its well-deserved reputation. The closing evening of the bazaar attracted a large crowd to the City Hall. The chief interest, of course, centered in the drawing of prizes, over which Mayor Hyman presided, with that courtesy and affability for which he is so well known. He was introduced in a few appropriate words by Rev. Father Tiernan and announced the winning number of each prize as it was drawn. The result of the drawing was as follows:

- TICKET NO. 1068. A life-size portrait of Bishop Walsh. 3872 (b) Silver crucifix. 3873 (c) Cushion valued at \$40. 7630 (a) Oil painting valued at \$20. 4762 (a) A fine lot in the Town of Morris, Hamilton. 1919 (a) A grand cushioned parlor chair. 7121 (a) China set. 1468 (a) Silver water pitcher. 348 Parlor organ. 7211 Beautiful bible bound in Morocco. 1639 Statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, nearly life size. 8370 (a) A beautiful quilt. 1292 A beautiful fancy quilt. 2119 (a) Parlor stove. 2087 (a) A grand set of lady's furs. 175 (a) A beautiful oil painting. 1284 A grand table cover. 2234 (a) A beautiful picture of the Guardian Angel.

At the conclusion of the drawing, His Worship the Mayor, after paying a high tribute to Father Tiernan, eulogized the promoters of the bazaar. He complimented them on the success of their efforts and congratulated them specially on the large audience present that evening. He also spoke in terms of earnest commendation of the excellent object they sought to promote, the completion of the new Cathedral, the finest religious edifice of which the city could boast. He felt gratified to learn that that splendid edifice would be soon opened for public worship. He felt bound to extend his felicitations to the ladies for the manner in which they had filled the various parts assigned them in the bazaar. He wished them success in every future undertaking of a like character.

We are not yet in a position to give the exact figures realized by the bazaar. But we may say that from present indications it will exceed \$3000. His Lordship the Bishop, on Sunday last, paid a graceful and cordial compliment to the ladies who by their untiring efforts had made the bazaar so great a success.

PRESENTATION.

A pleasing feature in connection with the late Bazaar in aid of St. Peter's Cathedral, in this city, was the presentation to Mrs. E. O'Brien, of a pair of gold mounted spectacles, by a few personal friends and the ladies who assisted her in the management of the table in charge of the Children of Mary. The earnestness and good judgment of this excellent lady was on all hands commended, but by none more than those who were associated with her in the good work, as evidenced by their high appreciation of her merits. For many years she has occupied a foremost place in every effort made to forward the cause of Holy Church, and we earnestly hope she may be long spared to continue what is and always has been with her a labor of love.

The Children of Mary wish to return their most sincere thanks to those gentlemen who so kindly assisted them at their table, more particularly Messrs. James Vining and B. C. McCann.

COLONIAL EXTENSION.

The Mail in a late article points out that one of the prominent features of the year 1884 was the passion for colonial extension which has seized two of the great European nations, France and Germany. France was indeed at one time a great colonizer, but within recent years has done little in that respect. Germany, on the other hand, was, till last year, without foreign or colonial possessions, which is not a little surprising, in view of the fact that all nations have from time to time endeavored to strengthen themselves abroad. In the fifteenth, and up to the middle of the sixteenth century, Portugal was the great colonizing power of the world. During that period, the Portuguese made large acquisitions of territory in both Asia and Africa. Meantime, the Spaniards were quietly seizing on the Indies. England began her career as a colonizer in 1606, when she acquired Newfoundland. The Dutch in the seventeenth century developed an extraordinary activity in colonization, but since that time have made few very desirable acquisitions of territory abroad. From the middle of the seventeenth to the end of the eighteenth century Spain added to her colonial possessions, her last colony being secured in 1778. In the course of the eighteenth century England acquired the greater part of her vast colonial empire of which she now boasts. After the Napoleonic wars France began to look about for new lands to conquer. In 1853 she acquired dominion over Algeria, and later on, manifested a settled design for the extension of her power in Northern Africa and in Indo-China. England's last important territorial acquisition, not to speak of New Guinea and Saint Lucia, taken by Sir H. W. Bulwer a few weeks ago, was Cyprus, deftly won in 1878 by Lord Beaconsfield. The latest French gains are Tahiti with its dependencies, and Tunis. At the close of 1883 there were 9,962,569 square miles of territory out-

side of Europe governed directly or indirectly by European nations. This vast territory was thus divided as to proprietorship: England, 7,938,422 square miles; Portugal, 709,778; Holland, 682,795; France, 382,706; Spain, 165,734; Denmark, 87,124. The trade of every nation is, as may at once be seen, largely influenced by its colonial dependencies. Great Britain, for instance, with all its commerce with foreign nations, does 26 per cent. of its trade with its colonial possessions. There can be no doubt that commercial considerations have very largely moved both France and Germany in their purposes of territorial aggrandizement abroad. France is a manufacturing country and its artisans naturally look for its extensive outlets for the products of their handicraft. But Germany, besides a large manufacturing, has a large emigrating population. There are, the Mail tells us, nearly ten and a half millions of Germans scattered through the world in foreign countries, and the emigrating power of the empire is about a half a million per annum. France has already been successful in acquiring dominion over Tunis and Formosa. The conquest of Madagascar is but a matter of time, and little if any doubt can be entertained that extensive territorial gains will follow the present struggle with China. The French have almost an eye on Morocco, which, with Gibraltar, commands the entrance of the Mediterranean, and will lose no opportunity to acquire control over it. They are also credited with designs on Babelmandeb and the Red Sea. Morocco and this territory secured, their chain of communication with the East would be almost as good as that of England. But, besides all this, France has lately acquired some territory in West Africa, and has laid claim to no small portion of the Congo region. On the other hand, Germany is said with reason to have an eye on lands on the east coast of Africa and also the Congo country. In Agra Pequena she has already raised her standard, and a portion of Borneo she claims as her own. The Germans have also taken some islands in the South Pacific and, to the great mortification of the British colonies of Australia, a portion of New Guinea, which Great Britain had previously annexed. Germany is also credited with a purpose to establish settlements in South America, and in the South Seas, on the route to Australia, and has also, it is said, in contemplation the seizing of the Danish West Indies. In any case, the year 1885 is destined to witness some startling developments in the policy of colonial extension adopted by so many of the great powers of Europe. These developments we will follow with interest and keep our readers posted on every movement of these powers in the strange lands and far off seas to which the eyes of their governments are now turned.

CHURCH MANNERS.

MR. EDITOR.—Having read your very appropriate remarks on "Church Manners" in the Record of 27th ult., I am sorry to have to say that the improper behaviour you allude to is observable in too many of our churches, and it is to be regretted that other disgraceful habits besides those you have enumerated are often observable, equally if not more indecorous; for instance, how often do we notice filthy tobacco juice ejected on the floor of the church. Then again, there is a very pernicious custom with many of coming late to Mass, although residing within a very short distance of the church. This is a habit which cannot be too severely condemned; indeed there are some that regularly come in late with a clattering noise as if they were licensed to annoy both priest and congregation. As to the remarks you make in reference to the conduct of the altar boys, their carelessness and remissness in their duties about the altar is observable in many churches, such as frequently allowing some of the lighted candles to go out during Mass without taking the least notice, and often the priest, while seriously engaged in his solemn and sacred functions, is the first to make the discovery, while a half or a dozen boys are sitting by without paying the least attention. Such indifference is surely very reprehensible. And again, in passing to and fro before the altar in a slovenly and awkward gait and making their bows in such a careless, irrelevant manner as to be anything but edifying. As a layman it would be presumption in me to undertake to advise or suggest any disciplinary reform, but it has often occurred to me that the custom which I have observed in many churches, of the congregation all rising from their kneeling position the very moment the last communicant at the railing has received, is not as proper as it might be. It has seemed to me that at this especial juncture it would be more decorous if the people would remain kneeling until all the communicants had time to regain their seats, which they could reach at the most distant part of the church in the fourth part of a minute.

On communicants leaving the railing, the soul is supposed to be in a state of profound humility, fervently engaged in meditating on the important act just concluded, while returning down the aisles to their respective seats. A sudden and general movement by the whole congregation rising with a rustling noise through the whole sacred edifice cannot but have the effect of seriously distracting that fervour. I cannot but believe that very many of the congregation might with a little thoughtful circumspection rise from

THE FIRST CENTENARY OF A SAINT.

[From the London Weekly Register.] There is just now a fashion of centenaries, but there are obviously few first centenaries of canonized saints to be held in our day. Such a commemoration will take place in 1887, a hundred years after the death of St. Alphonsus de Liguori, Doctor of the Church—the year in which all grateful and obedient children of the present Pope hope to celebrate with him the fiftieth year of his priesthood. Under the auspices of the admirable Archbishop of Naples, a Society of young men in that city have resolved to mark the festival in the manner indicated in the following Brief, written by His Holiness some months ago in answer to a letter of the president and members of the Society, and now published in Rome:

LEO XIII, POPE.

DEAR SONS, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEVOLENCE:—By your recent letter we have had a new opportunity of appreciating the rare good-will with which you labor in your city of Naples for the good of your neighbor. We know that you have proposed, in honor of the celestial Patron of your association, the centenary of whose most happy death you will celebrate in 1887, and in order to preserve the memory of that celebration, to establish in Naples a house for a Society of young men in that city have resolved to mark the festival in the manner indicated in the following Brief, written by His Holiness some months ago in answer to a letter of the president and members of the Society, and now published in Rome:

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As we have, more than all things, at heart, dear Sons, whatever relates to the formation of the mind of the young, to their salvation and success, we give praise to your excellent zeal, altogether worthy of true sons of the Church, and we approve of your solicitude in bringing forth fruits of Christian charity which are precious in the sight of God, and most valuable in the present condition of human society. We rejoice to find you in all your tasks so attached to the authority of your illustrious Pastor, who has given us tokens of his appreciation of your activity and courage. Therefore, dear Sons, we gladly ask of God that He will give a favorable issue to your labors for His glory and the good of religion. We doubt not that they who love the works of Christian charity will give their aid to further your designs. And in this confidence we desire that the Apostolic benediction which we grant you all affectionately in the Lord, may be the pledge of Divine succor and of all celestial favours; at the same time that we implore for you the intercession of your illustrious Patron.

LEO XIII, POPE.

It is hoped that aims from all parts of the world will help to establish this fitting and pleasantly practical memorial of the great modern Saint.

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.

At the last regular meeting of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, London, held on Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Bro. Arch. J. McNeill; 1st Vice-Pres., Bro. P. O'Meara; 2nd Vice-Pres., Bro. W. Corcoran; Rec. Sec., Bro. John Dwyer; Fin. Sec., Bro. F. O'Neill; Treasurer, Bro. Chris-

their knees to their seats in such a way that their movements would grate less upon the ear. It is often noticeable too, that many rise from their knees before the priest has deposited the ciborium in the tabernacle and closed the doors. This should be corrected. The Apostle's injunction is "Let all things be done in order" (in all matters pertaining to the worship of G. 3.) A LAY CONVERT.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—We thank the Rev. Father Brown, of the Voice, for his kindly reference to this journal in his issue for January.

—Mr. John O'Connor, Home Ruler and Nationalist, has been unanimously elected member for Tipperary in the stead of Mr. P. J. Smyth, resigned.

—We were much pleased to see among the names of the pupils who passed the recent promotion examination for entrance to the Collegiate Institute, those of John Dromoleg, Bernard Smith and Annie Tillman, of St. Peter's Separate School.

—Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., lectured last week in Pembroke, under the auspices of St. Vincent de Paul's Society, of that place, and for the benefit of its treasury. The chair was taken by Mr. Murray, M. P. P. The subject, "Our Literary Legacies," was, we need not say, most ably handled.

—The conversion is announced of Sir Philip Rose with his family of six. Father Sebastian Bowden, who received him, said, "this is a great episode in the drama of England's conversion." Sir Philip married the daughter of a Protestant vicar and was one of the Tichborne family solicitors. The event is widely discussed.

—A cable letter from London announces that the Pope has urged the several Powers represented at Berlin in the Congo Conference to assure the free and vigorous expansion of Catholicism in the Congo and West African Territory. The Count De Lavray, Italian Minister at Berlin, has at once profited by this occasion to do a good turn to the Pope, and to efface the bad impression caused by the seizure of the propaganda property. The Italian representatives consequently urge strongly this religious aspect of the colonization of the Congo territory, and are warmly supported by Germany, Spain, and Austria.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The tension of the relations between the English and German Governments is lessening. It is reported that the German ambassador to London has assured Earl Granville that Prince Bismarck desires to avoid giving offence to England in colonial annexation. In his speech at the opening of the Reichstag tomorrow Bismarck will express friendship for England and her people.

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A Portsmouth despatch says:—A division of the Channel squadron, comprising the ironclads Northumberland, Achilles and Agincourt have been ordered to immediately prepare for service. Ammunition will be placed on the vessels to-day. It is believed in case of failure of furloughed men to report in season, they will be replaced by men from other ships. Speculation as to the destination of the ships is rife. The London Times says if the Admiralty orders sent to Portsmouth after the recent Cabinet meeting are not charged with a weighty meaning or inspired with a strenuous purpose they are singularly indiscreet and inopportune. They are certain to be interpreted as a preparatory measure for some very important event. It is well to sustain a force of the apparent activity, that a new chapter will be opened in the foreign policy of the nation. The recent Council have reproached the Cabinet for its undecided and evasive foreign policy. The article concludes by expressing the opinion that the Ministry had better resign if disension has a place in the Cabinet, and the Ministers are only capable of drifting, after the manner of those who involved England in the Crimean war.

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A Paris despatch says:—At a Council of Ministers General Lewal, Minister of War, unfolded his plans for the Tonquin campaign. In order to end the campaign before the rainy season, 6,000 troops will leave for Tonquin next week, and 6,000 more in February. Gen. Negrier is following up his successes, and hopes to reach Langson by the end of the week. Five hundred and twenty were admitted to hospitals in October. Thirty-six died.

EGYPT.

Gen. Stewart has arrived at Korti, having made the march to Gakdul and returned in one week. He left the Guards at Gakdul strongly fortified and in an impregnable position, with a plentiful supply of good water and provisions. A few of the Mahdi's adherents were captured. The march completely surprised the desert Arabs. Stewart highly praises the manner in which all his men worked. There was not a sick man in the column. General Stewart's column captured 25 rebel sons. Merchants report at Korti that 8,000 rebels under the Emir of Berber occupy a strong position up the river, near Abuegill. It is reported a band of rebels five days' march from Korti intercepts Rabbahish natives from bringing supplies.

A despatch from Korti says:—Lord Berford's naval brigade has arrived. They made the journey up the Nile from Sarras in 27 days. They will accompany the expedition across the desert, and on arrival at Metmaneh will man Gordon's steamers. The Mahdi has strictly enjoined Osman Digma to remain near the coast in order to prevent the English advance from Suakin. Natives say the rebels held Gakdul until they heard of Stewart's approach, when they decamped inward. The prisoners in the hands of the British state the Mahdi's forces will make a stand at Metmaneh, where earthworks have been constructed. A prisoner brought here says he saw four of Gordon's steamers recently at Shendi, apparently awaiting the English advance.

The following telegram has been received from Gen. Wolsey, dated Korti, Jan. 7th:—"A strong convoy is leaving camp for Gakdul. Gen. Stewart will take another to-morrow for Metmaneh, which we expect to occupy by the 15th. If a steamer is found there we shall communicate with Gordon without delay."

Hevey; Marshall, Bro. A. Conway; Librarian, Brother Peter McGlade; Librarian, Brother L. Burns. This excellent society holds its meetings every Monday evening in their rooms, Albion Block, and has made rapid progress during the past year. Additional rooms, where various amusements are indulged in by the members, have been procured and are well attended every evening. We wish the society every success.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

IRELAND.

The only new project which the Irish party will introduce at the next session of Parliament will be a local self-government scheme to establish county boards, etc. The question of native home rule will be left until a new Parliament is elected.

The Parliamentary election in the county of Tipperary resulted in the election of O'Connor (Parnellite). No opposition.

Mr. J. G. Biggar, M. P., county Cavan, speaking last Monday night at Bolton, advised Irishmen to disown the Whigs. He said that Earl Spencer, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, had hanged a number of men whom he knew to be innocent. The supporters of the government were answerable for Earl Spencer's misdeeds and deserved no mercy at the hands of Irish electors. Gladstone and Bannerman knew Earl Spencer was a scoundrel. The members of the Irish National League were entitled to thanks of Irishmen for exposing the rascality of the Irish executive.

The Irish National League of Great Britain has published a circular advising members to use their whole influence in voting in favor of the Irish national cause. At Clonmel Parnell referred to the unrepresentative character of grand juries as at present constituted. Their powers, he said, must go to elected bodies, who shall represent the ratepayers. He complained also of the unsatisfactory system of education in Ireland.

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An Arab paper at Cairo, *Mubashir*, reports that the Mahdi has sent all the women of his tribes to Kordofan, and ordered the inhabitants of Metammeh to evacuate the town and send the women and children across the river. He has ordered the men to join his army. Omdurman and his army are between Berber and Shendi. They will be the first to oppose the English. The Mahdi is busily preparing for battle.

UNITED STATES.

It is estimated that there are 13,000 people in Cleveland, suffering for want of employment. So great is the distress that Mayor Farley has issued a proclamation calling on citizens to aid in the relief work. The Press already has a fund under way. Next week the academy of music will contribute the entire receipts of that house for the week to the fund.

About three weeks ago the Board of Health, of New York, received a communication from Mr. Gerry, of the Children's Aid Society, that the school children of that city were in the habit of becoming intoxicated through eating rock and dry drops and chocolate bombs. The contents of three of those bombs will fill a wine glass and the ingredients are composed of sweetened fusel oil and alcohol. The matter was referred to Dr. Edson, and he seized a quantity of the candy and is now analyzing it. The Brooklyn Board of Health stopped the manufacture and the sale of similar candy in Brooklyn some months ago.

In Denver, Col., a founding died at Williams' Asylum, making three deaths since Christmas. At the inquest Williams admitted that no physician had been called to attend the children, nor were the simplest remedies applied, as he and the household firmly believe in the efficacy of prayer curing all human ills, and when patients die in his institution, no human power could save them. An autopsy revealed the fact that one or more children would have recovered with proper attention. The verdict of the jury says the child came to its death in an institution in the hands of a lot of religious fanatics, criminally negligent, and recommends that the place be closed by the authorities.

HOW THE CASE STANDS—STATED BY A PROTESTANT.

The American Literary Churchman of November, an Anglican paper, says:—"How stands the case of the Roman Church? It stands thus: There has from the beginning, as all admit, been an organized body known to all the world, and acknowledged even by heretics and schismatics, as the Catholic Church. This is the teaching body established by Christ Himself, instructed by His apostles, and left by them under the government of their successors. Time after time arose controversies as to what the truth really was, and these controversies were settled by an appeal to the personal knowledge of the members of the existing body. Is this or that proposed doctrine what was in fact delivered to you? If the answer was, this or that was not delivered to us, we never heard it from our predecessors, then the new doctrine was rejected as a heresy. Similarly, and by exactly similar tests, repudiation of authority was rejected as schism. Thus one after another were thrown off, as heretics or schismatics, Gnostics, Montanists, Arians, Donatists, and the like. They all quoted Scripture and appealed to reason, but they were answered by prescription; they were anathematized, and the Church remained the Church, the living, visible, continuous, indefeasible teaching body. Later on came the Greek Schism, which was dealt with by a precisely similar method and on precisely similar principles. The schism was large and permanent, and the points of difference were, comparatively, exceedingly unimportant. Still the teaching body—the living, visible, indefeasible Church—maintains her dignified supremacy and the Eastern is cut off. In the west she is without a rival until comparatively recent times. Wyclif, Huss, Luther, Calvin, with their followers, arise up against either her doctrine or her discipline, and they are rejected as heresy or schism. In the reign of Henry VIII, a whole national Church, the Church of England, repudiates the authority of the See of Rome, rejects one after another of the dogmas defined by what was then, throughout the West, recognized as the living Church, the authorized teaching body. She is treated exactly like all other bodies that have acted in the same way, and is cut off from the communion of the Church. If the Church, as recognized by the whole West, had no right to excommunicate the English, then the United Church had no right to declare that the East had fallen into schism, and the primitive Church had no right to declare that the Arians had fallen into heresy. This is the case of Rome against Anglicanism; it is, on the surface, a very strong case.

OPINIONS OF SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM GEO. LANG, ESQ., BERLIN. I enclose subscription due. THE RECORD is without doubt the most appreciated of all the papers which come into my household. May the New Year bring it many new subscribers, which it fully deserves.

Enclosed please find subscription for RECORD. It is the only paper in the West I take. It should be in every Catholic family.

P. GAGNON, ESQ., LUCKNOW.

I feel now that I could not do without the RECORD. It is a very welcome visitor to my family every week.

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