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"CHEISTIANDS MIHI NOMEN RST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL 7.

# FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1884.

NO. 322

# CLERICAL.

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished gar-ments than any Western House.

N. Wilson & Co.,

BISHOP WALSH ON THE PLENARY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE

The leaden sky and cold drizzle of Sunday last gave promise of empty benches at the evening services of our city churches. However it may have been elsewhere, this was certainly not the case at St. Peter's Cathedral, which was filled to repletion by a large and appreciative congregation, to hear His Lordship Bishop Walsh on the subject of the Plenary Council of Baltimore and its cimilars.

His Lordship took for his text:
"The Kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took and sowed in his field. Which is the least indeed of all seeds, but when it is

least indeed of all seeds, but when it is grown up, it is greater than all herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and dwell in the branches thereof. (Matt. xiii, 31-32.)

Having been present at the Plenary Council of Baltimore, to which I had the honour of being invited, I have thought that it would be interesting and instructive to make, in connection with that

tive to make, in connection with that event, some reflections on the vitality and fruitfulness of the holy Church of God, and especially on its marvellous growth and progress in the United States. The Church of Christ is the kingdom

The Church of Christ is the kingdom of God on earth. It was founded by the Incarnate Redeemer, it is vivified and upheld by the Holy Ghost who is its abiding life, it is the home of the Eucharistic Christ, it is the kingdom of his revealed truth, the treasure-house of the sacramental graces, and its purpose and object is to save and sanctify manning and to lead and conduct them to kind and to lead and conduct them to the kingdom of heaven. The church is very justly then called the kingdom of God. It is likened to a mustard seed, which is indeed the smallest of all seeds but which quickly grows up and be-comes a tree, so that the birds of the air come and dwell in the branches

His Lordship spoke of the small beginning of the church, consisting of the twelve Apostles and of the disciples. It was indeed small and insignificant as a mustard seed, but it had within it the promise and potency of an ever-expanding and fruitful growth and was soon to fill the whole earth with its majestic fill the whole earth with its majestic presence and supernatural glory. Expansion and universality, were to be a necessity of its nature, and characteristics and attributes of its being. The bride of Christ, she was ever to be a fruitful mother—mater filiorum lactans. Her mission was to be to all mankind, and for all the carrier again. coming ages. The prophets saw the beauty of her rising on the horizon of time, and proclaimed aloud to the wondering peoples that she was to be forever catholic and indestructible—that is, universal in place and time.

"Arise," exclaims Isaias the prophet "Arise," exclaims Isaias the prophet, "arise and be enlightened, O Jerusalem;

for thy light is come and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee. . . . The nations shall walk in thy light and kings in the brightness of thy rising. Lift thy eyes around about and see all there are gathered together; they are come to thee; thy sons shall come from a far, and the denotions are the standard rise and the denotions are the standard rise. thy daughters shall rise up at thy side. The multitudes of the sea shall be converted to thee, the strength of the nation shall come to thee." (Isaias 6th chap) The commission given the apostles was of world-wide significance. "All power," said Christ, "is given to me in heaven and in earth; going, therefore, teach ye all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded d behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world. (Matt. xxviii 19-20.) But if our divine Redeemer enjoined on his apostles the obligation of preaching to all nations that which he himself had taught, there was established a co-relative obligation on the part of all nations to hear them. For in St. Mark we read: "And He said to them: Go ye unto the whole world, and preach the gospet to every creature. He that believeth and is baptised shall be saved, but he

that believeth not, shall be condemned.' (xvi).
His Lordship then pointed out that the Church, in the divine purpose, was to be Catholic, both as to place and as to time. In the acts of the Apostles it was writ-ten. "You shall receive the power of the Holy Ghost coming upon you and you shall be witnesses unto me in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria and even to the uttermost parts of the earth." (i 8). the uttermost parts of the earth." (i 8).

Then there was in the gospel of St.
John predicated of the new Jerusalem

an indestructible and immortal life.
"I will ask the Father and he will give you another paraclete, that He may abide with you forever, the spirit of truth whom the world cannot receive, but you shall know Him because He shall abide shall know Him because He shall ablde with you and be in you."(John xiv,16-17) The learned speaker then sketched the beginning of the promise of its expansion and fruitfulness, viz., the

other apostles, when three thousand souls were converted and added as members of the church. The apostles began their world-wide mission in Jerusalem and then went forth unto all the earth. "Their sound went into all the earth, their words unto the boundaries of the whole world." (Repeats and aries of the whole world." (Repeats and aries of the whole world.") daries of the whole world." (Romans x c.

18 v.)

He portrayed the character of the apostles, poor, illiterate fishermen, without learning or social position, natives of a small province of Rome.

He dwelt on the character of their mission, the envoys of an alleged

mission, the envoys of an alleged criminal crucified between two thieves as an enemy of the state and of the stability of the Jewish religion and its institutions—the character of the morality they preached -the renunciation of the world, the contempt of riches, self-denial and mortification of the passions and self-love—love of poverty and suf-fering—chastity, sobriety, humility—the promised rewards in the hereafter, in

promised rewards in the hereafter, in a world to come.

His Lordship then gave an eloquent picture of the social and moral condition of the world they were commissioned to teach and convert. He sketched the Roman Empire, the philosophers, the poets, the orators, the painters and sculptors, the proud senators and representatives, the haughty patricians, the victorious generals, the consuls, the people at large. haughty patricians, the victorious generals, the consuls, the people at large, all elated and puffed up with pride, all wedded to the love of pleasures, steeped to the lips in moral corruption, glorying in wealth and the spoils of nations, drunk with the shedding of human blood poured out like water for their amusement, in gladiatorial contests and games hearts.

inke water for their amusement, in gladiatorial contests and games, hearts steeled against pity, mercy, compassion, by the habitual cruelty practiced on slaves, ears accustomed to the shrieks of dying gladiators, and eyes habituated to scenes of indescribable cruelty. He reviewed the hold of their pagan religion upon them, endeaved to them by the upon them-endeared to them by the tenderest memories, by the most sacred associations, a religion which flattered their pride, sanctioned pleasure as the chief good, gratified their passions, and deified lust. The pagan priesthood was the richest and most powerful corpora-tion in the empire. Its members were tion in the empire. Its members were taken from the most powerful families, and had, by its connection with every rank and condition of society, so interlaced itself with the affections and interests of the Roman people as to become a veritable bulwark against religious reform of any character. The whole power and influence of the Roman empire were opposed to the spread of Christianity. For 300 years every means that despotic cruelty could invent or fiendish malignity cruelty could invent or fiendish malignity put into execution, was employed to crush out the faith preached by the

Apostles. And yet, notwithstanding all these momentous difficulties, notwithstanding these gigantic obstacles which, humanly speaking, were insurmountable, the Church that began like early as the second century of the Chris-tian era, Tertullian, one of the great Christian writers of that age, was able say to his pagan fellow-citizens and to the civil authorities: "We Christians are a people of yesterday and yet we have filled every place belonging to you, cities, islands, castles, towns, assemblies, your very camp, your tribes, companies, palace, senate, forum. We leave you your temples only." (Apologia.) The Cath-olic faith had triumphed over all human impediments and obstructions because she was and is the creation of Jesus Christ, because Christ is Almighty God and because He in His omnipotence was with her and therefore the gates of hell could not prevail against her. The Church has had its vicissitudes. As God's material creation has its spring of pro-mises and hopes, its summer of fulfil-ment and fruition, its autumn of decay and its winter of death and desolation and as autumn, with its hectic flush and sad decline, and winter with its sorrow and death, are surely succeeded by re-turning spring, and the work of ruin and death removed and replaced by the life and growth of spring and summer, so with the church. When ruin and decay overtake her works in one part of the world, there is a new life and growth

And do we not find a parallel to the condition and fortunes of the early Church in the Church of America—especially in that part of America known as the United States. It is true, the early history o the American continent is Catholic. It was discovered by Columbus, a devoted and saintly Catholic, as well as a fearless and enlightened sailor and explorer. He was enabled to launch on the undiscovered sea, in quest of America, by a great queen, Isabella the Catholic of Spain, and he was encouraged and sustained in his great enterprise by a Dominican friar, Juan Perez, of the small Spanish town called La Rabida. In the foreground of American history there stand three figures—a lady, a sailor, and a monk. The lady is the illustrious Queen Isabella the Catholic, the sailor is Columbus, the monk is Fra Juan Perez, of La Rabida, And when Columbus discovered America, he raises an altar and causes the holy mass to be offered up in thanksgiving to God; and he consecrates the discovered continent to God and the Catholic Church. He gives the baptism of Cath-

and fruitfulness for her in another.

Maria, and Santa Marta. In like manner, it was Catholics who discovered Canada, and her vast plains and mighty rivers. It was Catholic missionaries who in those days plunged into the dark primeval forests, traversed plains, launched their frail canoes on the great lakes and rivers, to convert and civilize the fero cious Indians, and to make them chil-dren of God, members of the mystical body of Christ and heirs of the kingdom

of heaven.
Of these intrepid Catholic discoverers and heroic missionaries we may truly say with the poet,

th the poet,
Their memory liveth on our hills,
Their baptism on our shore;
Our everlasting rivers speak
Their dialect of yore.

By the aid of statistics we shall be able to see at a glance the marvelous growth and progress of the church in the United States since the era of the revolution which separated the colonies from the mother country: lst. In the 13 colonies at the period of

the Revolution, 1775, there was no bishop, there were only a few scattered priests and no churches except a few in Pennsylvania. Those in Maryland were required to be under the roofs of priests'

2nd, In 1792 Bishop Carroll convened a Synod, at which assisted his 3 Vicars-General, 1 Superior of a Seminary, and 16 priests, the laity numbering about 50

16 priests, the laity numbering about 50 thousand.

3rd. In 1829 the first Provincial Council was held at Baltimere. There were present 1 Archbishop and 7 Bishops.

4th. In 1850 the United States contained 1,523,350 Catholics, 1981 priests, with 1073 churches, governed by 3 Archbishops and 24 Bishops.

5th. The 1st Plenary Council of Baltimore was convened in 1852, and was

more was convened in 1852, and was presided over by Archbishop Kenrick. There were present 5 other Archbishops, 23 suffragan Bishops, 11 Superiors of Religious Orders, 12 Vicars General, be-

Religious Orders, 12 Vicars-General, besides a large number of clergy.
6th. The 2nd Plenary Council of Baltimore was convened by Archbishop Spalding in 1886. There were present 7 Archbishops, 39 Bishops, 2 Mitred Abbots, 24 Vicars-General, 19 Superiors of Religious Orders, besides theologians and a large number of priests.
7th. In the centennial ways, 1876, the

and a large number of priests.

7th. In the centennial year, 1876, the church, which a hundred years before had not a bishop and but a few priests and churches, and not one institution of learning or charity, now counted a membership of 6 millions of faithful, under 11 Archbishops, 56 Bishops, 5074 priests, with an adequate number of churches, colleges, schools and institutions of

charity.

And now, at this 3rd Plenary Council of Baltimore, not to mention his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, absent through

ill-health, there were present 13 Archbishops, 50 Bishops, 7 Mitred Abbots, 1 Prefect Apostolic, 11 Roman Prelates, 18 Vicars-General, 23 Superiors of Religious Orders, 12 Rectors of Seminaries which, humanly speaking, were insurmountable, the Church that began like a grain of mustard seed grew into a mighty tree that overshadowed the whole earth. The lightening words of Christ were abroad in the world and were heard. They reached intelligences and hearts and won thousands and millions to truth and virtue. Even so many to the second century of the chief. whilst the Catholic population amounts to more than eight millions.

This estimate of Catholic progress is fully borne out by non-Catholic estimates. The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from the former city during the council just closed, gives us an interesting compari-son of the relative growth of the various religious bodies into which the popula-tion of the American republic is divi-ded. He states:

ded. He states:
By the census of 1860 the population
of the United States was 31,445,080.
The present population is now estimated
at 55,000,000. The gain in twenty-five years has been, therefore, twenty-three and a half millions, or at the rate of

75 per cent. The Lutherans, who have been ma terially benefitted by constant and increasing emigration from Germany Sweden, Holland and Norway, have grown from 1,250,000 in 1860 to 2,000, 000 in 1884, or at the rate of 60 per

The Congregationalists have declined relatively very much. The old spirit of the New England pilgrims seems to be dying out among them. In twenty-five years they have advanced but 27 per cent.—that is, from 1,413,000 in 1860 to 1,800,000 at present. On the other hand, the various reformed churches— Dutch, German and Evangelical—show an increase of nearly 50 per cent., from 810,000 in 1860 to 1,200,000 to-day.

The Episcopalians show a fair increase in numbers, yet one relatively below the average. Their percentage of gain is 33½ per cent. in twenty-five years, bringing up the total from 900,000 to 1,200,000. The Hebrews—counting together those who are orthodox and those who are merely normal—beve presented.

are merely nominal—have increased from \$50,000 in 1860 to 700,000 in 1884, a full 100 per cent. of gain.

The Friends, or Quakers, show an absolute as well as relative decline.

They have fallen off 60 per cent., from 220,000 in 1860 to 150,000 in 1884. The denomination of Christians, who are numerous in Kentucky, southern Indiana, southern Illinois and Missouri, number 800,000, against 500,000 in 1860, an absolute gain of 60 per cent, yet a falling off relatively of 15.

But the most surprising feature of the calculations just completed is the growth of the Catholics. In 1860 they numbered in the United States 3,175,000. Now

Should this same ratio of increase continue to be preserved, they would number fifteen years hence 25,000,000.

These figures speak trumpet tongued for the vitality and fruitfulness of the Church, and her marvellous growth and progress in the neighboring republic. Now this marvellous growth and development do not come principally from outside, or from the accession of foreign Catholics. It is chiefly the growth and fruitfulness of the church's life and mission in the country. This is abund-antly testified to by the fact that the vast majority of her children in the vast majority of her character in the United States are native born, and also by the significant fact that she draws her clergy and her religious from the youth of the country. Add to this that she has won over to her side some of the greatest thinkers and most acute and brilliant intellects among native Americans, as witness Dr. Brownson, Bishop Ives and Judge Burnett, with a host of others. It has been calumniously asserted that the Church was the ally of despotism and flourished only under the shadow and protection of absolute forms snadow and protection of absolute forms of government. The facts of history and of every day's experience refute this base calumny, and show its shameless injustice. The Church, the daughter of heaven, pursues her divine mission under all forms of government, and is at once, the firm prop of civil authority as once the firm prop of civil authority as well as the friend of popular liberty. But she is most at home in those countries where free institutions exist, and where her children breathe the bracing air of liberty. In such free countries she thrives and flourishes—she wins and conquers. She is herself the mother

of true and rational liberty, based on respect for law and order.

But it may be said that Protestant de-nominations have also grown and pro-gressed in the neighboring republic, and, therefore, that the growth of the Church there is no argument in favor of her divine authority and mission.

In reply we affirm that they have not, and the figures quoted show they have not, equally progressed with her, not-withstanding the fact that all the advantages of learning and riches and social influences were in their favor, whilst they were directly opposed to the church Catholic. The progress of the Church in the American republic has not been unattended by violent opposition. That progress has from time to time That progress has from time to time aroused the fiercest anti-Catholic prejudices amongst the masses of the non-Catholic population, witness the burning of the Charlestown convent, near Boston, the riots in Philadelphia, culminating in the burning of churches and Catholic resi-dences, the outbreak of Knownothingism in Louisville, Kentucky, where 20 Catholics were brutally murdered, children being shot in their mothers' arms. His Lordship, in terms truly pathetic, re-called the cruel outrage inflicted on Father Bapst, who was tarred and feathered at Elisworth, Maine, by, be it said to its eternal disgrace, a formal act of the

The existence to this day of a spirit of intolerance is attested by the fact that work houses, reformatories and prisons are in many places closed in the neighboring republic against Catholic priests But, especially is anti-Catholic feeling demonstrated by the maintenance of that great iniquity, the public school system, for the maintenance of which Catholics are compelled by law to pay and the just claims of religious liberty.

The difficulties the Church has had to overcome to attain its present position of influence and importance in the United States were very great. Among them may be reckoned the poverty and ignorance of the poor immigrants, for the most part Irish, who gave the Church its impetus thirty or forty years ago. These people, impoverished by bad laws, and whose ignorance proclaimed in thunder tones the iniquity of the system unde which they were for centuries ground down, were poor in all but their sublime faith, and their heroic devotion to the religion of their fathers. They had to face the fierce anti-Catholic prejudices of were poor, and they were ignorant—all crimes of the blackest dye in the Knownothing calendar. The noblest response to American bigotry ever given by a persecuted and ostracized people was the control of the control o church during the civil war of 1861-5. That gigantic contest brought the church, with its divine charity and zeal, before the American people north and south. The bravery of its sons in the battle-field, the zeal of the priests in camp and on the field, the superhuman courage and devotion of the Sisters of Charity and devotion of the Sisters of Charry and Mercy in the hospitals, where they proved really ministering angels, all opened the eyes of the American people to the character and attributes of the church they had been taught by a venal press and a fanatic pulpit to detest.

In America we have had no royal convert like a Constantine or a Clovis, to build our churches; no government reached out its arms to help in the great work. To the hard-worked sons of toil, the glory and the merit of raising tem-ples to the God of their fathers have been reserved. The poor laboring men who dug our canals and built our rail-roads, and hewed down our forests, laid also the foundations of our dio-ceses and of our churches. The alms of the poor, the wages of the mechanic, the scanty earnings of the 

in the prairies of the west, amid the half-felled forests, and along the shores of our great lakes and rivers, And as long as these churches shall stand, as long as their open doors will invite the weary and heavy-burdened to seek refreshment of soul within their precincts, as long as the cross shall gleam from their steeples, an emblem of the everlasting covenant of divine mercy and pardon between the Redeemer and the redeemed, so long shall they be enduring monuments of the faith and hope and charity of the apostolic people who planted the mustard seed of the Catholic feith in this country and Catholic faith in this country, and watered it with their sweat and tears until it has grown up into a mighty tree overshadowing the whole land. In On-tario, also, we have had our proportionate share in this marvellous growth and expansion of the Church. But a few years ago, and there was only a few scattered priests laboring in the Lord's vineyard in Ontario; Catholic families, poor and unfriended, were toiling in the wilderness, striving to cut out a home-stead from the reluctant forest; children grew up without religious instruction, and many of them were, in consequence, lost to the Church. The little ones of Christ were famishing for the bread of life, and there were few or no consecrated hands to break it unto them. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, the great central act of Christian worship, for which the most glorious structure ever designed by human genius and built by human hands is too unworthy, could be offered up but at distant intervals, and then only in the smoky cabin, or in the humble log chapel. Marriages were often unblest by the ministrations of the Church, and the Sundays were unsanctified. The sick and sorrow-stricken were in many instances deprived of the conlife, and there were few or no consecra-

unshrived and unanointed, in the lone-liness of the forest.
But the picture which now presents itself is, thank God, very different.
Ontario is at present an Ecclesiastical Province, having an Archbishop and four sulfragan Bishops, nearly three hundred priests, and a Catholic popula-tion of about 330,000. Happier than the faithful of other countries, we possess a system of Catholic primary education unshrived and unanointed, in the lonesystem of Catholic primary education established by law; we have a sufficient number of colleges and conventual academies for higher education, and also charitable institutions for the protection of orphans, and for the healing and comfort of the sick and suffering. Churches have arisen in our cities, towns and villages, and crosses gleam from their steeples through the length and breadth of the land.

in many instances deprived of the con-solations of religion; and, too frequently, alas, souls went to their dread account,

breadth of the land.

To the holy bishops and zealous and devoted priests who have passed to their reward, this happy state of things is, under God, mainly tdue. They bore the burden of the day and the heats; they sowed in tears that we might reap in joy: "Sowing they went and wept, casting their seeds, that we, coming with joyfulness, carry the sheaves,"—(Psalm exxvi. 66.)

Canada is a free and happy country; no penal law has ever soiled the pages of her statute book; no state tranmels hamper the action or clog the activity of the Holy Church. Here the bride of Christ may walk forth in all her loveliness like unto the spouse of the Canticles coming up from the desert, fra grant with perfumes of the sweetest odours; here there is opened out to the energies and divine zeal of the Church a field of labor, fair and free as that on which the eyes of the Patriarch rested when about to separate from Lot. Great are our opportunities; great also are our responsibilities.

The cause of the Church is the

greatest cause in the world, it is the cause of God's truth, of Christ's work on earth, the cause of virtue, the work on earth, the cause of virtle, the cause of human happiness here and hereafter—the cause of the immortal soul redeemed by the life and passion and death of Jesus Christ, God's adorable Son. It is the cause of all the best and highest interests of humanity. It is work, and partakes of His attri-butes. She is Catholic in space and time and fills the world and the ages with the majesty and beauty of her presence. She is everywhere, from the rising to the setting sun. Her altars are raised and her priests are to be found wherever men are to be saved and sanctified. The first object the rising sun salutes are the spires of her churches. He looks down in his midday career, and he exclaims, "Behold this wondrous, this empire church is here also." And as he sinks to his rest in the far west his evening splen-dors light up her stained glass windows and pay a parting visit to her altars. She is immortal. No weapon, said the prophet, that is formed against her shall prosper, and every tongue that resisteth her in judgment, God shall con-demn. She is unchangeable as God Himself, with whom there is no change of shadow of alteration. Like the sur shadow of alteration. Like the sun which, since the first morning of creation, has never ceased to shine and to illumine the world with light and glory, so the Church, the sun of the moral world, has never ceased to give light to mankind, and has illumined the whole firmament of time with the splendor and the glory of her eternal truths and will shine on forever as bright, as luminous, as unfadFROM STRATFORD.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY,

The thirtieth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of Rev. Dr. Kil-roy was celebrated here on Wednesday, 26th Nov. The good people of Stratford availed themselves of the opportunity to testify to the Doctor the high esteem in which they hold him, and to express their appreciation of his services and sacrifices in the cause of religion during his stay amongst them. In Dr. Kilroy the people see the true and devoted priest, one to whose zeal and unwearied labors the success of religion in this parish is principally due. But some few years since the Doctor introduced the good Ladies of Loretto amongst us. When he first made us aware of his intention, though we admired his courage, yet we could not divest ourselves of age, yet we could not divest ourselves of some misgivings about the possibility of carrying it into effect. Still, when we witnessed his giant efforts and labors we saw the foreshadowing of the success of to-day and felt convinced that never before had any priest done so much personal work to forward the cause of religion in Stratford. The cause of religion in Stratford. The effects of Holy Orders are to give to him who receives it a grace that sanctifies him and enables him to perform its functions for the benefit of the Church, to imprint an indeliable character, a character that can never be effaced, to confer the power of consecrating the Body of Our Lord and the power of foreign. conter the power of consecrating the Body of Our Lord, and the power of forgiving and retaining the sins of men. The priest is the benefactor of humanity, by his prayers, his instructions, and his charity. Mindful of all this the people committed to the care of Dr. Kilroy could not but express their joy on such an occasion as the anniversary celebrated on the 26th. The Dr. was the recipient of on the 26th. The Dr. was the recipient of addresses and presentations from the pupils of select and separate schools, as also the young ladies of the sodality. It is needless to say the Doctor's replies were full of thankfulness and gratitude. During his remarks he took occasion to observe on the character of the education imparted by the Ladies of Loretto. He expressed himself as satisfied that the expressed himself as satisfied that the education afforded by the good nuns was superior to that imparted by many and inferior to none. Unremitting attention is paid to the moral and religious culture as well as to the intellectual development of the pupils, because virtuous sentiments must always combine with secular knowledge to form a grand and perfect lady.

grand and perfect lady.
In conclusion the Dr. said he could not let this opportunity pass without thank-ing the good sisters of Loretto, who are doing all in their power by the influence of their words and the influence of their example to make good and devoted Catholics of the children of the parish, In fact the good nuns were spending themselves in doing what lay in their power to plant in the hearts of the young the seed of hope, that they may be brought up to know and love and serve God in this world, and thus be happy with Him for ever in the next.

The different events on the programme were carried out to perfection.

Miss Lynch, music teacher at the convent, presided at the piano during the entertainment and certainly deserves a good deal of credit for her admirable selection and faultless execution of the various pieces. Miss Reidy rendered solos in a finished style. She evidently elt the fullest spirit of the music. The entertainment came to a magnificent close with a sacred chorus, which gave the whole musical performance of the evening a most appropriate finish.

# CHRISTMAS CARDS.

We have on hand at the CATHOLIC RECORD Office a splendid and varied collection of Christmas cards. Our cards are Catholic in design and signification, such as should be used by Catholics, instead of the meaningless pasteboards so much in vogue for the conveyance of Christmas wishes. Our cards are sold at various prices, but all are of neatest design. We guarantee making a suitable collection to parties forwarding us any specified sum, and indicating the quantity of cards they require. Address Thomas Coffey, CATH-OLIC RECORD Office, London, Ont.

# CATHOLIC FAMILY ALMANAC.

The numerous orders we daily receive for the Catholic Family Almanac attests its popularity and excellence. We urge on those of our patrons and friends who have not yet sent their orders to do so at once before our supply is exhausted.

There is now on exhibition at Trebilcock's jewelry store, a magnificent oil painting, executed by Mr. H. Nisbet McEvoy, artist, of this city. This beautiful work of art is entitled "The Convent Bell," and cannot fail to attract attention. The painting is, we learn, a gift to the bazaar painting is, we learn, a gift to the bazaar in aid of the new St. Peter's Cathedral, Miss Lewis having in charge the work of disposing of tickets on it. The "Convent Bell" reflects great credit on Mr. McEvoy.

The Rev. Lord Petre-the first Catholic priest who has sat in the House of Lords since the time of James the Second-took the oath and his seat on Monday evening, Nov. 3d. "The Rev. says a metropolitan contempor-Peer," says a metropolitan contemporary, "has a markedly ascetic and clerical appearance. Beneath his robes he wore the garb and Roman collar of the Cathpriesthood,"-Liverpool Catholic BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY,

ested by a passage in the discourse of ace, Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan, in nvent-Chapel of the Sacred Heart of Philadelphia, October 20th, 1884.

The bells of the midnight, (like blows from a mailet
on time's mighty anvil), ring loud thro'
the gloom:
The Seraph of Umbria quits his poor pallet,
and rises to pray in his dim-lighted room.

No book doth he need save the skies in their dor, ading their glittering gospei on Outspreading their blight, high;
No taper is his, save the moon, pure and Which bends thro' the lattice her radiant

All mine to adore in His peerless perfections; To bless and to worship, to thank and to praise;
All mine to embrace with my purest affections:
To love and to fear a His marvellous ways.

My God and my All! O my Treasure of treasures,
My light and my sweetness, my strength
and my health;
My Honor of honors, my Pleasure of pleas-

wealth! On pinions celestial, the hours are fleeting;
 Still lingers Saint Francis in prayer's golden thrail.
 Thro' all the long night never weary repeat-

"My God and my All !" "O my God and my All !"

Let Sin, like a Syren, to ruin allure us: Let Riches, and Honors, and Pleasures assail.—

There is but One Treasure which never there is but One Treasure which never

The snares of the senses, the world's weary fashions
Shall drop from our souls, like a wormeaten pall,
But Faith shall cry out in the hush of the passions.
"Laus tibi et honor, my God and my All!"

DRUNKE INESS.

A SERMON BY BISHOP ULLATHORNE.

mosery, afflicts every one around him or belonging to him with misery. He differs from the madman only in this: that the madman only in this: that the madman has not caused his own calamity, whilst this man has; that the mad man is innocent, whilst this man is guilty. The madman is an object for pity and compassion, and all the cares of humanity; whilst the drunkard is an object of ridicule, scorn, contempt; a butt for the world to play its follies at; a stock for the world's laughter; a ball for its game of mockery; a tool for the knave's cheatery and the harlot's wilery; an instrument in the hands of hell's malignity. The madman is placed in security; he can be guarded against injuring himself or others. The drunkard is let loose upon mankind, like some foul, ill-boding and noxious animal, to pester, torment, and disgust everything that agrees. The drunkard is let loose upon mankind, like some foul, ill-boding and noxious animal, to pester, torment, and disgust everything that agrees. The drunkard is let loose upon mankind, like some foul, ill-boding and noxious animal, to pester, torment, and disgust everything that agrees.

the face of the drunkard? Are they not heard in all his acts? Knows he what he says or what he says not? Has not prudence left the guard of his tongue? Is there any gate to his mouth or any bar to his lips? Are not the secrets of the past, the follies of the present, the fætid fumes of the liquor, and the foul thoughts from the tempter mingled together and poured out upon all around him? The very animal powers sink under drunkenness. which bends thro' the lattice her radiant eye.

"O, call enarrant glorizm Dei!"
The voice of the stars to the Saint seems to call.
And he fill gs forth his arms in a rapture,
"My God and my All! O my God and my All."

"My God!"—yea, the God of the seas and the mountains;
"My God!"—yea, the God of the seas and the mountains;
"My God!"—yea, the God of the great and the small;
Of the hills and the valleys, the fields and the fountains, All-wise and almighty,—"My God and my All!"

All wise and almighty,—"My God and my All!" ture diseases, to fatten the worms and enrich the rankness of the graveyard.

A holy Father has described this con-

A holy Father has described this condition as truly as briefly. "Drunkenness," he says, "is a willing fury, a traitor of thoughts, a ridiculous calamity, a voluntary demon, a state worse than madness." Would you know how the drunkard is worse than the demoniac? We pity the tormented demoniac; we abhor the drunkard. We condole with the one; we are indignant and irritated with the other. indignant and irritated with the other The snares of an enemy have possessed the demoniac; his own counsels have possessed the drunkard. With the demoniac he is driven about a slave by his possessor; with the drunkard he is fallen from his "My God and my All!" "O my God and my All!"

Dear Saint of Assis! ah! let us draw near thee,

(All worldly and woeful, sin-stain'd tho we be),—
Ah! let us creep close to thy side;—let us hear thee
Entoning forever Love's grand litany.

For surely thine eyes at this moment are gazing
Straight into the Vision of God on His throne;
Ah! we will be drunkard he is fallen from his state of mind and manhood; with him he taggers, falls, rolls a disgusting eye, foams and exhales nauseousness. He is disagreeable to his friends, ridiculous to his enemies, contemptible to his servants, loathsome to his wife, scandalous to his children—odious to all. Whilst all that call him acquaintances are indignant, and all that call him friend are distressed; whilst his nearest relations are miserable, and his children are squalid from neglect. throne;
An! surely, this moment, in bliss, thou art raising
Those hands that were wounded and plerced, like His own.

And surely some sparks from those wonderful fires
Which burn in thy breast, on our coldness must fall,
Till our souls shall flame forth in ecstatic desires
To echo thine anthem: "My God and my All."

whill this nearest relations are miserable, and his children are squalid from neglect with the children are squalid from neglect with the children are squalid from neglect with the house of crime, at the table of infamy, with his cup of weakness—his draught of poisou—before him, and is there contending with his brother-drunkard which shall show the greatest folly, which shall exhibit the lowest baseness, which shall exhibit the lowest baseness, which shall most shatter his nerves, destroy his nature, and abuse and anger their common

nature, and abuse and anger their common Lord and Creator.

St. Chrysostom has well described the effects of intemperance—"Paleness, weakness, laziness, folly." Pale, hanging cheeks; red, ulcered eyes, trembling hands, funious dreams, restless distracted sleep: like murderers and persons of an afficiated conscience, so broken, so juke se diseasely.

dation is made manifest to every one but himself; a self made, miserable being, into stupor. He has uttered folly, and who, whilst he is insensible to his own thought it wisdom; he has profused misery, afflicts every one around him or curses, when he should have uttered

to you," says Isaias, "woe to you that rise up early in the morning to follow drunkenness, and to drink until the evening to be inflamed. Woe to you that are mighty to drink wine, and are stout men at drunkenness. Woe to the crown of pride, to the drunkenness of Ephraim; the drunkenness of Ephraim; the drunkenness of Ephraim shall be trodden under foot." Are not those written on the face of the drunkard? Are they not heard in all his acts? Knows he what he Where, sacred heavens, are the features of murderer and his soul like the infidel, become an appellation of scorn and a scene of derision to all men, and of forgetfulness to himself. Where, O God, is thy image in this man? Where, Divine Lord, are the marks of his baptism? Where, sacred heavens, are the features of your child? Call yourself still a Christian? Name yourself yet a man? Where then are the commands of the Gospel? Where the precepts of the Church? Where even the laws of nature, the ties of humanity, and the instincts of self-prehumanity, and the instincts of self-preservation?

You have not gone so far, you are perhaps ready to tell me. You have not come to these excesses; nor are you so abandoned, the heavens forbid it! in your vice. No; but you have made a begining; you have already gone to a certain extent—you feel yourself going further. and sy you have already gone to a certain extent—you feel yourself going further. And where and when did the drunkard ever stop and say, "No further will I go," and did not go further, unless death, in compassion, destroyed him in the flower before he had ripened into all those fruits which I have described? Drunkenness is a vice which the more it is indulged the less the appetite enjoys: the more the less the appetite enjoys; the more the palate sickens and languishes from its palate stekens and languishes from its satiety, the more it craves. Providence has kindly limited the possible extent of indulging this degrading habit, or it would never stop till it had turned everything salutary and healing in nature into the means of self-destruction.

You have not gone to all the excesses which the constitution of your nature will allow of, but you have sown the seeds of those excesses. The habit is already per

those excesses. The habit is already, perhaps, planted within you; it has reached a certain bulk; it is increasing; it is strik-ing its roots deeper and broader; it is entwining its fibres more closely round your heart. You have no effectual will to stop its progress; it will allow of no check unless plucked out altogether; it will of itself make increase. The difficulty of rooting out the habit is weekly greater by its weekly growth. Nothing grows upon human nature like that most abject of its propensities, the most degrading of its habits—drunkenness. And is it not a law of our fallen nature that the grossest and rankest productions grow most rife and abundant, and that without our takand abundant, and that without our taking thought or care for it? If, then, you have not reached all those excesses you are in the way to them, and your readiness to excuse yourself is the surest proof that you love the vice, and that, unless arrested in your career by that cold hand which stops all our vices and brings them to their punishment, you will yet exhibit yourself a spectacle of all those excesses, deprived of the power of body and mind, a mere animal corruption, your soul dead mere animal corruption, your soul dead and entombed within your body, and your body itself, with but a few useless organs left to be destroyed not in the effects of intemperance—"Paleness, weakness, laziness, folly." Pale, hanging cheeks;
red, ulcered eyes, trembling hands, funious
dreams, restless distracted sleep: like murderers and persons of an :fféghted conscience, so broken, so sick, so disorderly
are the slumbers of the drunkard who
wakes to misery. Show me a temperate
wakes to misery. Show me a temperate
wakes to misery. Show me a temperate

left to be destroyed not indeed, but on this side of it, only to infeet and afflict everything near you with
wretchedness. And if the drunkard, finished in his vice, be such a spectacle before
man on earth, what must he be to the
just made perfect? What before those
angels of light who look down upon
human deeds? What to the sacred eyes
be han as he staggers on his way; his science, so broken, so sick, so disorderly science, so broken, so sick, so disorderly are the slumbers of the drunkard who wakes to misery. Show me a temperate man, and I will show you a prudent man; show me a temperate zan, and I will show you a virtuous man; show me a temperate man, and I will show you a virtuous man; show me a temperate man, and I will show you a prosperate man, and I will show you a virtuous man; show me a temperate man, and I will show you a virtuous man; show me a temperate man, and I will show you a virtuous man; show me a temperate man, and I will show you a virtuous man; show me a temperate man, and I will show you a virtuous man; show me a temperate man, and I will show you a virtuous man; show me a temperate man, and I will show you a virtuous man; show me a temperate man, and I will show you a virtuous man; show me a temperate man, and I will show you a virtuous man; show me a temperate man, who look down upon human deeds? What to the sacred eyes of Him, who, dying redeemed our wick-scheme with the construction of the one "He that is temperate shall prolong life."

-Ecclus. xxxvii 31.

"Let us cast off the works of darkness, and put on the armor of light: let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness."—St. Paul to the Romans xiii. 12, "Take heed to yourselves, lest your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness, and that day come upon you suddenly."—Luke xxi. 31.

What is temperate shall prolong life."

For intemperance is the root of folly; intemperance is the seed of madness; intemperance is the seed of madness; intemperance is the well-head of injustice; intemperance is the poisonspring of unbellef; intemperance is the poisonspring of unbellef; intemperance is the cloud of flesh verse.

What is temperate shall prolong life."

And if He does not sgain send a deluge to destroy him will He not deluge of fire which will not be quenched? "Do not injustice; intemperance is the poison-spring of unbellef; intemperance is the cloud of flesh verse.

What is temperate shall prolong life."

And if He does not sgain send a deluge to destroy him will He not deluge of fire which will not be quenched? "Do not tors, nor the servant of idols, nor adulter-tors, nor the stream where each virtue drowns herself; intemperance is the count of folly; his eyes of wild, guilty man?

And if He does not sgain send a deluge to destroy him will He not again at this specialce be moved in the does not sgain send a deluge to destroy him will He not deluge to destroy him will He "Take heed to yourselves, lest your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting and drunk-enness, and that day come upon you suddenly."—Luke xxi. 34.

What is a drunkard? A Christian is one who follows and practices the virtues of Christ. An angel is a pure creature that contemplates and enjoys God. A man is a person that thinks and reasons. A brute is a creature that follows his appetite, but never goes to excesse beyond the bounds of order. What is a drunk-ard? I have gone through the whole of creation that lives, and I find nothing in it like the drunkard. He enjoys no hap
"Take heed to yourselves, lest your hearts spring of unbelief; intemperance is the poison. Spring of unbelief; intemperance is the poison. Spring of unbelief; intemperance is the cloud of fleshy vapor intemp thick the drunkard. He enjoys no bappiness like the angels; he is not preparing himself like the Christian; he does not think or reason like a many he keeps not the constant is the property of the constant is the property of the constant is the constant himself like the Christian; he does not think or reason like a man; he keeps not his appetite within the bounds of nature, like a brute. What then is the drunkard?

Ike a brute. What then is the drunkard? like a brute. What then is the drunkard? There is no other thing in nature to which he can be likened.

This is not a subject on which we can be allowed to soften down the truth in our words until it becomes falsehood. The drunkard is a self-made wretch, who has depraved, and has gratified the deprayed cravings of the throat of his body until he has sunk his soul so far that it is praved cravings of the throat of his body until he has sunk his soul so far that it is lost in his flesh, and has sunk his very flesh lower down beyond comparison than that of the animals which serve him. He is a self-degraded creature, whose degradation is made manifest to every one but and shall not the monter-vice carry the curses of her brood? Go to the house of the drunkard; consider his family; look at his affairs; listen to the sounds that proceed from the house of drunkenness

Drunkenness — weakness, gloominess, wretchedness, melancholy, wild fantasies, black horrors, madness.

These are but a few of the courses of a drunkard. But, whilst the drunkard himself totters or crawls along his destined path to his destined end—without a sense of his shame, or a feeling of his condition, or a regard to his friends, or a thought for his family, or a reflection towards his soul, or one glimpse of his destination—is God silent? Are the heavens without knowledge? Does no eye see? tination—is God silent? Are the heavens without knowledge? Does no eye see? Does no hand take note? God is silent, but not inactive. The silence of God is the sinner's worst punishment. He no longer troubles the conscience; He has ceased to warn; He is silent. He contemplates the drunkard's course, patiently collecting his wrath like smouldering fire and His vengeance like black clouds, into His bosom. Why should He be in haste? God's time is eternity: and still as the His bosom. Why should He be in haste? God's time is eternity; and still as the drunkard heaps crime God heaps vengeance. Why should He burry? God is all powerful. What can escape Him? The hour comes, and the temptest of God bursts. Why should it be visible? There are other drunkards to be handled by the same judgment. Hear God Himself speaking by the mouth of Isaias: "I have been silent; I have held my peace; I have been patient. My words shall break forth as one in labor; I will scatter them; I will wrap them up in a whirlpool."

will wrap them up in a whirlpool."
Have the divine terrors lost their powers? What a proof of the hardening and stupefying effect of drunkenness! Your eyes, at least, are open to the consequences, and you are without excuse. Take in hand, then, the cup of delusion anew, and, hand, then, the cup of delusion anew, and, with your eyes upon the consequences, however appalling, drink! Why should you start? The, white bubbles that float on the top of the cup—they are only the tears of your wife. Drink on! You have drained her happiness. Take the gloomy cup anew. Do you begin to hesitate once more? The drops look red—they are only the blood from your starved and neglected children. Drink, then, drink on. You have already drained your poor veins to utter impoverishment. Take the shorrible cup anew. What? Are you more dismayed than before? Yet the vision is true enough; it is only the gray hairs of your parents that float on the surnairs of your parents that float on the sur nairs of your parents that most on the sur-face, you have drained their existence. Drink, then, drink on. But now you must take the cup, for alas! it is no longer the cup of choice, but the cup of habit; no longer the cup of enjoyment, but the cup of punishment; no longer the cup of event of punishment; no longer the cup of sweet delusion, but the cup of necessity. Its pleasures are gone, and nothing remains but its bitterness. The cup has lost its charms, and the draught its enchantments; from the mere force and necessity of habit you go on drinking its accumulating compound of miseries. It is thus that at last God punishes the sinner with his sins. For 'in the hand of the Lord is the cup; He passes it from mouth to mouth," sings the Psalmist, "and only its dregs are not annihilated. All the sinners of the earth

ness, and is hastening to the den of infamy; sons of life in the school of vice, and every one is beginning to be uneasy with apprehension about him; to look towards his future; to prophesy his course, and to give him over as lost. He begins to suspect himself neglected, then to feel himself disregarded, then to know himself deserted, then abandoned they should be abandoned they should be abandoned. then abandoned, then shunned; and he reasons foolishly on the subject, for he has drunk of the wine of madness, and he bandons himself.

I know of no disorder so difficult of cure as the disease of confirmed drunken-ness. Few recover. The vice, become habitual, has eaten away too much of the mind and reason to leave sufficient nerve and vigor for a strong and steadlast resolution. Far be it from me to discourage even those who have gone so deep. There are sufficient examples to show that they may recover if they will but take the means. But I must not dissemble the truth. I would warn the beginner, and these who was to the strong the s and those who are tempted to begin. I would entreat them to consider how rare up your soul were almost without excep- and difficult it is to recover into habits of tion either prepared by drinking or were undergone for procuring the means of satisfying this vice and vices which spring in time. Let him take to himself thought, sobriety after having reached a certain loose upon mankind, like some foul, ill-boding and noxious animal, to pester, torment, and disgust everything that reasons or feels; whilst the curse of God hangs of another man? And yet every dramt closed against him. "Be not deceived," says the apostle, "neither fornicators, nor idolators, nor drunkards shall possess the kingdom of heaven." It is not I, it is St. Paul, who classes the drunkard in this company, and shuts the gates of heaven against him. An outcast: the woes of heaven fall thick and fast upon him. "Who hath woe?" asks Solomon, "whose father hath woe?" asks Solomon, "whose father hath woe?" who hath contentions? Who falls into pits? who hath contentions? Woe and alas! God of heaven! dare I appeal to the foolish, disgrace his friends like the impious, impoverish his in time. Let him take to himself thought, arrest at the beginning, pluck out the

inscribe themselves in your heart, and the fear of them become a portion of your being. Mark them written on the brow of the drunkard. Watch him in his career that the drunkard was a large of the corpse.

"I lingered for weeks in a brain fever, that the hours seeming always to be the hour." fear of them become a portion of your being. Mark them written on the brow of the drunkard. Watch him in his career them, all accomplished. until you see them all accomplished. Write them over your door, inscribe them Write them over your door, inscribe them over your chimney-piece, in your chamber, on your table, in the bottom of every glass; utter them in your devotions; hear them in the sounds of every tavern as you pass, and read them on every sign-board. It is better you should pass your whole time in studying the woes of drunkenness than that you should spend your life in feeling them and your eternity in suffering for them.

Do you ask me how you are to break yourself from this degrading habit? The general rule is very simple. Have a willing mind; shun the occasion; fly idleness.

ing mind; shun the occasion; fly idleness. ing mind; shun the occasion; fly idleness. Fix for yourself a measure in your friendly domestic meetings beyond which you are never, whatever be the occasion, to exceed; and never see the inside of a tavern. Be fally assured that you cannot go beyond your measure, however little, on one occasion without going beyond it always. Consider in what places and with what persons you are tempted and avoid always. Consider in what places and with what persons you are tempted and avoid them. "Those that love the danger shall perish in it." Let no motive, no wish to appear hospitable, and no cruel invitations, no pressing of seeming friendship induce you to forget the friendship which you owe yourself. Repeat your resolution each morning when you rise, and pray for strength to keep it. Examine how you have keptyour engagement each

bow you have kept your engagement each evening when you go to rest. If you have failed once, be not discouraged; try again. Nothing delights the eye of heaven more than to see us wrestling manfully with our infirmities, rising courageously after our falls, drawing humility from our weaknesses, and caution and strength from our humiliation. Only he who gives up in despair is conquered. Renew your resolution—strengthen it with prayer; observe the occasion of your past fall and remove it. The last advice which I shall give you is one of great importance. Put yourself with all obedience under the guidance of a spiritual director. There is a sort of fascination about this vice which often renders the drunkard powerless for his own deliverance; temptation acts upon him like a charm; he requires the hand of another to free him from his enchantment. Fly, then, to your pastor. The grace of God will not be wanting. And let the consclations and the blessings of a conscience healed, of health recovered, of character restored, of affairs retrieved, of a family made happy, of friends returning with gladdened hearts, of the revival of life now, and of the future hopes which await your redem-ption from intemperance, be your encouragement. A WOMAN'S CURSE.

HOW IT HAS FOLLOWED A GAMBLER OVER LAND AND OCEAN FOR TEN YEARS.

"If you want to hear a strange story," said a gentleman to a reporter of the Alta yesterday, in Golden Gate Park, "engage that gray haired man in conver-sation and get him to tell you his history. It will repay you for your time," and he ndicated a indicated a prematurely aged man with a sad face, sitting in the sun on one of the benches in the park. The reporter needed no second invitation, and was soon seated by the man with the strange his-

I finally got to noticing and expecting one young man in particular, who always came in when it was my night to deal. At first he played boldly, and as a consequence, lo-t heavily; but as he grew more familiar with the game he played carefully, and acted as though life depended on his winning, which, in fact, was the case, as it afterward proved. I got the case is a stampede or a panic. The rear guard was getting out—"vamousing, or fear that a word of the gospel might reach their callous ears.

Ushers at early Mass are a desirable innovation in the majority of our city churches. They might desire the case, as it afterward proved. I finally got to noticing and expecting one the case, as it afterward proved. I got rear guard, that would make church acquainted with him, addressing him as going doubly beneficial. "Hoodlumism acquainted with him, addressing him as Brown, but knowing that that was not game; I am ready. Others Joined in the pernaps, men the first and played for awhile, but finally few whom the withdrew from the game and watched not persuade. the strange young man at my right. He played to win, but fate was against him, for he lost, won and lost again, and finally over that table, never more to return. I said my life would go with them, and it shall. Tell my wife I had gone too far to return." Before we could prevent it he put a derringer to his breast and shot himself through the heart, falling upon the table that had been his ruin and

death.

"His wife came, awful in the majesty of her grief, and, after satisfying herself that her husband was dead, she asked: "Where is the keeper of this dreadful place?" I was pointed out, and, striding up to me so that her finger almost touched my pallid face, she exclaimed in tones that are rigid in the same transition. are ringing in my ears yet: 'Oh, you soul-less wretch, with heart of stone! You have lured my husband from me, sent him to perdition, widowed me and orphaned my children. You are his murderer, and may God's curse rest upon you eternally!'

that curse seeming always to be the bur-den of my mind. On my recovery I burned the fixtures of my den and closed the place, and have devoted most of my time to travel, with hope of escaping that woman's just curse, but I can't. I believe that it is on me forever, and I feel that I was that man's murderer. I am rich was that man's murderer. I am rich and my first attempt was to get the dead man's wife to accept an annuity from me, but she refused all aid and tried to support herself by her own labor. I relieved my mind to some extent, however, by settling a certain sum on her and her children, which passes through her father's hands and ostensibly comes directly from him. Her children are receiving a fine education by this means, and my will, safely locked by this means, and my will, safely locked in her father's office, bequeaths to her and and her children my entire wealth, some \$100,000, My life," he continued, "is devoted largely to visiting gambling dens, where I meet young men who are on the highway to hell, and warn them of their danger. Thanks be to God, I have succeeded in many cases in saving them; and now, young man, remember this story, and let it always stand up as a white specter between you and the gambling table. See to it that the poison does not enter your veins;" and he pulled his hat over his moistened eyes and strode silently away .- [San Francisco Alta.

THE REAR GUARD.

Milwaukee Citizen. All of our churches-with the possible exception of one or two cathedrals in the great cities of the East—are furnished with pews for the convenience and good

order of the Christian worshippers.

But a view of the interior at any of the services on Sunday morning—especially at the hour most convenient for the male portion of the congregation—dis-closes a dense crowd in the back of the closes a dense crowd in the back of the church. Young men and old men, some kneeling, some standing and others shuffling about uneasily—they literally block all ingress to the pews. When the discomfort of their situation is compared to the convenience and decorum of those who sit in the pews it is hard to understand why they fail to come down and take seats, especially when empty pews are yawning in their faces. There are a half dozen possible explanations:

The standing brigade do not rent seats. Or they want to keep out of the way of the contribution box.

Or they want to get out first.

Or they want to hobble out as soon as the sermon begins and be back in time to hear the conclusion of the services.

hear the conclusion of the services.

Or they come late habitually and are

ashamed to go down the aisle.

Or they think it manly to stand with

Or they have some ungentlemanly habit that looks bad in the new.

Or they want to be in a position to defend the congregation in case of an attack

by Indians.

It is to be noted that none of these

reasons are strictly honorable, or such as would be avowed with candor; yet we prematurely aged man with a fancy each of them is, in some degree, applicable. In some village and town churches the rear guard behind the pews is was soon strange his un-Christianlike, repelling the cleanly

seated by the man with the strange his tory.

"I am told," said the seeker after facts, "that you have a life story strange in the extreme, and that you are not averse to relating it."

The eyes of the man were turned on the speaker a moment, and then folding his white hands in his lap, he said: "Yes, it is a story. I am a murderer and a reformed gambler; but you need not shrink so from me, for the murder was not intentional. Ten years ago I owned the largest and most popular gambling about its positive sinfulness. not intentional. Ten years ago I owned the largest and most popular gambling parlors in the City of Chicago, and on Saturday nights I dealt my own faro game, in which business, of course, I made a great deal of money. Many unpleasant is added to great deal of money. Many unpleasant is added to great deal of money. Many unpleasant is great deal of money is great deal of money. Many unpleasant is great deal of money is great deal of mone incidents grew out of my business, but I approached the pulpit to speak with his always excused it on the ground that men did not have to play my games any more than they were obliged to drink poison.

I finally get to noticing and expecting one

brown, but knowing that that was not his true name. I think he followed the game for months, winning a little sometimes, but generally losing heavily. At last he came one night and I saw by his flushed face that he had been drinking, although he looked appropriate the same of the gentlemanly usher to be sent to the same of the gentlemanly usher to be sent to the same of the gentlemanly usher to be sent to the same of the gentlemanly usher to be sent to the same of the gentlemanly usher to be sent to the same of the gentlemanly usher to be sent to the same of the gentlemanly usher to be sent to the same of the gentlemanly usher to be sent to the same of the gentlemanly usher to be sent to the same of the gentlemanly usher to be sent to the same of the gentlemanly usher to be sent to the same of the gentlemanly usher to be sent to the same of the s gentlemanly usher to be comfortably seated. And the experience would be so flushed face that he had been drinking, although he looked apparently cool. He sat down to the table, drew out a small roll of money, and, laying it down before him, said: "There is in that little pile my fortune, my henor and my life. I either win or lose all this night. Begin your game; I am ready." Others joined in at first and allowed from the pile would, perhaps, melt the hearts of the obdurate perhaps, melt the hearts of the obdurate sher to be comfortably little invitation from the pulpit would, perhaps, melt the hearts of the obdurate few whom the gentlemanly ushers could

Mr. R. C. Winlow, writes: "Northrop played to win, but tate was again, and finally for he lost, won and lost sgain, and finally after two hours of playing, evidently in able medicine to all who are troubled with after two hours of playing, evidently in the most fearful suspense, he lost his last dollar. Leaning back in his chair, with compressed lips and a face blanched to a deathly whiteness, he looked me in the eye a moment, and rising, said: "My my food with no apparent effort, and am my continuous harmony and happiness have gone my food with no apparent enor, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of un-pleasant fulness after each meal. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

The reason why men succeed who mind their own business is because there is little

competition. Easily Caught.

It is very easy to catch cold, but not so easy to cure it unless you use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best remedy for all throat, bronchial and lung troubles, coughs, colds and consumptive tenden cies.

Well to Remember.

A STITCH IN TIME—saves nine. Serious results oft follow a neglect of constipated bowels and bad blood. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate and purify the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and the blood. Take it in time.

Light of Son of Who is Liest ac A glorior Loyes: And he Remains sire o miracile Incesses Showir And outset to I sough four Not on C lamb a Thus Jess And And are A stril

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Written for the Catholic Record. Ecce Agnus Del.

"God, who is so glorious in heaven, so powerful on earth, so terrible in hell, is here tut a lamb full of gentleness and good-ness."

Light of the heavens, love of the angel host. Son of the eternal God, and is it thou, Who in yon humble tabernacle now Liest a captive, and as it were, lost? A glorious throne girt by celestial fires, Loves of seraphic legions he hath left. And here of all his rightful honors 'reit, Remains with heart consumed by fond desires.

omiracle of love, he stands there pleading Incessantly for our poor human hearts; Showing his own, wounded by many darts, And outstretched hands and feet transfixed bleeding.

Listen bis complaint, "Of those I love, I sough for one to watch with me and Not. The control of the standard of the control of the standard of the control of the standard of

found Not one, this is my heart's most cruel wound."
O lamb among the lilies, tender dove!
Thus Jesus walts, but men pass coldly by,
And anal's weep in wondering sympathy.
Lowe, P. Q. E. C. M.

### ERRINGTON EXPOSED.

A striking illustration of the power for

Sullivan, himself a lifelong teetotaller. In forwarding, also, every association favorable to practical piety and charity, the indefatigable writer and orator was of no less precious assistance. Hence it is, at the close of his touching panegyric, the great cardinal asks, 'Where shall I now great cardinal asks, 'Where shall I now find his like?' But there is another field in which Cardinal Manning and Mr. Sullivan labored constantly and fruitfully livan labored constantly and fruitfully together—that of Irish politics. And when It is a political interests of Ireland, both of these noblemen knew that they were advancing the best interests of religion. Na man better than 1 and 1 and 1 and 2 and 2 informed her of her new feeling, and then she arose and dressed herself without any aid whatever. were advancing the best interests of re-ligion. No man better than the archbishop of Westminster knows how inseparably conjoined are the claims of the Catholic population of Ireland with their claims for political justice and equality. No man asserts more openly than he that when Ireland asserts her right to be a nation, self-existent and self-governing, she aims at being a Catholic nation. In the sore at being a Catholic nation. In the sore trial which befell the Irish Church when THE NOW CELEBRATED PROPAGANDA CIR-

was published to the world through some agency directed by the notorious Errington, Cardinal Manning in England, like Dr. Croke at Cashel, felt that not only Dr. Croke at Cashel, felt that not only was a great wrong done to Mr. Parnell and the Irish parliamentary party, but that a very serious injury was done to religion itself. English intrigue and misrepresentation, aided, it was feared, by the authority of Irish churchmen of high position, had succeeded in obtaining from the Holy Sagara official consure of the principles. See an official censure of the principles, motives and acts of the men who were in the breach fighting desperately the battle of Ireland's dearest interests—fighting for the right of the native Irishman to live and labor on the sail which had evermore belonged to his forefathers. While the courageous archbishop of Cashel threw himself between Mr. Parnell and a con-demnation based on the most flagrant misdemnation based on the most flagrant misrepresentations, the archbishop of Westminster and Mr. Sullivan lost not a
moment in enlightening the Holy See
about the real merits of the case. A
memoir was drawn up—whether it be the
fruit of their joint labor or not matters
little; it was inspired and approved by
the cardinal, and signed by Mr. Sullivan.
Three copies only were printed. One was
sent in all haste to the Sovereign Pontiff.
Another was placed in my hands on the Another was placed in my hands on the very day Alexander M. Sullivan was buried, with the injunction that I should not then write about it. I do so now after an interval of two weeks, and let the Sun hat form Sun be the first newspaper to publish to the world this pregnant piece of intelligence. Ere long I hope to be able to send you this memorable document, a masterpiece worthy of the heart and mind of the piece worthy of the heart and mind of the eminent churchman as well as of the eminent lawyer and orator. It stated, in a rapid and luminous historical survey, the case of Ireland as against England; the aims and principles of the men who had from time to time struggled to obtain

CULAR

for Ireland religious liberty and political justice; the relations of the Irish church and nation toward the Hely See; the objects pursued by Irish par nots and political parties, as contrasted with the anti-Christian and anti-Catholic countries; the INVIOLABLE AND HEROIC FIDELITY with which Catholic Ireland had sustained the cause of the pontifical suprement of

inviolable and heroic fidelity with which Catholic Ireland had sustained the cause of the pontifical supremacy for more than 300 years; and the religious nature of the present struggle of Irishmen for home rule and equitable land legislation. The origin, purpose and history of the Land League was given. The sweeping assertions in the Propaganda circular, on which were based its censure of Mr. Parnell and his party, and the prohibition to contribute to ward the Parnell fund, were shown by irrefutable evidence to be contrary to the known truth. Mr. Sullivan, in eloquent and dignified language, bore testimony to the uprightness of Mr. Parnell's character and to the disinterestedness, patriotism and religious principle of most of his followers. There was also a peremptory vindication of the working of the Land League in the partial results already achieved for the Irish tenant farmer, and in the absence of agrarian crime wherever the bishop and clergy was one in heart and head with A striking illustration of the power for good which a few strong and courageous public men may prove to be is afforded to us in the revelation recently made in a letter to the New York Sun by Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, relating the manner in which Cardinal Manning and the late A. M. Sullivan combined to neutralize the dangerous falsehoods about the Irish National cause which had been sedulously propagated at the Vatican by the English emissary, Mr. George Errington. The efforts to create a breach between the leading churchmen in Ireland and the foremost political leaders, though they ultimately failed, were prosecuted with a vigor and cunning which entitles Mr. Errington to the thanks of his Pritish masters. Says Dr. O'Reilly:

At the beginning of last month I wrote you that the Irish hierarchy, by a solemn resolution, had entrusted to Mr. Parnell in person and to the Irish Parliamentary party the advocacy in the House of Commons of some of the dearest interests of the Irish Catholics, Since the opening of Parliament you may have noticed that Archbishop Croke was present in London, whither he went after the burial of Mr. Parnell by his countenance and direction. In London, the patriotic archbishop of Cashel knew, as, indeed, every one of his friends knew perfectly, that he would have in Cardinal Manning one who, in word and deed and life-long devotion, had sought

To ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF IRELAND. Perhaps the readers of the Sun are not when the safe and a primary event. The favored Sister will not need to be reminded that it is well as the provent of the prince of the sun are not all the prince of the sun are not al

The Mother Superior was dumb with astonishment. When dressed, Sister Angela proceeded down the stairs which her feet had not touched for eight months. She went into the parlors and rooms be-low. The several Sisters looked upon her as an apparition. They could scarcely believe their own eyes. She whom they thought in a few days would be a corpse stood before them with radiant face and firm, unfaltering step. Her recuperation continues with the same surprising rapidity.

# Proud of His Catholic Faith.

"What is your name, my child ?" kindly inquired a lady of a poorly clad little boy, who had made his way into her garden, and quietly seated himself on the edge of a flower-bed. "What is your name, tell

"My name is Josey," said the child tim-

idly. "Why that is a beautiful name; how old

are you?"
"Five years old."

"Are you a good boy?"
"Yes ma'am—I don't know ma'am,''
replied the child, seemingly conscious of his intrusion.

"Well, never mind; I am sure you are a good boy—but are you a Catholic, Josey ?"
At the sound of the word Catholic, Josey forgot his timidity, and for the first time, raised his large blue eyes, and silently fixed them on the lady's face, with silently fixed them on the lady's face, with an expression of astonishment, almost amounting to indignation, that his Faith should be called in question. Then tracing on his person a large sign of the Cross. "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen." He added, "Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee." Josey made no other reply; he was fully satisfied that he had proved himself a Catholic by the sign of the Cross and the Hail Mary!—Ave Maria.

# Pile Tumors,

however large, speedily and painlessly cured without knife, caustic or salve. Send

#### DUBLIN CASTLE AND ITS SYSTEM MONASTIC HOUSES IN ENGLAND. ARE DOOMED.

The able Editor of United Ireland, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., in acknowledging the public fund for his defence, says: "The same impulse of tender and chivalrous sympathy which brought the subscriptions of remote Irish villages flowing in uninvited, caused the Convention of the Irish American branch of our race in Boston not merely to vote £1,000 at a breath, but to start to its feet in one of those transports of enthusiasm which might well be in itself the reward of a lifetime. This fierce and passionate outburst of the detestation in which the name of Dublin Castle is held throughout the world has given Castle rule even a greater shock than the exposures which dragged its infamics to the light of day. No stronghold formed of human hands, were its walls of triple brass and its garrison clad in mail of prof as impervious as Mr. George Bolton's conscience, can long withstand the tempest of excerations that is beating around the Castle den. Human nature itself is in arms against it. Heaven's vengeance has smitten it. The holy of holies of English rule, whence have issued the thunderbolts that for manys ange have scattered famine and death and woe throughout the island—the sanctuary from which the turtle-fed moralists of England have with upturned eyes bewailed our sins and stimulated us, sometimes with soup, sometimes with hayonets, to copy their own sublime morality—has been distorbed of its Mokanna veils, and the world shrieks at its ugliness. For the first time in their history the Irish people behold their rulers stripped of the glamor of irresponsible power and pride, and the sweepings of the hulks could scarcely furnish a more hideous company. Nobody who has ever before

repeatedly that the credit is not ours.

"It is the besotted malice of Earl Spencer and his evil Ministers which has undone them. Had they honestly cast out the lepers, the world might still have believed that the criminality of the Frenches and Cornwalls was that of individuals and not of a really tod. A. M. Sullivan; and, it may be said without any mystery, he went thither to aid Mr. Parnell by his countenance and direction. In London, the particular archibishop of Cashel knew, as, indeed, every one of his friends knew perfectly, that he would have in Cardinal Manning one who, in word and deed and life-long devotion, had sought.

TO ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF IRELAND. Terhaps the readers of the Sun are not aware of the fact that Cardinal Manning pields to no man living in fidelity to long-suffering Erin. He is an avowed Home Ruler, and more than one of the English bishops share his sentiments in this respect. The splendid culoay which he has just pronounced on the late A. M. Sullivan is significant in more than one way. It is a pronounced on the late A. M. Sullivan is significant in more than one way. It is a pronounced on the late A. M. Sullivan is significant in more than one way. It is a pronounced on the late A. M. Sullivan is significant in more than one way. It is a pronounced on the late A. M. Sullivan is significant in more than one way. It is a pronounced on the late A. M. Sullivan is significant in more than one way. It is a pronounced on the late A. M. Sullivan is significant in more than one way. It is a pronounced on the late A. M. Sullivan is significant in more than one way. It is a pronounced on the late A. M. Sullivan is significant in more than one way. It is a subjustant to the sullivant estimonial fund you will not the Sullivan testimonial fund you will not find the names of half-a dozen Dublin secular priests—why, I need not say, at least for those who can read between the lines of this letter. The truth is that, in late of the proposed proposed the proposed faced peril in their cause—and no less strong in the savage hatred of their foes."

# Bringing Protestants to Church.

Catholic Citizen. Catholic Citizen.

It is certainly ill-judged to invite Protestants to visit Catholic services for the gratification of their idle curiosity. And it is doubtful whether the viewing of Catholic ceremonies without any previous knowledge or intuition of their meaning, is calculated to impress Protestants favorable. Not understanding the words or ably. Not understanding the words or the movements of the priest at the altar, they are apt, in the conceit of ignorance, to have their prejudice respecting the idolatry and superstition of the Catholic Church confirmed.

Church confirmed.

So intelligent an observer as Macaulay, on his first visit to a Catholic Church during Mass, describes the services as "mummeries." Subsequently, while in Rome, he seems to have informed himself as to the meaning of the ceremony, and, as the result, his diary exhibits more liberality and teachableness. He notes his attendance for some mornings at the Sacrifice of the Mass, and chronicles that he is "now pretty well able to follow the service" in a prayer book.

There are some Protestants who are

There are some Protestants who are Catholics in feelings and instinct. To such the services of the Church are an attraction and such the services of the Church are an attraction and an incitement to investigation. Burnett, author of "The Path which led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catholic Church," was decisively impressed by the midnight Mass at Christmas. But he had previously devoted much time to reading religious and controversial works and controversial works.

There is a solemnity and religious awe about the Divine Sacrifice that will not fail to impress a certain class of minds; but those minds are very rare among Protestants. It is usually anothy callous. testants. It is usually apathy, callousness, idle curiosity, and worldliness that are willing to witness the Catholic cere-monials. Instances of sudden conversions upon beholding the lighted candles, the incense and the imposing ceremonies of the altar, are chiefly confined to works of

# Wisely Adopted by Dairymen.

The adoption by most of the prominent dairymen and farmers of the United darrymen and farmers of the United States, of the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., is a proof of their wisdom in a business point of view. Nearly all winter butter is colored in order to make it marketable, and this color is the best, in regard to purity, strength, permanence and perfection of tint.

# A Double Purpose.

The popular remedy, Hagyard's Yellow

veils, and the world shrieks at its ugliness. For the first time in their history the Irish people behold their rulers stripped of the glamor of irresponsible power and pride, and the sweepings of the hulks could scarcely furnish a more hideous company. Nobody who has ever before essayed to penetrate the foul recesses of Dublin Castle has returned alive to tell the tale. That is why the Irish people have celebrated with such joyful amazement our survival. We have explained repeatedly that the credit is not ours. sively enjoyed. These may be truly regarded as "the successors of the thirteenth century monasteries." They may not exist in Pall Mall; but in other busy theroughfares of London and our large towns, as well as in their slums and back streets, will be found the Oratorian and the Passionist, the Redemptorist and the Jesuit, the Father of Charity and the Marist, the Vincentian and the Christian Brother, along with a host of congregations of women, who under the name of Sisters of Charity or Mercy, the Little Sisters of the Poor or the Sisters of Notre Dame, and fifty others, carry on the work of Christian love by teaching, reclaiming, gedeing, clothing, nursing, and caring for the poor and the little ones of Christ. In almost every town, and even in many a country hamlet, will be found these truly worthy successors of the very best days of English monarchism, where self-agains. worthy successors of the very best days of English monarchism, whose self-sacrifice and devotion to the needs and weaknesses and devotion to the needs and weaknesses of others not only emulate the deeds of their predecessors, but cry shame upon much of the luxury and heartless self-indulgence which is threatening to eat the heart out of English society. When the Pall Mall club-house is the only representative of the monastic ideal in this land.

tative of the monastic ideal in this land, God help England! But we have not yet fallen so low, nor are we likely to do so. The national character is too thorough, too energetic, too masculine. Even outside the Catholic Church there is a movement of return to the old everyals. outside the Catholic Church there is a movement of return to the old externals of the "higher life." The vagaries of Llanthony and some other failures have been part of the result; but a growing appreciation of the dignity and necessity of self-sacrifice and voluntary self-denial has also ensued, and much of the old vulgar contempt and uncultured hatred of the name of monk is dying away.— Nineteenth Century. Nineteenth Century.

# A Little Boy and His Catechism.

The following is taken from the report of the proceedings in a Chicago court of a recent date. It is not at all a novel inci-

'Do you know what an oath is, Charlie?' asked the court.

'Yes sir,' answered Charlie. 'It is to ask God to help you to tell the truth.'
'Where did you learn all this?' frowned

'Where did you learn all this?' Irowned the opposing counsel.

'In the catechism,' said Charlie, not to be frowned down or sat upon by the biggest lawyer in the business.

'In the catechism? What catechism?' in the 10 cent catechism, sir.'

'Who told you to look in the catechism for the definition of an oath?'

'My sister. She told me last night, and I got it and studied it.'

I got it and studied it.'
'Have you got your catechism with

Yes, sir. Here it is, and the well-thumbed little pamphlet was forthwith produced from the depths of that myster-ious receptacle for all known odds and

ends, the trousers pocket.

You see the boy has his documents,' interposed the court with a smile, and a quiet titter went around the court-room as it became evident that the legal luminary was being 'downed' by the child.
'H'm! Let me see the book. I wonder

you know anything more that's in it. Who made anything more that's in it.
Who made you?

'Why God o' course,' was the reply, as if the lad pooh-hooed the idea of being asked such a simple question, and wanted 'something hard.'

Several questions were asked, and they elicited ready replies. The lawyer, though loath to 'acknowledge the corn,' saw that he was in for it, and accepted defeat as gracefully as possible. Turning to the court, he said: Your honor, I guess we will accept this witness, and for this little book, I would

submit it to my learned friend, the coun-sel for the other side, and recommend its careful perusal by him. It will do him

"What we learn with pleasure we never

forget."—Alfred Mercier. The following is a case in point. "I paid out hundreds of dollars without receiving any benefit,"
says Mrs. Emily Rhoads, of McBrides,
Mich. "I had female complaints,
especially 'dragging-down,' for six years.
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"Calvert, Texas,
May 3, 1882.
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valuable qualities of

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.
"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicisburg, I contracted a se-vere cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AVER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL.
"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for thront and lung diseases.

J. W. WHITLEY."

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delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water
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afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education
thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.
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inclass, but practically by conversation.
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works. Literary reunions are held monthly.
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weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement
and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and
seconomy, with refinement of manner.
Terms to so it the difficulty of the times,
without impairing the select character of the
Institution.

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URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 50
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodions building has been supplie and commodions building has been supplie that all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, the
cluding groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces ever
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fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenilla
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge.
Board and fuition per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Mother Supersion.

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Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted
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# Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1884.

The celebration of the silver jubilee of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, which took place on the 11th inst., was the kind that has ever taken place in year of combat for the right. Canada. We will next week have the pleasure of laying before our readers a full report of the observance of this happy and auspicious anniversary.

THE RECORD FOR 1885.

In tendering our readers thanks for their hearty support and encouragement in the past, and approaching them for a renewal of their patronage, we desire to state that the CATHOLIC RECORD will be in the future that which it has been till now, a thoroughly independent Catholic journal. The RECORD is allied with no political party, much less is it the tool of any faction. Its resistance to factions, its outspoken expression of opinion on all topics connected with Catholic interests, has indeed made for this journal some enemies. But the RECORD has been a success largely because of the enemies it has made. Our friends have never failed to extend us that genuine and cordial encouragement which is the reward of an honest, even if at times mistaken, desire to do good to our fellow-countrymen in general, and our co-religionists in particular.

The proprietor of the RECORD has just Lordship the Bishop of London, of the following letter, which speaks for itself:

THE PALACE, London, Dec. 6th, 1884. It gives us great pleasure to renew our approval of the CATHOLIC RECORD, of this ity, and to recommend it most earnestly to the favor and patronage of the clergy

and laity of the diocese.

The publication of the Record was undertaken some years ago to supply a want long felt amongst the Englishspeaking Catholics of Canada, viz: that of a Catholic journal that would be altogether independent of party politics and that would have for object the defence and promotion of Catholic interests.
The Record, during the six years of its
existence, has striven earnestly to carry
out the purpose and objects for which
it was originated, and has been edited with judgment, zeal and ability. The result is that it has won the confidence of the Catholic public to an unusual degree, and that it counts its readers and supporters from the remote fishing of Newfoundland to the remoter earnest desire that the RECORD should be a weekly visitor to every English speaking family in this diocese.
+ John Walsh,

Bishop of London.

From other Bishops in the Province we have from time to time received during title of the dukedom, is familiar enough, the year just closing, earnest assurances of kindly interest and warmest confidence. Our many friends in the priesthood have not been wanting in that cordial sympathy and practical assistance so characteristic of them in their support of all undertakings they believe to be for the good of religion and of country. To our generous patrons of the laity throughout the Dominion we cannot feel too grateful for their unwavering support of the RECORD. It was the privilege of the editor of this journal while present at the Baltimore Council lates there assembled, words of earnest able Bishop Grace, who for five and twenty years wielded the pastoral staff of St. Paul, Minnesota, and his learned Dr. Ireland, the apostle of colonization

God speed. The RECORD will, during the year about to open, maintain its past character of independence of party and of faction. never otherwise, however, than in right of Catholics in all the Provinces to the fullest freedom of education and to equality in all regards, with all classes of non-Catholic fellow-citizens will be, in season and out of season, through good report and evil report, upheld without consideration of persons, or regard for individual interests.

There is much in a country such as this, with its mixed population, varied resources

of the Catholic journalist. The enemies of the truth are ever active, ever vigilant. Its an amiable weakness of the narrower order of mind to imagine that bigotry friends must be at least equally active and vigilant. We have in this country, in many portions of it, at all events, privileges which it is our bounden duty to maintain against open aggression or insidious attack. And where full freedom of conscience, especially in the matter of education, is not yet conceded to Catholics, it is a pressing and permanent obligation resting on themselves and their fellow citizens throughout the country to struggle without cessation for the recognition of that sacred right. Catholics in Canada, as elsewhere, are confronted by the dangers arising from the growing power of the Masonic sect. Secret societies of all kinds and every character will this journal expose and combat. They are the plague of modern society, the menace of freedom and the greatest existing impediment to social and political happiness.

Animated by these convictions and in spirited by the encouragement of its the most magnificent demonstration of patrons, the RECORD enters on another

### A BASE ATTACK.

When we read that Cardinal Manning had recently refused to sit on the same platform with Sir Wilfred Lawson at some temperance demonstration, we felt no surprise whatever. The latter has of late put himself beyond the pale of all decent association. Sir Wilfred, during the Parliamentary recess, took very active part in the agitation against the Peers. To this there could be no objection. But in his attacks on that body, for which, as every one of our readers know, we have no sympathy or regard whatever, he fairly surpassed himself in brutal disregard of every rule of decency. The London Daily Telegraph of the 23rd of September last, thus alludes to this outrage:

"But at Hawick last Saturday he left himself and decency far behind. In challenging the supposed claim of the hereditary Chamber to superior wisdom, he delivered himself of the following elegant and appropriate sally. 'Wiser!' contemptuously exclaimed this exemplar of political wisdom; 'wiser! Why, what did one of the great dukes do the other day? There was unfortunately something the matter with one of his children been favored by the receipt, from his holy well.' Such, Sir Wilfred intended to argue, is the measure of the fitness of the House of Lords to pronounce judgment on a political question; and such, h unintentionally showed, is the measure of his own capacity to serve as a warning to any young man entering English politics. 'See, my son,' we may imagine the father of the neophyte as addressing him; 'see, my son, what you may come to by addicting yourself to the coarser and cruder stimulants of political controversy. Beginning as a buffoon, you may develop by degrees into something too closely resembling a ruffian. Having accustomed yourself to more and more scurillity and less and less scruple in your attacks upon your adversaries you will proceed through a course of in creasingly offensive rhetoric, until one day you will find yourself making a plat form 'point' out of an insult to the relig ll find yourself making a plat ious feelings of a large body of your fel ow-countrymen and an outrage upon the commonest sauctities of domestic

It would, continues the Telegraph, be affectation to feign ignorance of the object of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's cruel The duke to whom he refers is the duke of Norfolk, an ardent Catholic, as is the duchess, and the sad history of their child born blind, the helpless heir to the great estates and historic as the London journal says, to the world. Like all devout Catholics, the parents believe in the miraculous power of certain springs to effect, when assisted by the prayers of the faithful, the cure of bodily ailments of divers characters. In this belief they dipped their child into a well near Flint, which, says the Telegraph, is at the worst pure water, and at best hallowed by many ancient and simple legends of miracul opinion the treatment may not be one to to hear from many of the venerable pre- that the belief in it is not, perhaps, one to which anybody but a professing Cathand hearty commendation. The vener- olic could be fairly required to show respect, the Telegraph proceeds:

"To refrain, however, from designating of St. Paul, Minnesota, and his learned and devoted successor, the Most Rev. or, at the very least, to repress a public sneer at the vain parental longings which seek such help, it is not necessary to be and of total abstinence, were, we may say, among those who wished us a fervid The moral discredit involved in such rude and heartless jesting is surpassed by the offence against good manners; and both together throw the intellectual inconsistency of the taunt, as proceeding from the lips which have uttered it, en-Its aim will be to promote the interests of Catholicity throughout the Dominion, said on this point. Sir Wilfrid Lawson has probably not reflected sufficiently unison with those whom the Holy Ghost the philosophy of religious belief to have has appointed to rule the Church. The remarked that the scepticism of many a man who smiles at "superstition" is it-self superstition to the man who happens to believe a little less. If, however, this generalisation is beyond him he will find plenty of specific examples of its truth quite ready to his hand, and may easily discover, for instance, that his own belief in the miraculous efficacy of waterassuming him, that is to say, to be an orthodox member of the Church of England—is regarded as not a whit less super-stitious by Baptists, to which denominawith its mixed population, varied resources and diversified interests, to enlist the zeal than the Catholic belief which he has

begins where the capacities of its own faith end. Moreover, if we were strictly to interrogate Sir Wilfrid Lawson as to the rational evidence which he possesses for many of what he would, we suppose, be pleased to call his political convictions, it is not impossible that the most "superstitious" of Catholics might more put in countenance There are men among us irreverent enough to maintain that for senti-mentality of origin, for prima facie im probability, for destitution of evidentia support, and for the tenacity with which their devotees cling to them in the face of the perpetual confutations of fact, there are dogmas in the creed of Democracy which would match the severes demand upon the human credulity to be found from one end of the 'Acta Sanctorum' to the other."

Severe but well-merited we know our readers will pronounce the Telegraph's castigation of the heartless Sir Wilfrid, The Cardinal could not, out of respect for himself, his dignity and the feelings of honor of the Catholic body, grievously injured in its leading lay member, consent to co-operate even in the sacred cause of temperance with any man so forgetful of the proprieties of life and the very primal rules of decency. The House of Lords cannot be damaged by such opponents as Sir Wilfrid Lawson. If they are to be brought to a sense of their duty to the people it will not be by such exhibitions of brutality as that made by this fanatical politician at Hawick.

## FAILING ROYALTY.

Royalty is fast losing the hold it once had on the public regard of Europe. For this deterioration of the caste, kings and princelings are themselves to blame. Their total disregard, in so many cases, of every precept of morality and every law of decency, has disgusted observant and thoughtful men who had a belief in monarchy as the most stable form of government. The memoirs of Karoline Bauer are creating a greater sensation in Europe than even Carlyle's dyspeptic disertations or the racy Greville and De

Remusat memoirs. A cable despatch informs us that the Queen is especially hurt by their publication, as the reminiscences contain revelations that may be called horrible and revolting with regard to the house of Cobourg, from which she obtained the philanthropy husband she has been vainly endeavoring for more than twenty years to canonize. This Cobourg family was so abjectly poor in the beginning of the present century that three of the princesses were brought on a show to St. Petersburg to catch the fancy of a besotted and brutal grand duke called Constantine. He refused to make any choice himself, but his mother selected for him the voungest. who was but fifteen, and who, in the course of time, had to return home on account of his brutality. One of her sisters married Prince Alexander of Wurtemburg. He is described as a man its affiliations, are well known to every with thin legs, a bloated body, a brutish extensive reader of Catholic literature expression of face, a forehead disfigured by a big wen, and a gluttenous appetite. It is related that when the young princess awoke in the morning after her wedding But even without so authoritative a pro awoke in the morning after her wedding day, she found her husband beside her gnawing a big ham bone with a brutish impeachable Masonic sources, which show We are further informed that | what ferocity. the revelations which Karoline Bauer makes with regard to the late king of the Belgians, to whom she was morganatically it only as an insurance or drill associamarried for about twelve months, will tion. remove that monarch from the pedestal We need not, we feel certain, repeat the of sagacity and esteem upon which the warning of the Review. That what it boastings of his own family had placed states is undeniably true. There are thouhim. This leveiling writer also proves sands of oath-bound Masons who know Baron Stockmar, the friend and favorite little or nothing of the inner workings of of the Queen and the late Prince Consort, the society, to join which they sacrificed as no better than a pimp even on his own their liberty. Whensoever they receive cousin. These revelations all give point orders they must obey them. Is not such to Mr. Labouchere's fierce onslaughts on an organization dangerous in the exthe proposed Hesse-Darmstadt marriage, treme? Most dangerous we hold in a for which the Queen is reported to be so constitutionally governed country. It is ancient and simple legends of miraculous power. After stating that in its after the death of the Princess Alice, to not be defended from any standpoint whom he was first married, contracted a patriotism, religion or freedom of concommend itself to a scientific mind, and morganatic alliance with Mme, Kolo- science. mine, which Her Majesty is said to be very anxious to have broken off by means of a divorce. "Why," says Mr. Labouchere, "is this marriage spoken of as the Hesse-Darmstadt scandal? It is no more a scandal than the marriage of the parents of Prince Louis of Battenberg, or that of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne." The real scandal, in his opinion, arises from the strenuous and unseemly efforts of the Queen to bring about a divorce. "The conduct," he says, "of our good Queen has been equivocal in the highest degree." The royal houses of Germany have been, especially since the beginning of the present century, great losers in public respect and esteem. This, however, was inevitable. The reformation begot revolution, and revolution chronic insubordination. Added to this sad condition of affairs, brought about by the spread of revolutionary and socialistic doctrines, the conduct of many of these petty sovereigns has been so disgraceful as to bring the royal office and dignity into contempt.

The extraordinary conduct of Queen

Victoria for some time past confirms us

in the belief we expressed not many

months ago, that the sooner she abdicates

fact is that the hereditary weakness of the House of Brunswick seems to have got control of the royal mind, and led her majesty into many queer sayings and doings for which it were unjust to hold her responsible, but which the radical party put to profit to bring her office into contempt.

The signs of the times indicate that the hour of punishment for the princes of Europe is at hand. They have fostered and nurtured revolution till it has grown powerful enough to control their sovereignties. They stood by with folded arms while the greatest act of injustice perpetrated in modern times, the spoliation of the Supreme Pontiff, was being carried out. Some of them even applauded the outrage, but all were participes criminis by their tacit consent or open approval. By that crowning deed of revolutionary aggression their own thrones were undermined and their authority shaken to its foundations. The king among kings, the highest representative of monarchical authority on earth, was permitted to be despoiled and dethroned. In his august person royalty itself was plundered and outraged, and lost, for a time at least, its influence as well over individual men as over society at large.

GRAVE MISAPPREHENSION.

A great deal of misapprehension pre vails in America on the subject of Freemasonry. There are very many Catholics who mistake it for an entirely benevolent society. There could be no greater misap. prehension. Freemasonry is not only a religious sect, but an active political organization. Under the guise of benevolence it cloaks its real purposes in this country from the view of inquisitive and curious outsiders. Our contemporary, the Catholic Review. felt bound some time ago to call attention to this misapprehension. That journal very ably stated the case from its own knowledge of fact and the recognized public purposes of Freemasonry.

"We find," said the Review, "that little is known of the real character of Masonry, even by Masons themselves, who in country like this, think it is chiefly ar association for mutual help in social and business needs, and not an organization instituted to efface Christianity, to destroy its civilization and to substitute for Christ and His Gospel and His charity, a false motive, and a secularism that would soon reduce society to chaos. Now, in the darkness of this ignorance there are some Catholics, who, knowing many non-Catholic Americans that are Masons to b olic Americans that are Masons to be truly reputable men, find it hard to be lieve that the Pope really knows his ow usiness and are willing to think that must be mistaken about a matter that is a in his letter that there are such Masons and, in their case, it is not so much the Mason, as the Masonism which they do not know, that he censures. Masonry its blind and unreasoning obedience to hidden leaders. Its whole policy, its doctrine, its practices, its machinations, If they were revealed nowhere else, the last letter of Pope Leo ought to be suffi-cient to any Catholic who has faith that nouncement, our literature is full of in-formation taken from authentic and un-

# EXCLUSION OF BISHOPS.

the effort last session made in the British | ears in the same way." Some further Parliament to exclude the bishops of the marvellous experiences of a Manitoban established Church from seats in the winter are related by this charming House of Lords. The proposal was writer. She says : strongly supported but, for the time being, failed of success. The Liberation society, which was formed for the purpose of procuring the disestablishment of the State Church, circulated a paper in favor of Mr. Willis' motion against the bishops among the members of Parliament. The

following are its principal points: of only a portion of the English people, and of a much smaller portion of those of Wales, while it is not the Church of the people of Scotland and of Ireland. Yet the bishops of that Church sit in Parliament and legislate in matters affecting the temporal, as well as the ecclesiastical, interests of the whole empire. This is both a great anomaly and a great injustice to the millions of the British

people who are outside the Church of England.

The legislative authority and influence of the bishops has, for the most part, been exercised, not in favor of the pol-itical and social improvement of the

reform desired by the nation, and which have largely contributed to its prosperity and happiness.

3. The attendance of the bishops in

the House of Lords necessitates absence from their dioceses during several months of the year, and thereby prevents the satisfactory performance of the primary duties of the episcopate, in the personal supervision of the clergy and their work.

4. A seat in Parliament, immediate

or prospective, being an appendage to the episcopal office, the selection of bish-ops is liable to be governed by political considerations, rather than by a due regard to fitness for the discharge of

regard to lithess for the discharge of strictly episcopal duties.

5. The social position of the bishops, as peers of Parliament, separates them from the rest of the clergy, and in various ways, diminishes their spiritual influence, both in the Church and among the companying at large

influence, both in the section the community at large.

6. A large and growing number of members of the Church of England object, on various grounds, to the presence of bishops in the House of Lords, and con-sider that their exclusion would, instead of inflicting injury on either the Church r the State, be an advantage to both.

These points are, it must be admitted, well taken. In pre-reformation times the bishops in the Lords chamber made themselves felt for the popular good. Besides, they represented a living and independent organization, not owing its origin to royal rapacity or its continued existence to Parliamentary favor. With the reformation was abolished that episcopacy which had done so much to plant the standard of English freedom on a solid and inmoveable basis. The episcopacy which succeeded is a mere shadow without vitality or influence or usefulness. It is a constant reminder of England's apostacy. We entirely and heartily sympathize with those who seek to eliminate the Anglican episcopacy from the Lords.

### WINTER IN MANITOBA.

When false notions prevail in Canada on the subject of the winters in Manitoba, it is not surprising that most fallacious and exaggerated notions should also prevail on this point in the old country. We deeply regretted to see reproduced in the Dublin Freeman's Journal, without a word of comment, a citation from an article in Harper's Bazaar bearing the ominous title, "Winter in Manitoba." This article, evidently written from a spirit of deep hostility to the Canadian North-West, could not, if permitted to go unchallenged, but do this country very which has two. That the climate of the is so severe as to render life burdensome, or make security doubtful, or place comfort wholly beyond reach, no fair-minded man or woman will maintain. The article in Harper's Bazaar is entirely one-sided. The writer, detailing, of course, personal experiences, says :

"We were forced to melt snow for all the water we used last winter. The cold was so intense that when melted snow water was poured from the boiler into pail, and taken at once across to the stable the ice on it frequently had to be broken with a stick before the cattle could the cattle could drink, it froze so hard whilst being carried a distance of some sixty yards in the open

The person entrusted with the carrying of the water must have taken a veritable ST. PATRICK'S HALL COMPANY. "go as you please" to the stable or the stick had not been called into requisition to break the ice. A little foresight and Ottawa is a body that deserves well at the labor exercised in the digging of a well in hands of Irishmen in the Ottawa district summer or autumn would have obviated and elsewhere. In the furtherance of every the necessity of using melted snow at all. But people will, of course, put the blame association has, from its very foundation, that should rest on their own indolence and short-sightedness, on the climate.

We will not dwell on the description of freezing and its effects, dency, little more than a year ago, a new as given by this writer. Freezing in Manitoba is (mirabile dictu) just corporation. Among other good resoluthe same in effect as it is in Dakota, Min- tions arrived at since that gentleman's nesota, old Canada or any part of North- accession to office is that of building a new ern Europe, a fact for which Manitobans hall where the "literary, charitable, and there is no patriotic Canadian who will Bazaar had to mourn the loss of a kit- | vanced." ten's ears frozen and broken off last win-We made reference some months ago to ter, and that "a neighbor's pony lost its

"I was surprised, when I first found the mustard freeze in my mustard-pot, which stood a foot from the kitchen stove-pipe and two feet above the stove, where there is a blazing fire all day and every day through the winter. Yet the mustard froze between every meal. Bread froze if left for half an hour in a room without a fire. I once left a pitcher full of milk in the kitchen all night. Next morning, 1. The Church of England is the Church of only a portion of the English people, and of a much smaller portion of those of Wales, while it is not the Church of the I put a lump of it into a tin into the oven, or on the top of the stove, the first part that melted would burn to the tin before the rest of it had thawed. I managed to melt it by first chopping the ice milk into very small pieces. Clothes which had been washed froze before I could hang them on the line to dry. I used to leave them out two or three nights for the snow and frost to bleach, and they always needed thawing and drying again when they were brought indoors. Even after being damped and folded they would freeze the crown the better for royalty. The people, but in opposition to measures of together, and when I have been ironing fifty per cent. in five annual calls of ten

the top of a pocket-handkerchief the lower part would freeze to the table, which was close by a roaring fire. Ironing under these conditions is rather slow

The readers of the Freeman's Journal will, we trust, believe us in the statement that there are houses in the Canadian Northwest, some owned and occupied too by happy, prosperous and contented Irishmen or sons of Irishmen, wherein no such frigidity reigns, even in the severest winters, as that delineated with such minuteness by the fair writer in Harper's. We regret that her experiences of Canada were so very saddening, but feel deeply impressed with the conviction that two or three years' further experience of the country would have removed all prejudice from her mind and confirmed her in the belief entertained by most Canadians and by all Manitobans, that few countries in the world enjoy the same advantages in point of soil and climate as Canada's great North-West. We may now be permitted to present the other side of the case. Prof. Macoun,in his "Manitoba and the Great North-West," discusses very fully and convincingly this question of the climate of the North-West. We will inflict on our readers

"Manitoba is situated in the middle of

but one citation :

the continent, nearly equally distant between the pole and the equator, and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. climate gives conditions of decided heat in summer and decided cold in winter. The snow goes away and ploughing begins in April, which is about the same time as in the older Provinces of Canada. the Northern United States on the At lantic seaboard, and the North Western States, Minnesota and Wisconsin. crops are harvested in August and September. The long sunny days of summer bring all sorts to rapid maturity. days are warm and the nights Autumn begins about the 20th Sentember and lasts till November.when September and lasts the November, inches the regular frost sets in. The winter proper comprises the months of December, January, February and March. Spring comes in April. The summer months are part of May, June, July, August and part of September. ter the thermometer sinks to thirty and forty degrees below zero, but this degree of cold in the dry atmosphere of the North-West does not produce any unpleasant sensations. The weather is not felt to be colder than that in the province of Quebec, nor so cold as milder winters in climates where the frost, or even a less degree of cold than frost, is accompanied with dampness. In times of windstorms, however, the cold is found to be specially searching. The great and wholly unwarranted injury. testimony of settlers is universal as to the fact that the winter is, on the whole, both pleasant and healthy; and former North-West in winter is severe is by all state that they like it quite as well as Canadians honestly admitted, but that it that of those provinces. Snow does not is so severe as to render life burdensome, fall on the prairies to an average greater depth than 18 inches, and buffaloes and horses graze out of doors all winter. They scratch the snow off the prairie grass and grow fat upon it. Horned cattle graze out of doors part of the winter, but in some states of the weather they require to be brought in. Instances however, stated in which horned cattle have grazed out all winter.

> live in that region even in winter when properly cared for.

No mention is made in the professor's

book as to the condition of the climate in

the North-West in its bearing on kitten-

hood or poneydom, but it is safe to pre-

sume that both kittens and ponies can

The St. Patrick's Literary Association of good cause dear to the Irish heart the rendered good service. Its career has been in truth long and honorable. Since the election of Mr. McCabe to the presilife seems to have been infused into this cannot be too profoundly thankful. And national objects, which from time to time engage the attention of the Irish citizens not regret that the contributor to Harper's of Ottawa, may be considered and ad-

> A circular issued by Mr. MacCabe sets forth the needs of the Irish Catholics of Ottawa in this respect :

> The old St. Patrick's Hall, apart from s inconvenient location, is totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the St. Patrick's Literary Association in its present work of affording an education to those who may have no other opportu-

nity of obtaining it.

The promoters of the Annual Bazaar in aid of the Asylum for our Irish orphans, and of other charitable movements have, each recurring year, more and more diffi-culty in getting a fitting place in a cen-

tral locality.

The Irish branch of the Catholic
Mutual Benefit Association, lately established in this city, is sensible of the same

pressing necessity.

In fact, this want has of late so forced itself on the attention of our people, that the present is believed to be exceptionally opportune for submitting a scheme whereby all these difficulties may be removed.

The circular informs us that it is proposed to form a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of at least ten thousand dollars, in shares of ten dollars each, fifty per cent. of the subscribed stock being payable on demand and the remaining subscribed. With it is proposed to p central place a ha many requiremen We commend t favor and genero success is a united The acquisition spoken of in the attended by the people in the De strengthening of

DEC. 13, 1884.

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The resolution

desrath to reject of Cumberland t wick will prove the party of th House of Hanov Augustus, cousin duke of Cumb peerage, is none George V., King of his crown and of Sadowa and the accession of of England till t crowns of Great were united. O IV. and the suce a separation to application of th of the sovereig duke of Cumbe a younger son came king of successor of W under the sty Augustus I. Ti berland is his g of the late Duk who left no issu right pass to th over. The d therefore at one imate heir to th to the duchy death of George in Paris, there rangement bet and the imper many, whereby to resign his Hanover in co tion of his conf acknowledgme succession of I it was that land proved cate his clair of Hanover or consent to per over Brunswic wedge enterin negociations the duke, assu hostility to P death of his fa to every cour his claims to Now that th dead Ernest claims to that with good reas Hanover in 18 his hereditary no more than of England in without child the other hand duchy of Brur to the kingdo as that king Prussia the t of should de William, who holds the place The German certain, perm hostile court many, and I annexed to I be created in like Alsace a

> "It has plea of Providence day, our well and cousin, lord of Brur virtue of th common how burg, the su duchy devo our authori subjects of them we m presents we duchy and

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y Association of erves well at the Ottawa district herance of every Irish heart the ery foundation, Its career has norable. Since abe to the presiyear ago, a new nfused into this her good resoluhat gentleman's f building a new charitable, and om time to time the Irish citizens sidered and ad-

Ir. MacCabe sets ish Catholics of

Hall, apart from is totally inadeements of the St. an education to other opportu-

Annual Bazaar in r Irish orphans, movements have, re and more diffiplace in a cen-

of the Catholic on, lately estab-sible of the same

of late so forced our people, that be exceptionally lties may be re-

us that it is pro-Stock Company, ast ten thousand lollars each, fifty ribed stock being d the remaining nnual calls of ten per cent. each, the liability of share-holders being limited to the amount of stock subscribed. With the stock so subscribed it is proposed to purchase or build in some central place a hall which will meet the many requirements referred to.

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

THE BRUNSWICK SUCCESSION.

The resolution arrived at by the Bundesrath to reject the claims of the Duke of Cumberland to the duchy of Brunswick will prove a last deadly stroke to the party of the Guelphs and to the House of Hanover. The prince Ernest Augustus, cousin of Queen Victoria, and duke of Cumberland in the British peerage, is none other than the son of George V., King of Hanover, dispossessed of his crown and states after the battle of Sadowa and forced into exile. From the accession of George I, to the throne of England till the reign of Victoria, the crowns of Great Britain and Hanover were united. On the death of William IV. and the succession of Queen Victoria a separation took place through the application of the Salice law in the case of the sovereignty of Hanover: The duke of Cumberland, Ernest Augustus, a younger son of George III. then became king of Hanover as the lawful successor of William IV. He reigned under the style and title of Ernest Augustus I. The present duke of Cumberland is his grandson. By the death

of the late Duke. William of Brunswick. who left no issue, that duchy should of right pass to the collateral line of Hanover. The duke of Cumberland is therefore at one and the same time legit. imate heir to the crown of Hanover and to the duchy of Brunswick. On the death of George V., ex-king of Hanover. in Paris, there was question of an arrangement between the duke, his son, and the imperial government of Germany, whereby Ernest Augustus was to resign his claims to the House of Hanover in consideration of a restitution of his confiscated property and an acknowledgment of his right to the succession of Brunswick. But whether it was that the duke of Cumberland proved unwilling to abdicate his claims to the sovereignty of Hanover or that Prussia would not consent to permit him one day to rule over Brunswick, which forms a sort of wedge entering Prussian territory, the negociations resulted in nothing, and the duke, assuming a position of direct hostility to Prussia, published on the death of his father a manifesto addressed to every court in Europe, maintaining his claims to the throne of Hanover. Now that the duke of Brunswick is dead, Ernest Augustus puts forward his claims to that principality, maintaining with good reason that the conquest of porary, the Buffalo Union and Times. Hanover in 1866 did not deprive him of his hereditary rights as to Brunswick, no more than it could have to the crown of England in case Queen Victoria died without children. Prince Bismarck, on the other hand, while admitting that the duchy of Brunswick should be reunited to the kingdom of Hanover, holds that as that kingdom now forms part of Prussia, the title and sovereignty thereof should devolve on the Empero William, who by the right of conquest holds the place of the House of Hanover. The German Chancellor will not, it is certain, permit the establishment of a hostile court in the very midst of Germany, and Brunswick will either be annexed to Prussia pure and simple or be created into a separate government, like Alsace and Lorraine, under the Im-

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

"We, Ernest Augustus, by the grace of God, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, prince royal of Great Britain and Ireland, duke of Cumberland, etc., etc., make known and publish the following: "It has pleased the impenetrable designs

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

and prerogatives.

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

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

concern our loyal reception.

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

"ERNEST AUGUSTUS. "Given at Gmunden, October 18, 1884." Copies of this proclamation were sent to the king of Prussia and to all the princes and confederated cities of the German empire. The result has been the rejection of the prince's claim by the princes of the empire, who, it need not be stated, act entirely under the direction of Bismarck. The Duke of Cumberland has not the means to enforce his claim, and must, therefore, at least for the present, rest content with the rather barren honor of a seat in the British House of Lords.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

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

- The Franchise Bill having received the royal assent, the Imperial Parliament has adjourned till February, when the redistribution scheme will be taken

Some fears are entertained that Mr. Gladstone may gerrymander Ireland in the interests of the anti-nationalist minority. But gerrymander or no gerrymander, Mr. Parnell is certain of a following of at least eighty in the next Parliament.

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

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

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

- It is with feelings of genuine pleasure that we clip the following congratu-

e board of pension examiners in lieu of Dr. Montgomery, deceased. To high professional knowledge and citizen worth, Dr. Casey will bring to the dis-charge of his official duties an independence of character, and honesty of purpose, that have long won him the regard

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

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

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

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

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

CATHOLIC NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

A distinguished party attended Vespers in the chapel of the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Kenwood, two miles below Albany, recently. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall, jr., and consisted of President-elect Cleveland and Miss Cleveland, his sister, Col. and Mrs D. S. Lamont, and Mr. H. J. Haynesworth and wife (the brother-inlaw and sister of President Arthur). The President-elect was formally introduced to the pupils, and, on invitation latory notice from our esteemed contemporary, the Buffalo Union and Times.

We congratulate Dr. Casey, of Rochester, on his appointment as a member of the beard of reason are member of the beard of reason are members. the inauguration, March 4.

CATHOLIC FRESS.

Boston Pilot.

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

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

movement all possible success.

Ireland stands appalled at the restoration of the obscene and convicted scoun drel, George Bolton, to the place from which he was dismissed four months ago, when the proofs of his blackguardism were produced. The wretch has been people. The good sisters in charge do all they can to meet the wants of both young and old, but cannot fully do so except through the dispensation of Christian expenses of the teacher was any malice in a been taught that there was any malice in a start from Dongola for Ambukol next week.

The teacher was any malice in a start from Dongola for Ambukol next week.

Rebels attacked Suakim at midnight on week.

when announcing the re-instatement. When the shocking news reached the Irish members of Parliament, Mr. Healy (on Nov. 4) asked the Chief Secretary if it were true. On learning that it was true, Mr. Healy, in his indignation and disgust, gave notice that he would call attention to the 'ruflianism' of such an appointment. The Speaker severely interrupted to the "ruffianism" of such an appointment. The Speaker severely interrupted him; but the word remains; and every if the products of their educational system are deceifful, insubmissive and immoral.

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

business is a sign of dry rot.

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

Boston Republic.

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

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

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

What a fit commentary that was on Godless education which was made by a Toronto public school student the other day. The pupil in question was detected in telling a lie by his teacher, who severely reprimanded him. The correction was listened to by the pupil in silence, but when it was over the apt scholar inquired of the teacher when it was that he had

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

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

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

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

IRELAND.

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

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

Brotherhood.

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

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

the hereditary principle was wrong, In the House of Commons, Mr. Banner-man, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to a question as to whether the Gov-ernment would prosecute the authors of articles in United Ireland inciting to crime and disaffection, said the Govern-ment was awake to the evil of the articles referred to, but doubted the wisdom ot giving fictitious importance to the paper by prosecuting it. An exciting scene ensued. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, jumped to his feet and declared the Chief Secretary was making an attack on him. The Speaker interposed, de-clared O'Brien out of order and called the next question. O'Brien resumed his seat, shouting:—"That this was another

sample of British fair play."

Ashmead Bartlett gave notice in the House of Commons to-day that he would call the attention of the House to the disparaging remarks made by Bismarck in

the Reichstag yesterday upon Mr. Glad-stone and his Cabinet.

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

The French Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 372 to 135, adopted an amendment placing members of the Senate on the same footing as Deputies regarding the incompatibility between membership of Parliament and holding other public functions; and also, by a vote of 260 to 246, adopted an amendment providing for the election of Senators by universal suffrage and scrutin de liste. The Ministers opposed both amendments. A special cil will be held to morrow to take into consideration the defeat of the Government. A Paris despatch says:—The election of Garnier (Bonapartist) to the Deputies, the recent out-voting of the Government in the Chamber, together with public discontent in relation to Chinese affairs, has revived the belief that a cabinet crisis is imminent. M. Rosseau, Minister of the Interior, has already signified his intention of resigning. The announcement of the resigna-tion of the Minister was prematurely cried upon the boulevards this evening. M. Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, is freely mentioned as proba-ble successor of Ferry.

trance. She will insist on her suzerainty over Annam and on her right to maintain Chinese garrisons at strategic points in that country. Also that the French legation to Annam shall be placed on the same footing as legations

of other countries.

Le Paris states the Secretary of the Chinese Legation in London has submitted proposals in behalf of his Govern-ment to Earl Granville, which France

can accept. Gen. De Lisle advises the French Govmment that he expects to clear Ton-quin of the enemy in February and March, before the summer heat compels the troops to seek shelter in canton-

Lord Wolseley has forbidden any of the Canadian contingent to write for the

press regarding the expedition.

It is rumored at Constantinople that
El Mahdi is disposed to enter into negotiations with Gen. Wolseley, meeting him, if possible, near Khartoum.

him, if possible, near Knartoum.

A Suakim despatch says:—On Saturday rebels closely invested the town.
The ship and fort kept up continual firing. The rebels attacked cavalry and

camel patrols, but were repulsed.

The Mudir of Dongola has received ws that the Mahdi is dead, and his followers dying very fast. The Camel corps and Statiordshire Regiment will start from Dongola for Ambukol next

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

NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

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

UNITED STATES.

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

CANADIAN.

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

It is said that passenger trains will commence to run on the Pontiac Railway between Aylmer and Quyon village this week, but as to how often it is not yet known. The people of Quyon are to be congratulated on securing this great convenience at last. We hope it will not be long until we have an oppor-tunity of chronicling the arrival of the

"iron horse" at points further up the line.

—Pontiae Equity.

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

PRESENTATION TO REV. FATHER TWOMEY. On last Monday evening, a deputation

consisting of Messrs. M. E. O'Brien, P. Moran, John Horan, P. Ryan, T. Keilty, Dr. W. P. Buckly and John P. Hyden, waited on Rev. Father Twomey at Rev. Father Masterson's residence, for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial on behalf of St. Mark's congregation. Before the presentation Mr. tion. Before the presentation Mr. O'Brien addressed Father Twomey in a very warm and complimentary manner. He assured him that he won the respect and esteem of the congrega-tion at large, that they were anxious FRANCE AND CHINA.

It is believed at Hong Kong that China

O'Brien, was performing the pleasantest duty of his life in making the presentation. Father Twomey replied in a feeling and impressive manner. He accepted the testimonial with feelings of oleasurable wonder. He was afraid he had lone nothing to merit the praise which Mr. O'Brien so ably and graciously be-stowed upon him; but one thing he would say, that if an ardent desire for the welfare of the congregation be any claim to its attachment and acknowledgment, he could accept that distinction and he did so with gratitude. He was glad to know that their good wishes followed him to his new sphere of labor. He need scarcely tell them that he was very, very sorry to sever his connection with them and with their excellent pastor, from whom he had always received the greatest consideration and who had commanded and always would command his highest respect and esteem. He concluded by again thanking them for this spontaneous and substantial expression of their kindness toward him. Father Masterson brought the proceedings to a close by a few happy remarks, in which he expressed his delight at the action of the congregation, for their grateful acknowledge-ment of the services which Father Twomey so well rendered them, and he trusted that the kindly feeling which was shown to-night would ever exist between priest and people. We understand that the village of Cardinal has also expressed its goodwill to Father

#### NEWS FROM IRELAND.

George Bolton's reinstatement, it appears, is merely nominal. On November 10th, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman conveyed the information that Bolton will no longer be specially employed under the Coercion Act.

the Coercion Act.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Rev. T. A. Foran, O. P., which took place at St. Saviour's, Dominick street, Dublin, on November 12th. The rev. gentleman's demise was very sudden, he having been actively engaged in his clerical duties up to the previous evening. Father Foran was only 41 years of age, and was one of the most popular and beloved of the Dominican community.

On Nov. 12, the erection of the pedestal for the statue of Richard Lalor Shiel was

for the statue of Richard Lalor Shiel was commenced in the hall of the Four Courts, Dublin, and it is quite fitting that the fine circular area should be graced by the effigy of another of Ireland's famous orators. The site granted is the space on the right of the Court of Common Pleas, opposite the figure of Plunkett, with which that of

Shiel will correspond in size.

A lively meeting was held on November 9th at Allenton, county Dublin, under the auspices of the Tallaght branch of the National League. A district inspector and a Government note-taker came to the place from afar, but they had to stay idly out on the road with the general body of police, because the meeting was held in and around the residence of Mr. Joseph Muldoon, and that gentleman issued no invitations of entrance to the woe-begone officials. The chair was occupied by officials. The chair was occupied by Mr. P. J. Donagh, P. L. G., president of the branch. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, Messrs. Flannigan, Sherlock, Crilly, Dunne, P. L. G; J. J. Clancy, M. A., and others. Special reference was made to the good work done by the County Dublin National Registration Association, and the meeting pledged itself by resolution to support two National candidates for the county when the next election comes round. The true position of the laborers' question, and the duty of the farmers in relation thereto were also happily dealt with by the various speakers. A very significant and useful hint was given by Mr. Clancy regarding the possible consequences likely to accrue to those gentlemen of the county, who have endeavored to utilize their position as landlords to intimidate their tenants from putting themselves on the register. The Parliamentary Party were strong enough, he believed, to drag these gentlemen into light; and not even their gentility can save them from the plank-bed, if they be found guilty under the Ballot Act. found guilty under the Ballot Act.

Kildare. A laborer, named John Mahar, and his wife, both very aged, were evicted, on November 8th, from a cottage, which they held as weekly tenants, at Inchaquire. Much sympathy being felt for the evic ted parties, on the same night about one hundred persons assembled and built a hut for them, a site for which was kindly given by a local farmer. Maher is a member of the Narraghmore Branch of the National League, which has his case under

King's County. At the last meeting of the Lorrha and Dorrha Branch of the National League, about one hundred members presented themselves for enrolment. The following resolution was also passed unanimously:—"That we the members of this branch of the Irish National League, regard land grabbing as one of the greatest curses to the country, and that we will use every legal means in our power to prevent any farm which has been the scene of an unjust eviction from coming into the possession of any land-grabber.

Wicklow. Mr. Parnell is proceeding rapidly with the arrangements for establishing the peasant proprietary system on his Irish estates. Mr. John Parnell, of Georgia, a brother of the Irish leader, is superintend ing the arrangements.

Carlow. The Carlow, Tinryland, and Benne-kerry Branch of the National League, at their meeting on Sunday, November 9, passed a resolution declaring that they would not allow fox-hunting over their lands. They also adopted a vote of condolence with the family of the late A. M. Sullivan, and opened a subscription in aid of the National tribute.

Cork. Flushed with victory over the recent cleverly fought struggles at the Cork mu-nicipal revision the Nationalist party are determined to make things hot and un-pleasant for the mongrels and hybrids. The unclean corporate stable sorely needs overhauling, and before the besom of nationalism all the objectionable refuse or rubbish must be swept away. Some of the miry seceders and poor-souled coal-itionists are already folding up their tents to march into deserved obscurity, while a dying effort is being piteously made to induce a few vainglorious "notabilities" to come to the front. The saponacious Commendatore Delaney (who lately got the J. P. ship for his political beslaver-ment) has the hardihood to try his luck, and a war-whoop is raised for the Alpha-betical Knight (Sir Dan O'Sullivan, Flunkey), without success, owing, doubtless, to a lively recollection of the awful mauling

In Cork the Freemason party are making a desperate struggle for dominance in the Council, and are using as their tools such Whig Catholics as the wretched Mayor, B. Sheehan; Sir Danno, Mr. M. D. Daily, J. P., and Commendatore Delaney. These estimable Catholics play entirely into their hands, and Mr. Sheehan showed his sense of the duties of his position as Mayor by offering to the new Bishop of Cork the insult of leaving the city before his arrival in order that he night not have to assist at his entry into his diocese. As the would-be Sir Barry would, therefore, not be invited to preside meeting of any Catholic institution, public interests, of course, suffer by the Freemason alliance, and it remains to be seen whether the priests and people of

indeed, if they did not resent at the polls this attempt to bring their city under the subjection of the Lodges. Kerry.

A signal and pleasing incident in the burial of old enmities in Irish National politics occurred on November 10 at the A. M. Sullivan Tribute meeting at Tralee. Two members of that section of the National Party who had been for long years at arm's length with A. M. Sullivan, attended the meeting, and explained that, though they believed that Mr. Sullivan had made mistakes, yet they and their party now believed he was honest, and took a pleasure in helping forward a tribute to his memory. took a pleasure in helping forward a tri-bute to his memory.

Copies of an existing order against band playing after dark in Limerick were or-dered to be served on the different city

bands, on November 11.

Boldly and firmly are the men of Limroley and irrinly are the men of Limerick resisting the imposition of the police tax. A special meeting of the Corporation was held on November 12, to consider what steps should be taken in regard to the second demand of the Government for the unjust impost. The attendance of mem-bers was very large. Mr. John Dundon, solicitor, proposed that the town clerk be directed to return the same answer to the writ of mandamus as the one previously writ of mandamus as the one previously sent. This resolution was seconded by Mr. J. F. Power, and supported by Mr. Ambrose Hall, J. P.; Mr. John Bernal, and Mr. Robert McDonnell, J. P. On a division the resolution was carried by a vote of 22 against 3. It rests now with the Castle authorities to take the next step. Castle authorities to take the next step.

The death is announced of Mr. Patrick Henchy, of Kilrush, a true-hearted Nationalist, which has caused deep regret to those who knew his worth, which the immense funeral procession from the house of mourning to the grave was ample testi-

The Rev. Joseph Meade, P. P., Feakle, died on Nov. 12, at his residence, Church

town, Cooraclare.

Tipperary. On Nov. 7th, a sentry of the 21st Hus-sars, stationed at the Cahir Military Barracks, heard a rumbling sound near him, which resembled that of an earthquake. He was in his sentry box at the time, and immediately about sixty feet in circum ference of the ground, from two fee before him, sank to a depth of 60 feet. It turned out that a well was sunk there about 90 years before, which had been arched over.
On Nov. 8th, "Colonel" Maguire, an old

mau, well known to every member of the Royal Irish Constabulary, from the first start of it till the present day, died in Cahir, at the advanced age of 106 years. He was admitted to all the constabulary stations from the depot in Dublin-wher stations from the depot in Dublin—where he was accustomed to lecture recruits on their duties—to every station in every district in Ireland. When visiting each station he would unfold his "despatches," containing copies of inspection of the several stations in Ireland. On the day be fore his death he "inspected" the constab-ulary barracks in Cahir. Even then he had some choice "blackthorns" as messages to some relatives on the force. He was buried in Cahir Abbey Graveyard, and some members of the local constabulary paid him the last tokens of respect for a body to which he was attached for more than half a century.

Armagh. The trials of the Orange rabble of Ulster for their "loyal" conduct on the night of the 22nd of October at Portadown the magistrates on November 8, have placed this beyond doubt before the eyes of the public. It was pretty well known amongs: the loyal brethren would end in a bottle of smoke. Such has eventually proved true. If the Northern magistrates had a Nationalist party to deal with for the Nationali the Crimes' Act would have been tested.

If such had been the case the Nationalists terms. If such had been the case the Nationalists would not have been discharged without would have to be punished and punished in a manner which would have placed them beyond all harm's way for at least a couple

The Sheepbridge National Leaguers have, it would appear, resolved that hunting in that locality must be decisively put down. At their last meeting, held on Nov. 9th, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That we hereby agree to prohibit hunting at Sheepbridge and surrounding districts so long cion exists in this country." This This is only another instance of that thoroughne which characterizes the national revival

Monaghan.

Lord Rossmore has triumphed in the legal contest with the Monaghan Town Commissioners. The market-house has been surrendered, with its sole and responsible management, to the "noble" feudalist. Lord Rossmore may levy taxes, or shut up the market, just as he pleases. It is "his own," and no matter about the people whose interests are at stake. Galway. His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, the

Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, hearing of the wretched state of the poor creatures, rehe lately got from the gallant and talented cently evicted from their homes, in Clare Island, generously sent £15 to aid them in their unequal struggle with landlordism. The Administrator on the island, the Rev. James Quinn, writing on the unfortunate condition of the inhabitants, says that two-thirds of the potato crop, which some months ago looked very promising, have rotted on most of the holdings; and, owing to the unsettled state of the weather and sea, the men could not venture to ferry their cattle to the mainland, in order to attend the Westport fair. When we are aware that potatoes form their staple article of food, and that the prices of stock are now greatly reduced, we can but faintly imagine the condition of these vic-

tims of landlord tyranny in Clare Island. Seen whether the priests and people of Cork will submit to another year's municipal rule by this contemptible combination of Castle Cawtholics and Orange Freemasons. Whatever may be the views moderate men may hold there, they would be reduced to a very wretched condition,

where his sick wife lies, their rough pre-sence occasioning no small alarm to the timid patient. In a wild and remote district such conduct as this may be often practised with impunity on the poor and helpless people, on which account it is all the more gross and unmanly.

The blighting band of the evictor has

been busy in Galler. In the parish of Killasser, on November 6th and 8th, eight families were turned out of doors on the estates of Mr. Roger McCarrick, of Killass, county Sligo, and Mr. Henry Lyons, Ballina, the agent on the property being the brother-in-law of the latter, viz., Mr. M. Scott. The evictions have been carried out under very painful circumstances, and with stern and incelenting rigor.

"GOING DOWN HILL."

HOW A VENERABLE IOWAN EVADED THE GREATEST DIFFICULTY WHICH BESETS

Burlington, Ia., Hawkeye. An account is going the rounds of the press of a woman who was so afflicted with rheumatism for fifteen years that her entire muscular system became rigid, and for all that period she was kept alive by gruel forced between her teeth. A prominent New York physician was

A prominent New York physician was. As once asked what rheumatism was. He replied, "God only knows." He was undoubtedly right, because rheumatism seems to spring from a different cause in every individual case. If its origin is a mystery, its effects are too well and to widely known, for there known, for there is scarcely any season of the year when some persons are not more or less affected by it. In general, however, it prevails mostly among the aged, making their last days hard to the aged, making their last days hard to bear. A prominent physician once re-marked in our hearing, "if the aged could escape the torture of rheumatism, their last years as a rule would be quiet, peace-

Apropos of the above, Mr. W. DeGens, of Pella, Ia., sends us a communication which ordinarily we would not publish except at so much a line. But his experience has been so remarkable that we think we are justified in giving place to it. He

says:
"Dear Sir:—I am 78 years of age. My
life has always been active. I am wellknown in this town, and what I say I do
not think will be doubted by any one I was the possessor of splendid health, and hoped I should wear out my life gradually and gracefully. Two years ago, however, I was overcome with that curse of old age, rheumatism. When it first pros-trated me the pain was so acute I thought it was neuralgia, which medical authori-ties tell me indicates a low state of the

I fancied that this attack was the beginning of the end. I sent for a good doctor, who treated me with electrical and other agencies, but I grew worse. He finally said my case was a serious rheumatic one. For six months I could not use my limbs at all, and was handled by three strong persons, like a helpless child. Then came a period of better feelings, but re-action followed, and for six long months of pitiful suffering I was confined to the bed. For over a year I groaned in agony.

I tried all reputable lotions, liniments plasters and preparations, in vain. At this stage, my friend Elder Overcamp came to see me, and upon his urgent recom-mendation I began to use Warner's safe rheumatic cure, a few bottles of which gave back to me the use of my limbs. I am now sleeping without pain, eating without distress, and feel as spry as I did when I was 60 years of age. I cordially recommend that preparation to all persons afflicted as I was, and especially to amongst the three different sections that the thousands of aged men and women the judgments of the Portadown bench on whose last days are embittered by this

nothing better, if indeed, as good, can be had in the market.

Few are the remedies whose beneficial qualities and real merits have made them so popular with the public, and in-creased from year to year their consumption, which, whilst possessing the most valuable remedial properties, are yet so simple in their compound, and so easy to take, as the Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto. This article is prepared from the pure sulphate of Quinine, combined with fine Sherry Wine, and choice aromatics, which relieves the Quinine of its bitter taste, and does not impair in the least degree the efficacy of its action upon the patient; while small doses, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force, and invigorate the tone of the nervous system, and thus, by the general vigor which it imparts, creates general vigor which it imparts, creates an appetite, which gives to the stomach tone and energy, and fortifies the system against all infectious diseases. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine. Sold by all druggists.

Once upon a time a hog drank from a trough into which a barrel of beer had been emptied. He became very much intoxicated. When he came to himself, he was very much ashamed of his conduct. He was truly penitent, and said to his friends: "I have always been a beast until this unlucky slip, and I promise you I'll never make a man of myself again.' Boston Transcript.

"Yes," said the Vermont deacon, " always go down to the camp-meeting, and always come back feeling good. Do you see that magnificent horse there in the field ?" field?" "Well, you ought to have seen the old plug I took down."—Christian

Register. A Plant of Rare Virtues.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is lects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few works it is extended with a greenish cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a gid-diness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes be-come tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is fre-quently a spitting up of the food, some-times with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of the symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated jit for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease etc., etc., but uone of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with suc cess, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following etters from chemists of standing in th community where they live show in what estimation the article is held. John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:—

I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is increasing wonderfully. Geo. A. Webb, 141 York Street, Belfast:

-I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.
J. S. Metcalfe, 55, Highgate, Kendal:-

I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many

Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, And over:—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found umerous cases of cure from their use. Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:1 find that the trade steadily increases. I ell more of your medicines than any

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop :- All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarih, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Novies, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The poor woman had stepped upon an

The poor woman had stepped upon an recital of the case, and Mr. DeGens' experience should be an encouragement to all others suffering as he did, to use the means he so successfully employed, for nothing better, if indeed as a constant of the condition grew serious until a physician was consulted. He was explaining to her husband, who said: "And do you think, doctor, that she will have the lockjaw?" "I'm afraid so, my man." "Thank wow in ma fraid so, was espianing to the husband, who said: "And do you think, doctor, that she will have the lockjaw?" "I'm afraid so, my man." "Thank you, sir; thank you. Those are the first encouraging words I've had."

The History of Hundreds.

Mr. John Morrison, of St. Anns, N. S., was so seriously afflicted with a disease of the kidneys that dropsy was developing and his life was despaired of. Two bot-tles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him after physicians had failed. Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver

oil with Hypophosphites, for Pulmonary
Affections and Scrofulous Diseases. Dr. Ira
M. Lang, New York, says: "I am greatly
pleased with your Emulsion. Have found it very serviceable in Scrofulous diseases and Pulmonary affections."

"Can you tell me how the word saloon is spelt?" was asked a cockney. "Certainly," said the Londoner, with a look of triumph, "There's a hess, a hay, and a hell, and two hoes, and a hen."

QUICK TRANSIT from a state of feeble-ness, bodily langour, and nervous irritability—induced by dyspepsia—to a condi-tion of vigor and physical comfort, fol-lows the use of the standard regulating tonic and stomachic, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which speedily conquers Indigestion, Constipation, Bilious Complaints, and Female Complaints, purifies the Blood, and reinforces the vital energy. Sold by Hark-ness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

"Will you please give me an almanac, sir?" asked a six year older at the door of a grocer's shop. "Does your mother buy her tea here?" was the proprietor's cautious reply. "No, but she sometimes cautious reply. "No, but she sometimes borrows your handcart."

Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writes: "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any re-

lief. I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and found it gave instant relief, and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all."

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The best combination of blood cleansing regulating, health giving herbs, roots and barks enter into Burdock Blood Bitters a purely vegetable remedy that cures dis-eases of the blood, liver and kidneys.

Loss and Gain. "I was taken sick a year ago With bilious fever"

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I Could not move!

I shrunk! From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doc From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

R. FITZPATRICK. R. FITZPATRICK. Dublin, June 6, '81.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. I, 1880. Gentlemen-I suffered with attacks of sick headache," Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating man-

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.
"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;"

strong as when a child, "And I have been so to this day." My husband was an invalid for twenty

ears with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint "Pronounced by Boston's best physi

"Incurable !" Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the

"Lives of eight persons"
In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters, And many more are using them with

great benefit. They almost

-Mrs. E. D. Slack. Do miracles?" How to GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—

AP None genuine without a bunch of green Hopson the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

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E. F. HARRIS."

River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

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At most, all the tr

close the edges of the ends that proje Apple Pumma perhaps possessing purpose, we do no claim it is worth nature, it should b ing it with lime. o lay a year, work kind of farm crops Roadside Fence ally built, the no fences, by causing drifts in the highw erable damage to account travel is i farmers many tin

saw-logs and so for with. Those at an of such roads, shou in a way that will easily laid down, approach of winte Winter Food for of a successful E good sound wheat egg-producing foo is one worth appr comparative rates in this country. ite food for all light. Next to it, the small and by breeds. Barley is to the objection the egg product. The feeding of a ffal from the biggs anything.

poorer markets, an

liver or anything about two or thre ch bird is enoug ould be. Along ttle animal food, pon some kind Orchard Keep the seeds

Never dig stiff

Don't prune in

Apply manure A dressing of li Fruit seeds she sand and cool. Linseed oil is A good farm or cate a good farms The fungus wh is identical with t Search for wasplatter often cont torpid state. E now and spring v

The delicately

summer spinach, annual with us, a

Have Plenty o keep fowls, the abundance of pluculio, may be eas in the plum trees the fowls by so other fine feed them scratch for will hardly find thing as the plun Protecting Gra protects his grape has the satisfaction eties of his own g that are consider etter for winter Where the renev

to protect the down late in a leaves, potato twell, soil, and no quired. Use clean, brig Hyacinths love There is a loud Thin out the si Be sure the ou Keep growin lass. Strike cigar

Deutzias to be

practised, by whi

Suffer no gree the scarlet sage, i Although quit bulbs of the lar eaten by the n and other tropics home. The Size of Po amateurs oftene having the pots

than too small.
a greenhouse of florist, often exp ome plants in DEC. 13, 1884.

Bed the animals liberally. Study economy in feeding. Very fat cows give poor milk.

FARM AND LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Clean up and store away empty honey

boxes.

Bone manures are of great value for

ness.
It cannot be denied that Canada thistles

have at least one use, namely, the flowers afford bees the material for a quality of honey almost equal to that of bass-wood.

The value of salt as a manure, which at the most is not great, is believed to be due to its action on the soil in helping to set free more important constituents.

free more important constituents.

The custom of cutting away the hair on the inner side of the ear of a horse is not

a good one. It is needed to protect that delicate organ from dust, rain and cold.

At most, all the trimming allowable is to close the edges of the ear and cut away

t will produce good effects on any

in a way that will admit of their being easily laid down, or moved back at the

egg-producing foods in winter. The fact

the small and buckwheat for the large

ffal from the butcher, bullock's tripe, liver or anything in that way, cut up fine,

about two or three times a week. From

ch bird is enough and better than more ould be. Along with meal, grain and a ttle animal food, this authority also looks

spon some kind of green food as being

Orchard and Garden.

Never dig stiff soil when wet.

Never dig stiff soil when wet.

Don't prune in freezing weather.

Apply manure around the currants.

A dressing of lime helps most orchards.

Fruit seeds should be kept in damp

Linsred oil is perhaps the best tree

torpid state. Everyone killed between

now and spring will prevent a nest next

The delicately flavored New Zealand or

summer spinach, which is a half hardy

tions, ten to twenty feet high, in its native

Have Plenty of Plums. To those who keep fowls, the matter of growing an abundance of plums, in spite of the curculio, may be easily accomplished. Fence

in the plum trees next spring, and feed

the fowls by scattering grain or some other fine feed under the trees, letting them scratch for dear life. Then you

will hardly find out that there is such a

thing as the plum curculio.

Protecting Grape Vines—He who never protects his grape vines in the north, never

has the satisfaction of eating the finer varieties of his own growing. Even those sort

that are considered perfectly hardy, are better for winter protection of some sort. Where the renewal system of pruning is

word the renewal system of pruning is practised, by which means the quantity of wood is never great, it is an easy matter to protect the vines. Simply lay them down late in autumn and cover with leaves, potato tops or what is quite as well, soil, and nothing further will be re-

Flowers and the Lawn.

Use clean, bright pots.
Hyacinths love a sunny spot.
There is a loud cry for red roses.
Thin out the shrubs and trees if thick.

Be sure the out door roses are mulched.

Keep growing geraniums near the

Strike cigar plant cuttings for nice

may now be brought in.
Suffer no green flies to get a hold on

annual with us, assumes tree-like propor-

country.

quired.

Keep the seeds from mice.

the ends that project beyond.

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THE MINION **YTETY** 

super ho green his to get a hold of the scarlet sage, if you would carry the plant through.

Although quite inferior as food, the bulbs of the large-leaved caladium are eaten by the natives of New Zealand

and other tropical countries where it is at The Size of Pots—It is safe to say that amateurs oftener make the mistake of having the pots for their plants too large than too small. This class when visiting a greenhouse conducted by a skillful florist, often express astonishment at the small size of pots used for growing handsome plants in. And yet they must home.
The Size of Pots—It is safe to say that

admit that such plants are in a perfect condition in all respects. The trouble with pots that are too large is that the soil is liable to become sodden, causing sluggish root action. Very nice blooming plants can be grown in five-inch or six-inch pots, as when the roots have filled the soil pretty well, they may be fed with liquid manure to advantage all round. In breeding, avoid close relationships. Don't fret the animals by irregular feeding.
For making good butter cleanliness round.
The Night Care of Plants.—Spells of

severe weather are now in order, and extra care is needed to keep the house Bone manures are of great value for pastures.

Ordinary fowls can not be profitably kept longer than two years.

Crude petroleum applied to roofs with a brush will prevent moss from growing.

With wheat very cheap and eggs bringing good prices, better encourage laying by feeding some of the former.

Employ the leisure time of winter by active thought and study concerning the ways and means of improving your business.

It cannot be denied that Canada thirtless. covered with several thicknesses of paper, and large enough to place over the plants when set closely together, is a capital night protector for them. The ordinary gas light, or for that matter any kind of inght protector for them. The ordinary gas light, or for that matter any kind of artificial light in our dwellings, it should be understood, does plants more hurt than good. If the collection were shielded evenings from the light by such a frame of paper as we have described, it would be a benefit to them.

### In a Hopeless Minority.

A few years ago Mike McGloin found himself delayed one Sunday in a country town in middle Georgia, where a big re-vival meeting was in progress. Mike had a supply of fluid rations in his satchel, and Apple Pummace as Manure—While perhaps possessing no great value for this purpose, we do not agree with those who claim it is worthless. Being of an acid nature, it should be used by first composting it with lime. In this way if allowed to lay a year, working the heap over a few by nightfall was quite liberal in his state of feelings. Hearing the shouting and singing in the church Mike went down there to observe the proceedings. He was forced to find a seat near the front row of times, it will produce good effects on any kind of farm crops. Roadside Fences.—As now too generbenches usually reserved for "the mourn-The meeting was growing interest-

Roadside Fences.—As now too generally built, the north and south roadside fences, by causing blockades of snow-drifts in the highways often effect considerable damage to a community. On this account travel is interrupted, compelling farmers many times to sell produce in poorer markets, and the hauling of wood, saw-logs and so forth, is badly interfered saw a chance to administer a rebuke, and poorer markets, and the hauting or wood, saw-logs and so forth, is badly interfered with. Those at any rate on the west side of such roads, should be built of wire, or when the saw at that will admit of their being called: saw a chance to administer a rebuke, and when the people were again seated, he

"Now, all of you who want to go to approach of winter.
Winter Food for Poultry—The manager

hell, stand up!"
He stared hard at Mike, and Mike dimly of a successful English egg farm places catching on to the formalities of the affair good sound wheat at the head of the list of stood up in view of the whole crowd. stood up in view of the whole crowd. Seeing nobody standing but himself and the preacher, Mike solemnly waved his hand at the latter and said:

"Well, (hic) parson, it 'pears that you'n

is one worth appreciating, at the present comparative rates of wheat and fresh eggs in this country. He claims it is his favorite food for all breeds, both heavy and light. Next to it, he places corn meal for it?" me iz (hic) in er hopeless minority, don't

The meeting was adjourned by the hor-Barley is in his experience open rified preacher, amid the suppressed laugh-jection that it tends to lessen the ter of the crowd, and Mike was helped to breeds. Barley is in his experience open to the objection that it tends to lessen the egg product. The same manager advises the feeding of a little boiled meat, cheap the hutcher, bullock's tripe,

lodgings by the town marshal.

One of the strongest proofs of the value of Kidney-Wort as a remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, is the fact that it is used and prescribed by "regular" physicians. Philip C. Ballon, M. D., of Monkton, Vt., says: "Take it all in all, it is the most successful remedy layer agree used." I have ever used."

The sects are at last beginning to recognize their anomalous position. The story is told that a Scotch clergyman at Ayre recently prayed, "O Lord, bless the Established Church, and the Free Church, and the Living Church, and the Living Church and all the Church and the C hished Church, and the Free Church, and the United Presbyterian Church, and all the other churches—Thou knowest the various nicknames, Lord, by which they are called—bless them all."

A good farm orenard and garden indicate a good farmer.

The fungus which troubles the tomato is identical with the potato fungus.

Search for wasps and wasps'nests. The latter often contain perfect insects in a torpid state. Everyone killed between the formula to the following state.

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"I want to see the Governor," he said to the darkey attendant. "De gubener am bery busy, sah. Cudn't yo' cum 'roun' 'bout de middle ob nex' week?" "No. I want to see him now," "Ya' cudn't change a foah dollah bill fo' five dollahs, cud yo', boss ?" "Well, yes, I guess I want to see the governor as much as that." "Step dis way, sah."

# Stranger than Fiction

are the records of some of the cures of consumption effected by that most wonderful remedy—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Thousands of grateful men and women, who have been snatched almost from the Very jaws of death, can testify that conservation is in death. testify that consumption, in its early stages, is no longer incurable. The Discovery has no equal as a pectoral and alterative, and the most obstinate affections of the throat and lungs yield to its power. All

druggists.

The principal excellence which the Mason & Hamilin Organ and Piano Company claim for their new Upright Piano is that they are characterized by beculiarly pure, refined musical tones. Their new method of construction gets rid almost entirely of that mere noise (sound without musical pitch), which has heretofore been inseparable from the tones of this instrument. To the musically cultivated ear the Mason & Hamilin planos certainly justify this claim. An incidental advantage which many will value almost as highly, however, is their greater durability. Any mechanic who examines one can see the reason for this in the fact that they use only accurate and perfectly secure metallic fastenings for their strings instead of merely winding them around pins set in wood.—Boston Journal.

C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, says: "I druggists.

C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, says: "I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever pring stock.

Deutzias to be flowered in the house tried for rheumatism."

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A correspondent of the St. Louis Wes-tern Watchman sends the following beautiful incident to that paper:
In St. Bridget's Church in this city, a

few Sundays ago, a scene illustrating Catholicity, was witnessed, worthy of note.
The officiating priest had given Communion and replaced the Sacred Elements in the tabernacle. The congregation had resumed their seats, when a colored man, black as his race could possibly be, ad-vanced up the aisle and took his place at the Communion railing. The priest, noticing him, reopened the door of the tabernacle. The great congregation knelt once ing nim, reopened the door of the tabernacle. The great congregation knelt once
more in adoration of the Sacred Host in
company with the negro, while the priest
advanced again to the railing and gave
him Communion. This little incident is
worthy of note only as illustrating, to our
Protestant by the public and proving the same of the same Protestant brethren, the natural equality in which all the children of the Church kneel before the altar. Instances could be multiplied, of a different character, but illustrating the same idea. A friend of the writer, a thorough man of the world, claiming no religious belief whatever, was attracted and moved to conversion and an edifying life, through seeing the mixed multitude coming out of the old College Church after High Mass, where master and servant, mistress and maid, merchant and laborer, had knelt at one common

shrine.
To Catholics, these incidents appear natural and a necessary outcome of their religion. To Protestants, what a con-trast should they not afford with their practice, as evidenced by the absence from church attendance of a vast majority of the non Catholic poor.

### A Candidate's Mistake.

"Madame may I kiss these beautiful children?" inquired Uncle Dick Oglesby, as he leaned over the front gate. "Certainly, sir, there is no possible ob-

"They are lovely darlings," said Uncle Dick as he had finished the eleventh. "I have seldom seen more beautiful babies.

Are they all yours, marm?'

The lady blushed deeply.

"Of course they are—the sweet little creatures! From whom else, marm, could they have inherited these limped curls, these comely figures, and these musical voices?'

The lady continued blushing. "By the way, marm," said Uncle Dick,
"May I bother you to tell your estimable
husband that Richard J. Oglesby, Republican Candidate for Governor, called upon
him this trainer." him this evening?' "Alas, good sir," quoth the lady, "I have no husband."

"But these children, Madaru—you surely

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Persons tenders, according to the control of the

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the smount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Department of Public Works, Octawa, November 20th, 1881.

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Two sufficient sureties will be required Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract. Specifications and forms of tender can only be had on making application to the Bursars of the respective Institutions.

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The following resolutions were passed by Branch 22, Wallaceburg, at their last

Moved by Thos. F. Hurley, and seconded

by Jas. McCarron, and
Resolved, That whereas this Branch has
learned with the most profound regret of the sad affliction our worthy and esteemed other W. D. McRae has sustained by the death of his beloved wife,
Resolved, That this Branch sympathizes

most affectionately with our worthy brother in his sad affliction, realizing, as we do, that the loss he has sustained is a loss that deprives a family of a kind and affectionate mother, the town of a good and charitable woman, and the Church of a true and devoted Catholic.

Resolved, That our worthy brother shares the warmest and tenderest feelings of sympathy and affection from the Branch in his sad hour of trial, and we further pray that God will give him the consolation of his holy spirit, that though the heart may fail to understand, it will lead him in time to think that even so severe an affliction was ordered for some wise purpose, and to look forward to a

wise purpose, and to look forward to a happy reunion in that glorious kingdom where alone true joys are to be found.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be presented to the family of brother W. D. McRae, also to the local press and CATHOLIC RECORD, our official organ, for insertion therein.

T. F. HURLEY, Rec. Sec. Branch No. 22.

Cofficers of Branch No. 4, C. M. B. A.,
London, Ont., for 1805:—Spiritual Adviser,
Rev. M. J. Tiernan; Chancellor, Alex. Wilson; President. M. Hartman; 184 Vice do, B.
C. McCann; 2nd Vice do, J. B. Vining; Treasurer, John Denahy; Recording Secretary,
Wm. Corcoran; Assistant Secretary, M.
Fitzmaurice; Financial Secretary, C. J.
Hevey; Marshal, S. O'Meara; Guard, T. Morkin,
Trustees, M. O'Meara, P. Cook and J.
Wilson.

Wilson.
Officers of Branch No. 9, Kingston, Ont.,
for 1885;—President, Jno. J. Buggee; lst VicePresident, Francis McDonald, 2nd VicePresident, Jas. B. P. Mathewson; Recording,
Becretary, M. J. Mailoney; Asst. Secretary,
Henry Moyers; Fin. Secretary, William
Purtiel; Treasurer. William Shannahan, reelected; Marshal, Zephirin Roy; Guard, Jas.
Nolant Chancellor, Michael Brennan; Trustees, Wm. Lealy and Henry Moyers.

tees, Wm. Lealy and Henry Moyers.
Officers of Branch No. 23, Seaforth, for
1885:—Spiritual Adviser, Rev. F. J. Shea;
Chancellor, Peter Klinkhammer; President,
John McQuade; lst Viee-President, William
Hanover, M. D.; 2nd Viee-President, Peter
Kennedy; Treasurer, John Kale; Recording
Secretary, Wm Prendergast; Ass't Recordlng Secretary, Joseph Weber; Financial
Secretary, J. B. Weber; Marshal, Joseph
Klinkhammer; Gusud, Frederick Ziegler;
Trustees for one year. W. W, Andrews, Jno.
McQuade and Thos Purcell; for two years,
Wm. Hanover, M. D., and John Kale.
List of Officers of St. Patrick's Branch No.

Wm. Hanover, M. D., and John Kale.
List of Officers of St. Patrick's Branch No.
28, Ottawa, for 1885:—President, J. A. MacCabe, M. A.; Ist Vice-President, F. Ryan;
and Vice-President, F. Proderick; Treasurer,
Rev. M. J. Whelan; Recording Secretary, E.
T. Smith; Ass't. Rec. Secretary, Jas. Slater;
Financial Secretary, J. C. Emight; Marshal,
H. Higgerty; Guard, T. Tobin; Trustees for
two years, E. T. Smith and J. C. Emight; for
one year, Rev. M. J. Whelan, J. A. MacCabe
and Alexander Grant.

Takho Giosco and Marshave (the C. M. D.)

To the Officers and Members of the C. M. B. A: GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS,—In com-pliance with the insurance laws of the State of New York, under which we hold our charter and conduct our business, we are required to designate some person residing within said State, upon whom legal processes may be served in accordance with the said insurance laws of said State. At the late session of the Supreme Council, the Supreme President was authorized to appoint as such person an elective officer or chairman of a standing committee of the Supreme Council residcommittee of the Supreme Council residing in New York State. Now, therefore, I, by virtue of such authority, have named, designated and appointed Bro. James Martin, of the village of Niagara Falls, County of Niagara, and State of New York, chairman of the Standing Committee on Printing and Supplies of Committee on Printing and Supplies of the Supreme Council, as such person. Said appointment to continue until the expiration of my term of office or until revoked by the proper authority for cause.

Fraternally,

W. C. SHIELDS. C. J. HICKEY, Recorder.

#### Sup.-President. FLETCHER SEPARATE SCHOOL.

The following is the report of Inspector Donovan regarding the standing of Separate School No. 4, Fletcher:— To the Trustees of the R. C. Separate School,

GENTLEMEN : - In accordance with the regulations of the Education Department, I have the honour to report upon your school in the following particulars:

I. As to school house, etc. All in ex-I. As to scaled house, etc. At in excellent state of repair and clean.

II. Condition of desks, seats, heating, ventilation. All in good condition.

III. State of school-yard, fences, etc.

In good state.

IV. As to pupils. Standing of pupils examined; Robert O'Neill, Josephine

Shea, teachers. Highly creditable.
State of discipline, order and management in school. Excellent.
Whether the school is

Whether the school is making satisfactory progress or not. It is as well as I can judge from one visit. Your obedient servant,

CORNELIUS DONOVAN. Fletcher, Dec. 3rd, 1884. Rev. Fathers Williams, of Chatham, and Hodgkinson, of Raleigh, accompanied Mr. Donovan on his visit to the schools, and they were both highly pleased with

# FROM OTTAWA.

the result of the examination.

The Rev. Father Nolin, O. M. I., delivered a very instructive and edifying sermon in the college chapel on Sunday at 10 o'clock mass. The learned preacher dwelt at considerable length upon the persecu-tions which the Church has undergone in

preached a remarkable sermon upon the parable of the mustard seed. The parable parable of the mustard seed. The parable was likened to the college in its growth and development. Never before has this parable been more truly depicted. The Miss Morrisette as teacher, and every-

marked attention given to the eloquent preacher throughout his discourses bore striking testimony of the pleasure with which the students of the college of Ottawa receive the sermons of their learned pro-fessor.

## FROM GALT.

Address and presentation to Miss McKen-na, Brantford, organist of St. Patrick's Church, Galt.

DEAR FRIEND:—Your many friends in Galt, for some time past, have been anxi-

Galt, for some time past, have been anxious to give, in some manner, a tangible expression of the feelings of esteem and affection which they entertain towards you. We have therefore invited you here to-night for the purpose of asking you to accept this trifling present as a slight token of the great appreciation with which we regard your valuable services to us as organist of the church.

We feel that we are unable to express in words the great pleasure that we have

in words the great pleasure that we have experienced, Sunday after Sunday, by having our minds wafted above by the devotional strains which have filled the church under your skilful direction, and from your own rich voice, so admirably adapted to the music of the church. We trust that it may be our good fortune to have you for some time yet amongst us, to give to us those majestic tones which are the beautiful characteristics of our holy religion.

Hoping that this present may prove acceptable to you and that the sentiments which we entertain towards you are reciprocated, and also that nothing may ever occur to cause you to regret coming among us, we present you with this purse on behalf of your Galt friends, trusting that it will not be the last opportunity that we shall have of giving testimony of our appreciation of talents and services so

brilliant and praiseworthy.
Signed:—J. Wagner, C. Walstenholme,
G. Murphy, T. McSweeney, M. Feeny, H. Egan.
Miss McKenna returned thanks in a

suitable reply, and a very pleasant even-ing was spent, during the course of which she entertained her friends with music and song.

### FROM TEXAS.

DEAR SIR.—I have just arrived in San Antonio where the Oblate Fathers have accepted an establishment this last summer. We are in possession of a church and have charge of the English-speaking congregation. Being accustomed to read the Catholic Record in Canada, I feel it quite a privation to be without it here. I levy the sum here included on our scanty means, hoping it will be accepted for one year's subscription to the RECORD. We are but two here, Rev. Fr. Maloney

and myself. I am happy to see you are doing so well, and I pray that you may hold out till the end.

Please give my best respects to Rev.
Father Coffey. I subscribe
Yours, with esteem,
Chs. Cahill, Priest, O. M. I.
San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 3rd, 1884.

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR, OTTAWA.

THE LADIES REALIZE THE HANDSOME SUM

of \$2,500. The ladies in charge of the St. Patrick's Orphan Bazaar, which closed last week, met yesterday afternoon at the Asylum and made their final returns as

St. Patrick's table—Mrs. J. A. Mac-Cabe \$236, Mrs. Batterton \$176,35, Mrs. St. Amand \$175, Mrs J. Kenley \$47, Mrs. C. King \$46.20, Mrs. P. Dunne \$45.—

Total, 8725,55 Basilica Table-Mrs. L. Whelan \$272, Mrs. H. Duggan \$76, Mrs. F. McDougal \$66,75, Mrs. M. Starrs \$60, Miss L. Wade \$55.—Total, \$529.75.

St. Joseph's Table—Mrs. W. H. Waller §144, Mrs. W. M. Kehoe §124, Miss M. Baskerville \$105, Miss Rattle 222

Refreshment Table-Mrs F. Martin Lottery Table—Miss M. Ryan \$264.80.

-Grand Total \$2,518.40. Some of the principal ladies had assistants, as follows: Mrs. T. Martin, as sisted by Mrs. F. Proderick, Misses Watterson, Cullen and Curran; Mrs. Batterton, assisted by Mrs. Edwards, Misses
Douras, McEvoy and Gillie; Mrs. L.
Whelan, assisted by Misses O'Mahoney,
O'Keefe, M. Whelan and Munday. The following articles were raffled off and won by the undermentioned parties. Pipe, Mrs. Martin, won by Rev. Father Sloan; fruit cake, Mrs. Martin,won by Jas. Hanrahan; silver cruet, Mrs. Martin, won by Rev. Father Sloan; pair of vases, Mrs. Martin, won by J. B. Brannen; china tea set. Miss Watterson, won by J. Esset.

# New School House.

monde.—Free Press.

set, Miss Watterson, won by J. Es.

The Rev. Father Lemoyne, parish priest of Coulonge, has made many im-provements in the right direction since his arrival in Pontiac. In addition to having the church at Fort Coulonge veneered with brick he has succeeded in getting a schoolhouse built in the vicinity of Bois Franc, a place where education was indeed needed. Some people may be inclined to think that it is not much of an accomplishment to have a school house built, and in the majority of cases it is not; but in this case the rev. gentleman had first to get the school started, using the chapel as a school-room, and paying the teacher a salary of \$150 per annum, and \$3 a month for her board out could not last forever, and as winter approached it became impossible to keep the church sufficiently warm for the pupils, and the teacher was removed. In the spring-time the property In the spring-time the people began to clamor for the teacher's return, as their clamor for the teacher's return, as their children had learned to read a little and they became interested. Then the her early history, and also upon those against which she is now struggling.

The Sunday before the rev. gentleman preached a remarkable sermon upon the preached a remarkable sermon upon the processed. The press said that a school-house must be erected and the salary of the teacher paid by the people, at which they demurred but were finally convinced that as to bring them here in any case. this was the only course to pursue in

thing is moving smoothly. A post-office, we were informed, would soon be opened at this place, and soon, we may hope, the benighted Bois Franc will be opened in a measure to the civilized world.— Pontiac Equity.

#### FROM HAMILTON.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Bric, relict of the late John Bric. The sad event occurred at the residence of her son John, on Thursday, 27th ult. The deceased lady was one of Hamilton's oldest settlers, coming to Hamilton on 2nd of June, 1834, married in 1839. Dur-2nd of June, 1834, married in 1839. During her residence of fifty years here, she resided on Jackson st. Mrs. Bric survived her husband about fourteen years, who died 3rd of May, 1870. She survived all the friends of her early days. The declining years of her life were spent in the performance of good works and her heart was alwars, open to the poor and the divided against each other in a life was alwars. the performance of good works and her heart was always open to the poor and helpless. Those who were the recipients of her bounty will sadly miss her. She was a devout Catholic. During the cholera scourge her charity and goodness of heart was particularly noticeable; she consoled and relieved many a poor afflicted family who were left destitute. She was constantly in attendance upon the sufferers at the risk of her own life. She leaves two sons. John and Robert, and leaves two sons, John and Robert, and one daughter, Mrs. Chas. J. Bird, who bave our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement. The funeral took place on Sunday, 30th November, at 2.30 p. m., from the residence of her son John, 54 East Jackson st, to the cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre, and was one of the larg-

A rare treat is in store for our citizens. On the 5th of January next, a concert is to on the stin of antary next, a concert is to be given at the opera House by the pupils of Prof. D. J. O'Brien, the talented organist of St. Mary's. From the professor's reputation we infer that it will be one

James street. There was a large attendance of members. After a reading by Nr. McNally and a declamation by Mr. Coffey, both of which were given in an excellent manner, the President, Mr. Joseph McCann, read his annual report, which shewed the progress of the Academy during the past year, also the different subjects, &c., treated by those who took part in the proceedings. who took part in the proceedings.

He thanked the members for their

who took part in the proceedings.

He thanked the members for their kind co-operation and paid a well-deserved compliment to the Rev. Director, Father James Callaghan, for the interest he had taken in the working of the Academy. and said that the sucinterest he had taken in the working of the Academy, and said that the success attained was due to his energetic efforts. Mr. J. C. McEnroe, the worthy secretary, then read his report of the attendance and the number of essays, declamations and readings given by each member, also the debates in which they took part. After the adoption of these reports the Rev. Director made a wife silver and dlass perfume toilet set

McEnroe, the thanks of the members McEnroe, the thanks of the members was due, as they had made many sacri-fices in the interests of the academy. He was sorry that these gentlemen had signified their intention of retiring from office. He was sure the members would make a good selection of officers for the

coming year.

The election then took place with the following result:
President, Mr. Jer. Coffey.

Vice-President, Mr. M. F. Murphy. Secretary, Mr. John Roach.

The officers-elect, on being installed by the revd. director, thanked the members for the honor done them and promised to do all in their power to for-

motion, which was carried amid great

A hearty vote of thanks was also tendered to the musical director, Mr. A. P. McQuirk, also to Messrs. Bouchamp, Hammil, Rowan and Signor Embleni, for

vocal services during the past year.

We are glad to see the interest taken by the public in this worthy society and hope it will long continue, as an organization such as this is not only a credit, but also a benefit to the community at large.

# BRANTFORD NOTES.

Things here have been moving slowly during the season, and there did not eem to be much to write about. Though there never has been a season in which so many houses have been built as in the one just closed, still times apparently were not as good as one might expect in consequence. One of our manufactories, which employed a good number of hands, was shut, owing to some legal and financial difficulties, and one or two of the others closed down for some weeks during the summer, so that of his own pocket. This he plainly saw for a good part of the season there were a number of unemployed men about. The season keeping open so late has had a good effect, for a large number of buildings are still unfinished and it is

Our city, in common with many others has been speculating on the probability

carry in the county nobody doubts, but there seems to be a good deal of differ-ence of opinion as to the result in the city. People who favor the adoption of the act claim that it will be carried by a majority of one hundred, and opponents place their majority at nearly the same figure. We will know in 24 hours after we get your paper.

#### WEDDING.

Marshall (Mich.) Chronicle, Nov. 29th. The wedding yesterday of Mr. James Grace and Miss Rose Hogan was an uncommonly happy event, and will long be remembered by the young people who attended. The ceremony was performed at 9 o'clock in the morning at St. Mary's church fr. Baart officiating, in the presence of a large number of people. The bride was attired in a robe of plum olored silk, with orange blossoms; the room in black. J. Donovan, of Chicago, iciated as best man, and Miss Julia that has taken place in this city. It is the first of a series which we believe is intended to be given annually.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, MONTREAL.

The annual meeting of the Literary Academy of the above society was held on Thursday, Dec. 6th, in their Hall, 166 St, James street. There was a large attend. Hogan, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. The latter also wore a plum colored silk. From 11 to 2 o'clock a visit. On their return they will take up ance of members. After a reading by Mr. McNally and a declamation by Mr. Coffey, both of which were given in an Coffey both of which were given in

reports the Rev. Director made a short address to the members, in which he reviewed the work done in the Academy, and enumerated the services rendered by the officers. He said that to Messrs McCann and McEpree, the thanks of the members and painted placue, Mary Harrigan: set hand painted placue, Mary Harrigan: set wife; butter knife and sugar spoon, J. J. McHugh and wife; lamp, Mrs. Mannigan; hand painted placque, Mary Harrigan; set china fruit plates, Mary O'Leary; perfume case, Dr. Smiley; majolica tea set, T. J. O'Leary and wife; perfume case, John Galvin; silver berry dish, Kittie and Annie Wynne; brussels mat, J. Cronin and wife; silver cake dish, Con Nover and wife; silver teapot, J. Fahey; glass water set, Ethan Allen; pickle castor, William Hamilton, Bellevue; silver card receiver, Misses Kelleher and Fr. Baart; silver butter dish, Reitener and Fr. Baart; silver butter Valeary; Led Ryan and wife; lamp, M. J. O'Leary; lace counterpane and shams, Rose and Alice Shanley and Kittie and Lizzie Yarsdorfer; lace tidy, Miss embroidered table spread, Ed Murphy, moustache cup and saucer, Mrs. P. Beam, set vases, Ada Butler; crochet table cover, Lizzie Thompson; table cloth, Mrs. P. promised to do all in their power to lorward the interests of the academy. The oratorical powers displayed by these young gentlemen speaks well for the benefits derived from this society, and it is to be hoped that many Catholic young men will join their ranks during the season.

Mr. P. F. McCaffry, in an able speech, moved a vote of thanks to the retiring officers. Mr. J. F. Fosbre seconded the officers. Mr. J. F. Fosbre seconded the Donovan; cut glass berry dish, Michael Donovan; cut glass berry dish, Michael set, W.H. Conway and wife; toilet set, Anna Donovan; cut glass berry dish, Michael Alcox; 2 pr kid gloves, Anna Shea, Canada; set vases, Anna McLaughlin; silver teapot, Mrs. M. Beekman; water set, Willett Ward and wife; set fruit knives, Theresa and Mary Jones; set silver nut picks, Mary Hutchins; silver butter knife, Mrs. Hutchins; water nitcher Magnis Shea perfume chins; water pitcher, Maggie Shea; perfu case, Flora Burke; water set, Kate Ryan; bird and cage, Mr. Vogt and wife; pair towels, Sarah Murray; cut glass bread plate, Mrs. John Cronin.

# THE BOTHWELL BAZAAR.

This grand drawing of prizes will take place for certain on Dec. 29th, 1884, and the four following days. Over \$1000.00 worth of prizes will be distributed by lot. Every person sending \$1.00 will be entitled to 16s chances to win prizes worth from \$5 to \$48 in gold and will also receive the benefit of 100 masses. Readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD who have received tickets will please make returns at their earliest convenience. Address: Rev. A. McKeon, Bothwell, Ont.

# LOCAL NOTICES.

Seasonable Goods at right prices, Wool Blankets, Bed Comforters, Flannels and Wool Underclothing in all sizes, selling cheap, at J.J. GIBBONS'.

L. C. LEONARD is positively selling off his stock of crockery, glassware, lamps, chandeliers, etc., cheaper than at any other house in London. Note the place— Opposite City Hotel, Dundas street.

For the best photos made in the city -9 to EDV Bros., 280 Dundas street. and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials

### MARKET REPORT.

OTTAWA.
report made every week for "T
Catholic Record."

city. People who favor the adoption of the act claim that it will be carried by a majority of one hundred, and opponents place their majority at nearly the same figure. We will know in 24 hours after we get your paper.

In municipal matters there does not appear to be much interest taken yet. Not likely there will be any one to oppose Mr. Scarfe for the mayoralty. There was not a Catholic in the Council of 1884.

But there is something that is exciting some of us a good deal and that is St. Basil's Christmas Tree, for which the ladies are making great preparations.

Whether the matter than the council of 1884.

But there is something that is exciting some of us a good deal and that is St. Basil's Christmas Tree, for which the ladies are making great preparations.

5 to 5e; Inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 00 per cwt
LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 120 to 122; Deinl, ₱ 100 lbs,
1 20 to 1 25; Democrat, 1 15 to 1 20; Clawson,
1 15 to 1 17; Red, 1 10 to 1 20. Oats, 80c to 82c,
Corn, 90c to 1 00. Barley, 90c to 1 28. Peas,
90c to 95c. Rye, 90c to 1 00. Clover seed.
6 00 to 7 00. Timothy Seed, 1 75 to 2 25.
Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 2 25 to 2 25; Family,
2 00 to 2 10, Oatmeal, Fine, 2 00 to 2 25,
6 Granulated, 2 25 to 2 40. Cornmeal, 2 00 to
2 50. Shorts, ton, 16 00 to 18 00. Bran, 12 00
to 14 00. Hay, 8 00 to 10 00. Straw, per load,
2 00 to 3 05. Butter—pound rolls, 20c to 22c,
crock, 18 to 2 02c; tubs, 14c to 19c. Eggs, retail, 2 lc to 22c; basket, 20c to 21c. Cheese, 1b.,
11 to 12c. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turnips, 20c to
25c. Turkeys, 75 to 1 50. Chickens, per
pair, 50c to 70c. Ducks, per pair, 60 to 7 tc.
Potatoes, per bag, 30c to 40c. Apples, per bag,
30 to 50c. Onions, per bushel, 60 to 80c.
Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 5 25 to 6 00. Beef,
per cwt, 4 00 to 6 (0. Mutton, per 1b, 5c to 7c.
Lamb, per 1b, 8c to 9c. Hops, per 1b, 20c to
20c. Wood, per cord, 4 75 to 5 00.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Quotations
are as follows: Superior. 85 10 to 85. 20c.

MONTREAL

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,000 bbis. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$510 to \$5 20; patents, \$450 to \$5 50, superior extra, \$3 75 to \$3 85; extra superine, \$3 60 to \$3 65; spring extra, \$8 55 to \$3 60; superior, \$8 10 to \$3 40; strong bakers, \$4 00 to \$4 50; fine, \$3 10 to \$3 20; middlings, \$2 75 to \$2 90; pollards, \$2 50 to \$2 50; middlings, \$2 75 to \$2 90; pollards, \$2 50 to \$2 50; middlings, \$2 75 to \$2 90; pollards, \$2 50 to \$2 50; city bages, \$2 30 to \$2 35; city bakers, \$5 00 to \$0.00; eity bags, \$2 30 to \$2 35; city bakers, \$5 00 to \$0.00; eity bags, \$2 30 to \$2 35; city bakers, \$5 00 to \$0.00; eity bags, \$2 30 to \$2 35; city bakers, \$5 00 to \$0.00; eity bags, \$2 30 to \$2 35; city bakers, \$5 00 to \$0.00; eity bags, \$2 30 to \$2 35; city bakers, \$5 00 to \$0.00; eity bags, \$2 30 to \$2 30; con, 2 spring, \$00 to \$50.00; cornmeal, \$3 20 to \$3 25. PROVISIONS—Butter, new townships, 18 to 202; morrisburg, 16 to 16; Eastern Townships, 16 to 18c; Western, 14 to 17c. Cheese, 9c to 11;c. Pork, \$18 90 to \$19 90. Lard, 10c to 11c. Bacon, 13c to 14c; hams, 14c to 15c.



SAFETY KETTLE AND STEAMER,

WOME 0

WE WANT AGENTS IN EVERY Ottawa and Trenton, to sell the above article. From \$3.00 to \$10.00 per day can be made by any agent willing to work 4 hours a day. 5.00 sold in Montreal in 3 months. Sample Kettles will be delivered free, upon receipt of the following prices:—Sizes, No. 7 \$1.35, No. 8\$1.50, No. 9 \$1.75, No. 10 \$2.00; Send for Circulars and Terms to Agents to

T. P. TANSEY,

T. P. TANSEY,

718 Craig Street,

MONTREAL.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED FOR THE SEPARATE School at Mattawa, District of
Nipissing, a male teacher, holding a secondclass certificate, and capable of teaching
French and English. Duties to commence
first of January, ISS. Applications stating
salary required and giving references to be
addressed to GEO. SMITH, Sec.-Treas.,
Mattawa, Ont. 320-tf

# TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED FOR THE R. C.
Separate School of Amprior, an assistant teacher, holding a third-class certificate. One possessing Figlish and French preferred. Apply to REV. A. CHAINE, Amprior, Ont.

# TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, A FEMALE TEACH-ER, holding a Second-class Certificate, for the R. C. S. S. No. 2. Hullet, for the year commencing January 3rd, 1885. Applicants stating salary, with testimonials, to be addressed to OWEN FLYNN, Sec., Clinton P. O., Ontario

# TEACHER WANTED.

FOR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL, L'Hullet, a female teacher holding a third class Ontario certificate. Duties to com-mence the first of the New Year. 1885. Sta-ting salary, with testimonials. Address Rev. R. J. WATTERS, P. P., Goderich, Ont.

# Christmas Presents

Silver Chain Rosaries in Pearl, Garnet, mber, Jet, Cocoa, etc., at price \$1.50 each imber, Jet, Cocoa, etc., at price \$1.50 each up to \$10.09.
Prayer Books, in Velvet, \$1.25 up to \$12.00.
Prayer Books in Pearl and Shell Bindings,
Prayer Books in Morocco and Calf Bindings.
Pearl and Silv-r Crosses at all prices.
Statues of Sacred Heart, Immaculate Conception, \$81, Joseph, etc., at 20 cents each and unwards.

pipwards. Crosses to stand and to hang. Pyxs and Oil Stocks. The Poets, at 60c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each.
Toy Books for Children 20 cents each and appeards.
Benediction Lamps at \$5.00 per pair.

Lace Pictures, Religious Sub

suitable for Christmas, plain and colored, 5c., 10c., 20c., and 30c. each.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

Plain and Fringed, at all prices. Cards at 50c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 190.

-BEAUTIFUL-

# CHRISTMAS BOOK

Mangan.
Life 8nd Labors of St. Thomas of Aquin,
by Most Rev. R. B. Vaughan, O.S.B.,
The Faith of Catholics, by Rt. Rev. Mgr.
Capel, 3 vols.
Rose Parnell, the Flower of Avondale.
Life Bright Park of Capel, 2 vol. 1.5

| 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 Battle of the Moy, or, How Ireland Gained her Independence.

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bishop Lynch ing in St. M standing tha the sacred doors long b been annou would com church prese ing tints of met the eye matic hues r windows co almost bewil A large nur citizens, bo were present his Honour Mrs. Robins W. Anglin, Hughes, Eug The organ lo choir of boy the chorister De la Salle Chalendard after ten o' maitre, play

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> Psalm cx., 4 after the ord twenty-five nessed a sc church full o the consecra After twent that day, first bestowed th people, and i and wisdom functions of and the salva first feeling ing to God, h graces and them, His ur

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