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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 most magnificent demonstration of the kind that has ever taken place in 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 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 been favored by the receipt, from his 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 city, 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 English-speaking 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 villages of Newfoundland to the remotest regions of the far North-west. It is our 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 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 to hear from many of the venerable prelates there assembled, words of earnest and hearty commendation. The venerable Bishop Grace, who for five and twenty years wielded the pastoral staff of St. Paul, Minnesota, and his learned and devoted successor, the Most Rev. Dr. Ireland, the apostle of colonization and of total abstinence, were, we may say, among those who wished us a fervid God speed.

The RECORD will, during the year about to open, maintain its past character of independence of party and of faction. Its aim will be to promote the interests of Catholicity throughout the Dominion, never otherwise, however, than in unison with those whom the Holy Ghost has appointed to rule the Church. The 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 and diversified interests, to enlist the zeal

of the Catholic journalist. The enemies of the truth are ever active, ever vigilant. Its 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 inspired by the encouragement of its patrons, the RECORD enters on another year of combat for the right.

A BASE ATTACK.

When we read that Cardinal Manning had recently refused to sit on the same platform with Sir Wilfrid 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 Wilfrid, 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 saying: '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 in the matter which even his children and he went and dipped the child in a holy well." Such, Sir Wilfrid intended to argue, is the measure of the fitness of the House of Lords to pronounce judgment on a political question; and such, he unintentionally showed, is the measure of his own capacity to serve as a champion for 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 coarse 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 scurrility and less and less scruple in your attacks upon your adversaries, you will proceed through a course of increasingly offensive rhetoric, until one day you will find yourself making a platform 'point' out of an insult to the religious feelings of a large body of your fellow-countrymen and an outrage upon the commonest sanctities of domestic life."

It would, continues the Telegraph, be affectation to feign ignorance of the object of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's cruel taunt. 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 title of the dukedom, is familiar enough, 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 miraculous power. After stating that in its opinion the treatment may not be one to commend itself to a scientific mind, and that the belief in it is not, perhaps, one to which anybody but a professing Catholic could be fairly required to show respect, the Telegraph proceeds:

"To refrain, however, from designating for ridicule any named believers in it, 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 a Catholic, but only to be a gentleman. 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 of one who has uttered it entirely into the shade. Yet, if occasion served, there might be a good deal to be said on this point. Sir Wilfrid Lawson has probably not reflected sufficiently on the philosophy of religious belief to have remarked that the scepticism of many a man who smiles at superstitious beliefs is himself 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 water—assuming him, that is to say, to be an orthodox member of the Church of England—is regarded as not a whit less superstitious by Baptists, to which denomination belong many excellent Radicals, than the Catholic belief which he has

ridiculed is regarded by himself. It is an amiable weakness of the narrower order of mind to imagine that bigotry 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 be once more put in countenance. There are men among us irreverent enough to maintain that for sentimentalism of origin, for prima facie improbability, for destitution of evidential support, and for the tenacity with which their devotees cling to them in the face of the perpetual confutations of fact, there are dogs in the creed of Democracy which would match the severest 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 dissertations 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 which may be called horrible and revolting with regard to the house of Cobourg, from which she obtained the husband she has been vainly endeavoring for more than twenty years to exorcise. 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 duke called Constantine. He refused to make any choice himself, but his mother selected for him the youngest, 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 Wurtemberg. He is described as a man with thin legs, a bloated body, a brutish expression of face, a forehead disfigured by a big wen, and a gluttonous appetite. It is related that when the young princess awoke in the morning after her wedding day, she found her husband beside her gnawing a big ham bone with a brutish ferocity. We are further informed that the revelations which Karoline Bauer makes with regard to the late king of the Belgians, to whom she was morganatically married for about twelve months, will remove that monarch from the pedestal of sagacity and esteem upon which the boasters of his own family had placed him. This levelling writer also proves Baron Stockmar, the friend and favorite of the Queen and the late Prince Consort, as no better than a pimp even on his own cousin. These revelations all give point to Mr. Labouchere's fierce onslaughts on the proposed Hesse-Darmstadt marriage, for which the Queen is reported to be so anxious. The Grand Duke of Hesse, soon after the death of the Princess Alice, to whom he was first married, contracted a morganatic alliance with Mrs. Kolomoine, 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 unceasing 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 the crown the better for royalty. The

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 prevails 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 misapprehension. 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 a country like this, think it is chiefly an 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 philanthropy that is without basis or 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 be truly reputable men, find it hard to believe that the Pope really knows his own business and are willing to think that he must be mistaken about a matter that is so secret to him. The Pope himself admitted 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, however, is really not a secret, except in its blind and unreasoning obedience to hidden leaders. Its whole policy, its doctrine, its practices, its machinations, its affiliations, are well known to every extensive reader of Catholic literature. If they were revealed nowhere else, the last letter of Pope Leo ought to be sufficient to any Catholic who has faith that the Pope is usually well-informed man. But even without so authoritative a pronouncement, our literature is full of information taken from authentic and unimpeachable Masonic sources, which show what Masonry really is, in design and intent everywhere, even if it be something different from what it seems to the world or to its own members, who know it only as an insurance or drill association."

We need not, we feel certain, repeat the warning of the Review. That what it states is undeniably true. There are thousands of oath-bound Masons who know little or nothing of the inner workings of the society, to join which they sacrificed their liberty. Whenever they receive orders they must obey them. Is not such an organization dangerous in the extreme? Most dangerous we hold in a constitutionally governed country. It is a veritable *imperium in imperio*, and cannot be defended from any standpoint—patriotism, religion or freedom of conscience.

EXCLUSION OF BISHOPS.

We made reference some months ago to the effort last session made in the British Parliament to exclude the bishops of the established Church from seats in the House of Lords. The proposal was 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:

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 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 political and social improvement of the people, but in opposition to measures of

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

2. The attendance of the bishops in the House of Lords necessitates their 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.

3. A seat in Parliament, immediate or prospective, being an appendage to the episcopal office, the selection of bishops is liable to be governed by political considerations, rather than by a due regard to fitness for the discharge of strictly episcopal duties.

4. 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 community at large.

5. 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 consider that their exclusion would, instead of inflicting injury on either the Church or 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 caprice 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 immovable basis. The episcopacy which succeeded is a mere shadow without vitality or influence or usefulness. It is a constant reminder of England's apostasy. 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 great and wholly unwarranted injury. The writer gives but one side of a case which has two. That the climate of the North-West in winter is severe is by all Canadians honestly admitted, but that it is so severe as to render life burdensome, or make society 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 a 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 drink, it froze so hard whilst being carried a distance of some sixty yards in the open air."

The person entrusted with the carrying of the water must have taken a veritable "go as you please" to the stable or the stick had not been called into requisition to break the ice. A little foresight and labor exercised in the digging of a well in summer or autumn would have obviated the necessity of using melted snow at all. But people will, of course, put the blame 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, as given by this writer. Freezing in Manitoba is (*mirabile dictu*) just the same in effect as it is in Dakota, Minnesota, old Canada or any part of Northern Europe, a fact for which Manitobans cannot be too profoundly thankful. And there is no patriotic Canadian who will regret that the contributor to Harper's Bazaar had to mourn the loss of a kitchen's ears frozen and broken off last winter, and that "a neighbor's pony lost its ears in the same way." Some further marvellous experiences of a Manitoban winter are related by this charming writer. She says:

"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, on trying to move it, the pitcher fell to pieces and left the milk standing solid in its place. We could buy frozen milk by the pound, frozen so intensely that when 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 damp and folded they would freeze together, and when I have been ironing

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 work."

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 frigidly 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 but one citation:

"Manitoba is situated in the middle of the continent, nearly equally distant between the pole and the equator, and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Its 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 Atlantic seaboard, and the North Western States, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The crops are harvested in August and September. The long sunny days of summer bring all sorts to rapid maturity. The days are warm and the nights cool. Autumn is not so early as in the September and lasts till November, when 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. In winter 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, or in the older 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 testimony of settlers is universal as to the fact that the winter is, on the whole, both pleasant and healthy. In winter residents of both Ontario and Quebec state that they like it quite as well as that of those provinces. Snow does not 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 with their hooves, and 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 are, however, stated in which horned cattle have grazed out all winter."

No mention is made in the professor's book as to the condition of the climate in the North-West in its bearing on kittenhood or ponydom, but it is safe to presume that both kittens and ponies can live in that region even in winter when properly cared for.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL COMPANY.

The St. Patrick's Literary Association of Ottawa is a body that deserves well at the hands of Irishmen in the Ottawa district and elsewhere. In the furtherance of every good cause dear to the Irish heart the association has, from its very foundation, rendered good service. Its career has been in truth long and honorable. Since the election of Mr. McCabe to the presidency, little more than a year ago, a new life seems to have been infused into this corporation. Among other good resolutions arrived at since that gentleman's accession to office is that of building a new hall where the "literary, charitable, and national objects, which from time to time engage the attention of the Irish citizens of Ottawa, may be considered and advanced."

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

The old St. Patrick's Hall, apart from its 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 opportunity 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 difficulty in getting a fitting place in a central 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 fifty per cent. in five annual calls of ten

per cent. each, the shares being limited to subscribers. With it is proposed to purchase a central place a many requirements.

We commend the favor and generous men of Ottawa.

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THE BRUNSWICKS.

The resolution despatch to reject of Cumberland wick will prove the party of the House of Hanover.

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

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

THE BRUNSWICK SUCCESSION.

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

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

"We, Ernest Augustus, by the grace of God, Duke of Brunswick and 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 up. Some fears are entertained that Mr. Gladstone may gerrymander Ireland in the interests of the anti-nationalist minority. But gerrymander or no gerrymander, Mr. Parnell is certain of a following of at least eighty in the next Parliament.

—The feast of the Immaculate Conception was in this city observed with the usual solemnity. High Mass was celebrated in St. Peter's Cathedral at 10.30 a. m. by the Right Rev. Mgr. Brayner. 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 James Carey in Ottawa, who like his dread exemplar, calls himself "an Irish Catholic," and a well known but wretched coterie in London, the veriest scrapings of the political waste dumps of the city.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CATHOLIC NOTES.

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

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

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

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

A Dongola dispatch says that Father Vincentine has started for the Mahdi's camp to solicit the release of several monks and nuns. He bears a dispatch from the Austrian Consul-General, addressed to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria for the release of the captives, and offering to largely reimburse the expenses attendant upon their release. Failing to release the captives, the Mahdi is requested to allow emissaries to go to and 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 Mrs. Cleveland, his sister, Col. and Mrs. D. S. Lamont, and Mr. H. J. Haynesworth and wife (the brother-in-law and sister of President Arthur). The President-elect was formally introduced to the pupils, and, on invitation of the mother-superior, the party inspected the institution. By special request of Gov. Cleveland the mother-superior was prevailed upon to promise the scholars a full holiday on the day of the inauguration, March 4.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Pilot.

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

Even Wales wants Home Rule. "Why should we not manage our own affairs?" queries a writer in the Western Mail, one of the leading Tory papers of the Principality. "Why should we not have our own courts of law, our own local Parliament? . . . Are we to remain in babydom forever, with some one at Westminster . . . to play the part of dry nurse for us? Must we to the end of all time go trotting up to London at a cost of scores and hundreds of pounds to settle a point of law which might be better settled down here for so many shillings or sixpences? Must we be forever enriching the metropolis at the expense of our own homes? . . . Has St. Stephen's ever shown that it cared a farthing for Wales except when it wanted Welsh votes to further the interests of 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 scoundrel, George Bolton, to the place from which he was dismissed four months ago, when the proofs of his blackguardism were produced. The wretch has been charged in open court with mentionable and unmentionable crimes, with "almost every conceivable charge save that of murder," as the Dublin Freeman says

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

New York Freeman's Journal.

We (Catholics) are always pointing with pride to the grandeur of our piles of bricks and mortar, to the progress of Catholics in cultivation and prosperity, and to other fine things for which fortunately nobody demands proof. Catholic books of worth lie unsoled. Catholic journals of weight ignored, and "our people" timidly hang on the dicta of some non-Catholic and superficial critic for their opinions. "Here in New York," a Catholic lady of undoubted knowledge of what she was talking about said, "our people don't care about art—much less about Catholic art. They read the newspapers, and the young ones dance to rag-time. There is no use in talking of Miss Starr's lectures here." Another said: "Raskin 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 Greek who wanted to ingratiate himself with Mr. O'Brien's acquaintance. "Yes," he said, "I am a Catholic" (he would not deny that; and then, to soften the effect of this admission, added: "but a bad Catholic!" This apologetic business is a sign of dry rot.

"Keep the boys at home!"—Detroit Free Press. By all means. But do not confine yourself to bolting the door. Keep them at home by making 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 a 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 consenting voice protests against the governmental reinstatement of Bolton in the position of public prosecutor. All fair-minded English organs agree that the action of the government betrays a suspicious fellowship with Bolton in his conduct, and looks like the championship of a confederate who feared to expiate the vindictive and unscrupulous slayer of Myles Joyce. The mildest condemnation of the Irish government's conduct in this matter states that it has been injudicious, and so, in some ways, it was, but there is strong reason to believe that in view of Mr. Bolton's possible relations of various caste and infamy it was about as judicious a thing as Earl Spencer could do to muzzle his bloodhound. The wonder is that a position of some sort was not found for him out of Ireland, for most assuredly no Irish government which countenances and protects the bloodguilty wretch will ever deserve or receive forbearance from the leaders of the Irish people or the Irish press. When English newspapers speak of the act of reappointing Mr. Bolton as "insane and suicidal" it is pretty safe to infer that there is something more in the transaction than meets the eye, and that Mr. French, Bolton threatened and defied his employers to get rid of him. He is virtual master of the position, and Earl Spencer's court must continue to pay him the homage due to eminence in crime.

Catholic Colonist.

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

Baltimore Mirror.

Some intangible journalist who wrote an unmentioned book is quoted by a writer on "Mariology" in the Lutheran Observer to the following effect: "There are no Christ's churches in Rome. There are some four hundred churches in the city; about one hundred of them are named for the Madonna and St. Peter, and three hundred are named for the saints. There are so many named for the Virgin Mary that they have to be distinguished by all kinds of surnames." This 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 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 been taught that there was any malice in a lie. The teacher was forced to admit that no such instruction had been given, and the pupil was, in a measure, exonerated

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

Western Watchman.

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

Antigonish Aurora.

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

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

IRELAND.

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

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

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

ENGLAND.

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

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

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. Gladstone and his Cabinet.

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

FRANCE.

The French Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 372 to 123, adopted an amendment placing members of the Senate on the same footing as Deputies regarding the incompatibility between membership of Parliament and holding other public functions; and also, by a vote of 260 to 246, adopted an amendment providing for the election of Senators by universal suffrage and *scrutin de liste*. The Ministers opposed both amendments. A special Cabinet Council will be held to-morrow to take into consideration the defeat of the Government. A Paris despatch says:—"The election of Garneri (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. Rousseau, Minister of the Interior, has already signified his intention of resigning. The announcement of the resignation of the Minister was prematurely cried upon the boulevards this evening. M. Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, is freely mentioned as probable successor of Ferry.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

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

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

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

EGYPT.

Lord Wolsley 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. Wolsley, meeting him, if possible, near Khartoum.

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

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

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

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

NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

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

UNITED STATES.

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

CANADIAN.

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

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

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

FROM PRESCOTT.

PRESENTATION TO REV. FATHER TWOMEY.

On last Monday evening, a deputation consisting of Messrs. M. E. O'Brien, P. Moran, John Moran, P. Ryan, T. Kelly, Sr., W. Buckley and John P. Hyden, waited on Rev. Father Twomey at Rev. Father Masterson's residence, for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial on behalf of St. Mark's congregation. Before the presentation Mr. O'Brien addressed Father Twomey in a very warm and complimentary manner. He assured him that the respect and esteem of the congregation at large, that they were anxious to express their gratitude to him for his services and that he, Mr. O'Brien, was performing the pleasant duty of his life in making the presentation. Father Twomey replied in a feeling and impressive manner. He accepted the testimonial with feelings of pleasurable wonder. He was afraid he had done nothing to merit the praise which Mr. O'Brien so shyly and graciously bestowed upon him; but one thing he would say, that if an ardent desire for the welfare of the congregation be any claim to 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 acknowledgment of the services which Father Twomey so well rendered them, and he trusted that the kindly feeling which was shown to-night would ever exist between priest and people. We understand that the village of Cardinal has also expressed its goodwill to Father Twomey in a very substantial manner. The testimonial consisted of a purse of \$150.—Prescott Messenger, Dec. 3.

T PUBLICATIONS.

FARM AND LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Bed the animals liberally. Study economy in feeding. Very fat cows give poor milk. In breeding, avoid close relationships. Don't fret the animals by irregular feeding.

For making good butter cleanliness must be. Clean up and store away empty hives. 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 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.

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 the ends that project beyond.

Apple Pomace as Manure—While pomace possesses 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.

It may be used in this way if allowed to lay a year, working the heap over a few times, it will produce good effects on any kind of farm crops.

Roadside Fences.—As now too generally built, the north and south roadside fences, by causing blockades of snow-drifts in the highway often effect considerable damage to a community.

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 with. Those at any rate on the west side of such roads, should be built of wire, or in a way that will admit of their being easily laid down, or moved back at the approach of winter.

Winter Food for Poultry.—The manager of a successful English egg farm places good sound wheat at the head of the list of egg-producing foods in winter. The fact 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 the small and buckwheat for the large 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, cheaply obtained from the butcher, bullock's tripe, liver or anything in that way, cut up fine, about two or three times a week.

From all an ounce to an ounce each time for each bird is enough and better than more could be. Along with meal, grain and a little animal food, this authority also looks upon some kind of green food as being important.

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.

The Night Care of Plants.—Spells of severe weather are now in order, and extra care is needed to keep the house plants safe from cold, especially in the night time. In moving the plants in from the window on threatening nights, avoid setting them too close to the source of heat, as the register or coal stove. A higher heat, in the night time for plants than they receive in the day is not in accordance with nature's laws, and is injurious and at all times to be avoided. A light frame work 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 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 revival meeting was in progress. Mike had a supply of fluid raters in his satchel, and 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 invited to find a seat near the front row of benches usually reserved for "the mourners."

The meeting was growing interesting, and the preacher grew fervent. Soon he called out: "All of you who want to go to heaven, please stand up!" Every one in the church stood up except Mike, who didn't comprehend that he was a part of the "everybody" addressed. The preacher and the congregation stared at Mike very hard, and the former saw a chance to administer a rebuke, and when the people were again seated, he called:

"Now, all of you who want to go to hell, stand up!" He started hard at Mike, and Mike dimly catching on to the formalities of the affair 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'm me iz (hic) in er hopeless minority, don't it?" The meeting was adjourned by the horrified preacher, and the suppressed laughter of the crowd, and Mike was helped to lodgings by the town marshal.

Regulars. 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. Ballou, M. D., of Monksville, Va., says: "Take it all in all, it is the most successful remedy 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 United Presbyterian Church, and all the other churches—Thou knowest the various nicknames, Lord, by which they are called—bless them all."

"Do it yourself. With Diamond Dyes any lady can get as good results as the best practical dyer. Every dye warranted true to name and sample. 10c. at druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

"I want to see the Governor," he said to the darkey attendant. "De gubener an berry busy, sah. Cadd'n' yo' cum 'roun' 'bout de middle ob nex' week?" "No, I want to see him now." "Ya can't change a fash dollah bill for 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 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 & Hamlin Organ and Piano Company claim for their new uprights is that they are characterized by peculiarly pure, refined musical tones. Their new method of construction gets rid almost entirely of that more noise (sound without musical piten), which has heretofore been inseparable from the tones of this instrument. To the musically cultivated ear the Mason & Hamlin pianos 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 metal fastenings for their strings instead of merely winding them around pins set in wood.—Boston Journal.

C. A. Livingston, Plattsville, says: "I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Electric 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 tried for rheumatism."

Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup.—An agreeable, safe and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms. Forty years' experience, in every climate on earth, has proved Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to be the most reliable remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung diseases. Neglected colds often become incurable ailments. Deal with them in time, and prevent their becoming deep-seated in the system.

Obstructions of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, are promptly removed by National Pills. Tone up the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel like

a new person. Thousands have found health and relief from suffering by the use of this great blood purifier when all other means failed. For Rough conditions of the Skin, Shampooing the head, Pimples, Eruption and skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we want. Never go in search of your wants; if they are real wants they will come home in search of you.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Extirminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction. The only way to shine, even in this false world, is to be modest and unassuming. Falshood may be a thick crust, but in the course of time, truth will find a place to break through.

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents.

The Power of Catholic Faith. A correspondent of the St. Louis Western 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, advanced by 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 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 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 contrast 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 objection."

"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 evening?" "Ah, good—sir," quoth the lady, "I have no husband."

"But these children, Madam, are surely not a widow!" "I feared you were mistaken, sir, when you first came up. These are not my children. This is an orphan asylum!"

KIDNEY-WORT THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES. PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

KIDNEY-WORT Dr. J. C. Ballou, Monksville, Va. Dr. J. C. Ballou, Monksville, Va. Dr. J. C. Ballou, Monksville, Va.

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GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL PLATING A USEFUL TRADE, EASILY LEARNED. PRICE \$3.50 In order to meet a long felt want for a convenient and portable PLATING APPARATUS...

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Addition to Custom House and Jail," will be received until Monday, 15th ultimo, inclusive, for the erection of an addition to the Custom House...

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R. ECKERMANN & WILL, WAX BLEACHERS & REFINERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH CANDLES.

CATARRH (Send 50 cts. and symptoms for Trial Treatise.) To last 20 days, by mail post-paid. 1 which will cure you, and is guaranteed to do so.

HAGAR'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM. Ask your dealer for R. Eckermann & Will's WAX CANDLES, and take no other. If he does not keep them, send us your order, and we will promise same our best attention.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual Destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week. Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase any where else.

W. J. THOMPSON. King Street, Opposite Ryere House, Has now on sale one of the most magnificent stocks of CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION.

RAYMOND & THORN'S. New English and American HATS JUST ARRIVED SELLING CHEAP AT—

RAYMOND & THORN'S. Money to Loan at 6 PER CENT. J. BURNETT & CO. Taylor's Bank, London.

Only 15 Cts for 3 French Dolls WITH AN ELEGANT WARDROBE OF 32 PIECES. Consisting of Perfection Evening and Morning Dresses, Bonnets, Street Costumes, Gowns, Hats, Hooded Satchels, and Umbrellas, Man's Jackets, Overcoats, Sailor Suits, Military Suits, Fur-trimmed Jackets, Waterproof Rain Suits, Travelling Coats, Dress Suits, etc.

CHILD'S CATARRH Treatment For Many Agents are Making \$5 to \$10 per Day "HOW THE FARM PAYS." SELLING OUR NEW WORK ON FARMING. Table of Contents mailed for \$2.50. Send for Table of Contents and Sample of THE FARMER'S FRIENDS' PAMPHLET, HENDERSON & CO. 25 & 27 Courtland Street, New York.

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE. MAILS AS UNDER. CLASS. A.M. P.M. DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M. P.M.

For Great Britain.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for Great Britain, Monday, at 5:20 p.m., per Canada packet, etc. For the United States, at 3:20 p.m., per White Star Line, etc.

For the Continent.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for the Continent, Monday, at 5:20 p.m., per Canada packet, etc. For the United States, at 3:20 p.m., per White Star Line, etc.

For the Colonies.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for the Colonies, Monday, at 5:20 p.m., per Canada packet, etc. For the United States, at 3:20 p.m., per White Star Line, etc.

For the West Indies.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for the West Indies, Monday, at 5:20 p.m., per Canada packet, etc. For the United States, at 3:20 p.m., per White Star Line, etc.

For the Pacific.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for the Pacific, Monday, at 5:20 p.m., per Canada packet, etc. For the United States, at 3:20 p.m., per White Star Line, etc.

For the Indian Ocean.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for the Indian Ocean, Monday, at 5:20 p.m., per Canada packet, etc. For the United States, at 3:20 p.m., per White Star Line, etc.

For the South Sea Islands.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for the South Sea Islands, Monday, at 5:20 p.m., per Canada packet, etc. For the United States, at 3:20 p.m., per White Star Line, etc.

For the Antarctic.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for the Antarctic, Monday, at 5:20 p.m., per Canada packet, etc. For the United States, at 3:20 p.m., per White Star Line, etc.

For the Arctic.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for the Arctic, Monday, at 5:20 p.m., per Canada packet, etc. For the United States, at 3:20 p.m., per White Star Line, etc.

For the North Pole.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for the North Pole, Monday, at 5:20 p.m., per Canada packet, etc. For the United States, at 3:20 p.m., per White Star Line, etc.

For the South Pole.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for the South Pole, Monday, at 5:20 p.m., per Canada packet, etc. For the United States, at 3:20 p.m., per White Star Line, etc.

For the Equator.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for the Equator, Monday, at 5:20 p.m., per Canada packet, etc. For the United States, at 3:20 p.m., per White Star Line, etc.

For the Tropics.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for the Tropics, Monday, at 5:20 p.m., per Canada packet, etc. For the United States, at 3:20 p.m., per White Star Line, etc.

OFFICIAL ORGAN.

C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A. Pins will be sent on receipt of price, \$1.25, by addressing T. P. TANSEY, 25 St. Martin Street, Montreal, or THOMAS COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE. The following resolutions were passed by Branch 22, Wallaceburg, at their last meeting:

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 Brother W. D. McElae, 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 crown 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 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. McElae, also to the local press and CATHOLIC RECORD, our official organ, for insertion therein.

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

Officers of Branch No. 1, C. M. B. A., London, Ont., for 1885—Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. J. Parnell; Chancellor, Alex. Wilson; President, M. Hartman; Vice-pres., B. C. McCann; 2nd Vice-pres., J. B. Vinling; Treasurer, John Denahy; Recording Secretary, Wm. Corvran; Assistant Secretary, Fitzmaurice; Financial Secretary, C. J. Hovey; Marshal, J. McElae; Secretary, E. Martin; Trustees, M. O'Meara, P. Cook and J. Wilson.

Officers of Branch No. 9, Kingston, Ont., for 1885—President, Jno. J. Duggee; 1st Vice-President, Francis McDonald; 2nd Vice-President, Jas. B. P. Malheuron; Recording Secretary, M. J. Maloney; Ass't. Secretary, Henry Moyer; Treasurer, William Purcell; Treasurer, William Shanahan; Secretary, Marshal, Zephirio Roy; Guard, Jas. Nolan; Chancellor, Brian; Trustees, Wm. Leary and Henry Moyer.

Officers of Branch No. 23, Seaforth, for 1885—Spiritual Adviser, Rev. P. J. Sheehy; Chancellor, Peter Klunkhammer; President, John McQuade; 1st Vice-President, William Hanover; M. B. 2nd Vice-President, John Kennedy; Treasurer, John Kate; Recording Secretary, Wm. Weber; Financial Secretary, J. B. Weber; Marshal, Joseph Klunkhammer; Guard, Frederick; Trustees for one year, W. W. Andrews, Jno. McQuade and Thos. Purcell; for two years, Wm. Hanover, M. D., and John Kate.

List of Officers of St. Patrick's Branch No. 28, Ottawa, for 1885—President, J. A. MacCabe; M. A.; 1st Vice-President, P. E. Ryan; 2nd Vice-President, F. Proderick; Treasurer, Rev. M. J. Whelan; Recording Secretary, T. Smith; Ass't. Sec. Secretary, Jas. Slater; Financial Secretary, J. C. O'Leary; Marshal, H. Higerty; Guard, T. Tobin; Trustees for one year, Rev. M. J. Whelan, J. A. MacCabe and Alexander Grant.

The Officers and Members of the C. M. B. A. GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS.—In compliance 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 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 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.

W. C. SHIELDS, Sup.-President. C. J. HICKEY, Recorder. 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 K. C. Separate School, Raleigh:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the regulations of the Education Department, I have the honor to report upon your school in the following particulars: I. As to school house, etc. All 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 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 Holkinshead, of Raleigh, accompanied Mr. Donovan on his visit to the schools, and they were both highly pleased with the result of the examination.

FROM OTTAWA. 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 persecutions which the Church has undergone in 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 parable of the mustard seed. The parable was likened to the growth in its growth and development. Never before has this parable been more truly depicted. The

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

FROM GALT.

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

DEAR FRIEND:—Your many friends in 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 experienced, Sunday after Sunday, by having our minds wafted above by the devotional strains which have filled the church under your skillful direction, and from your own rich voice, so admirably adapted to the music of the church.

We feel 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.

Having 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 present on behalf of your Galt friends, trusting that it will be the best 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. Mcweeney, M. Feeny, H. Egan.

Miss McKenna returned thanks in a suitable reply, and a very pleasant evening 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 privilege to be without it here. I envy the sun 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, CHAS. CABELL, 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 follows:— St. Patrick's table—Mrs. J. A. MacCabe \$236, Mrs. Batterson \$176.35, Mrs. St. Amant \$175, Mrs. J. Kenley \$47, Mrs. C. King \$46.20, Mrs. P. Dunne \$45.—Total, \$725.55.

Ribbles table—Mrs. L. Whelan \$97.2, Mrs. H. Duggan \$75, Mrs. F. McDougall \$66.75, Mrs. M. Starrs \$60, Miss L. Wade \$55.—Total, \$529.75.

St. Joseph's table—Mrs. W. H. Waller \$144, Mrs. Wm. Kehoe \$124, Miss M. Baskerville \$105, Miss Battle \$86.—Total, \$459.

Refreshment Table—Mrs F. Martin \$559.30. Lottery Table—Miss M. Ryan \$204.80.—Grand Total \$2,518.40.

Some of the principal ladies had assistants, as follows: Mrs. T. Martin, assisted by Mrs. F. Proderick; Misses Waterson, Cullen and Curran; Mrs. Batterson, assisted by Mrs. Edwards, Misses Doucas, McEvoy and Gillie; Mrs. L. Whelan, assisted by Misses O'Mahoney, O'Keefe, M. Whelan and Munday. The following ladies were rallied 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, Mrs. Wm. Waterson, won by J. Esmondie.—Free Press.

New School House.

The Rev. Father Lemoine, parish priest of Coulonge, has made many improvements in the right direction since his arrival in Pontiac. In addition to having the church at Fort Coulonge renovated 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 of his own pocket. This he plainly saw 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 people began to clamor for the teacher's return, as their children have never read a little and they became interested. Then, with priest 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 this was the only course to pursue in order to have their children educated. A nice schoolroom is now erected, with Miss Morrisette as teacher, and every

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 Equify.

FROM HAMILTON.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Eric, relict of the late John Eric. 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. During her residence of fifty years here, she resided on Jackson st. Mrs. Eric survived her husband about fourteen years, she leaves two sons, John and Robert, and one daughter, Mrs. Chas. J. Bird, who have 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, 21 East Jackson st., to the cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre, and was one of the largest ever seen in Hamilton. Requiescat in pace.

A rare treat is in store for our citizens. On the 5th of January 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 of the grandest affairs in the musical way 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 city was held on Thursday, Dec. 6th, in their Hall, 168 St. James street. There was a large attendance of members. After a reading by Mr. McNally and a declaration by Mr. Coffey, both of which were given in an excellent manner, the President, Mr. Joseph McCann, read his annual report, which showed the progress of the academy during the past year, also the different subjects, &c., treated by those 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 success attained was due to his energetic efforts. Mr. J. C. McEneaney, 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 short address to the members, in which he reviewed the work done in the Academy, and the services rendered by the officers. He said that to Messrs McCann and McEneaney, the thanks of the members was due, as they had made many sacrifices in the interests of the academy.

The election then took place with the following result:— President, Mr. J. J. Coffey. Vice-President, Mr. M. F. Murphy. Secretary, Mr. John Roach. The officers-elect, on being installed by the rev'd. director, thanked the members for the honor done them and promised to do all in their power to forward 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 youth will join their ranks during the coming year.

A hearty vote of thanks was also tendered to the musical director, Mr. A. E. McQuirk, also to Messrs. Bouchamp, Hammill, Rowan and Signor Emberti, 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 seem 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 manufacturing establishments, 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 for a good part of the season there were a number of unemployed men about.

The season's keeping open so late has had a good effect, for a large number of buildings are still unfinished and it is possible to continue work on them.

Our city, in common with many others, has been speculating on the probability of the Grand Trunk shops coming here, but there is a pretty general feeling that nothing we can do will have much influence unless our location should be such as to bring them here in any case.

The Scott Act has been talked up considerably within a few weeks, and the votes will be polled on the 11th, in the city and the county. That it will

MARKET REPORT.

Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

GRAIN—Oats, 31c to 32c. Flour, 50c to 60c. Spring wheat, 70c to 85c. Fall wheat, 80c to 85c. Scotch, 95c. Rye, 85c to 90c; Beans, 1 25 to 1 50.

DIARY PRODUCE—Butter in pails, 19c to 20c; tubs, 16c to 18c; prints, 20c to 25c. Cheese, 12c to 15c. Eggs, 22c to 25c per doz. POULTRY—Chickens per pair, 50c to 60c. Geese, 50c to 75c each. Turkeys, 75c to \$1.05 per pair, 60c.

MEATS—Pork—Mess, per barrel, 17 00 to 17 50; ham, 16c to 17c; bacon, green, 8c to 10c; young pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each. Beef, in qrs, 4 00 to 5 00; Mutton and Lamb, 6c to 7c. MISCELLANEOUS—Potatoes, new, 6c to 7c; 35c to 40c a bag. Hay, 10 00 to 12 00; straw, 4 00 to 5 00. Flour, 4 25 to 5 00. Oatmeal, 4 75 per barrel. Bran, 90c per cwt. Hides, rough, 3c to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 00 per cwt.

Wheat—Spring, 1 20 to 1 22; Delhi, \$ 100 lbs, 1 20 to 1 25; Democrat, 1 15 to 1 20; Clawson, 1 15 to 1 17; Best, 1 10 to 1 20. Oats, 30c to 32c. Corn, 90c to 1 00. Barley, 90c to 1 25. Peas, 90c to 95c. Rye, 85c to 1 00. Clover seed, 4 00 to 7 00. Timothy Seed, 1 75 to 2 25. Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 2 25 to 2 35; Family, 4 00 to 4 25. Oatmeal, Fine, 2 00 to 2 25; Granulated, 2 25 to 2 40. Cornmeal, 2 00 to 2 50. Shorts, 1 00 to 1 50. Bran, 12 00 to 14 00. Hay, 8 00 to 10 00. Straw, per load, 2 00 to 3 00. Butter—pound rolls, 20c to 22c; crock, 18c to 20c; tubs, 16c to 18c. Eggs, 7c to 10c; basket, 20c to 25c. Chickens, 1 10 to 1 20; Lard, 11 to 12c. Turkeys, 20c to 25c. Turkeys, 75 to 1 00. Ducks, per pair, 60 to 75c. Potatoes, per bag, 3c to 4c; Apples, per bag, 30 to 60c. Onions, 15c to 20c. Raisins, 10c to 15c. Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 5 25 to 6 00. Beef, per cwt, 14 00 to 16 00. Mutton, per lb, 6c to 7c. Lamb, per lb, 8c to 9c. Hops, per lb, 30c to 35c. Wood, per cord, 4 75 to 5 00.

WEDDING. Marshall (Mich.) Chronicle, Nov. 29th. The wedding yesterday of Mr. James Hogan and Miss Julia 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. Bart officiating in the presence of a large number of people. The bride was attended in a robe of plain colored silk, with orange blossoms; the groom in black. J. Donovan, of Chicago, officiated as best man, and Miss Julia Hogan, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. The latter also wore a plum colored silk. From 11 to 2 o'clock a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents on Eagle street. A large number of invitations were issued, and about 150 guests attended. Refreshments, which for abundance and delicacy could not be excelled, were served, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. The bride and groom left on the afternoon train for Montreal on the 30th visit. On their return they will take up their residence in the house on Madison street recently purchased by the groom from Herbert Thompson. The good wishes of an extensive circle of friends accompany them. Both have resided in our city from childhood, and will no doubt enjoy to a greater extent the good will of all with whom they come in contact. They were the recipients of a large number of elegant presents, of which the following is a list:— Sent in a cloak and pair of bracelets, by the groom; sent in a table, Miss Bessie Hogan; cabinet album and silk crazy quilt, Miss Julia Hogan; hanging lamp, Mat Grace; silver water set, Mr. Gary and wife; Chicago; silver lamp, Mrs. Dary; vase, Chicago; set silver tea spoon and can; Mrs. Jas. Donovan, Chicago; picture and frame, Master Willie Donovan; set blankets, Mrs. Wm. Martin; agate and silver tea pot, Mary Martin; milk can, Mrs. P. Benge; Martin, Jr.; chamber set, R. Butler and wife; silver and glass perfume toilet set, Ed. Butler; cook stove and furniture, John Wilkin; mirror, plush frame, Misses Houley; pair of silver spoons, Mrs. J. J. Mullen and wife; lamp, Mrs. Mannigan; hand painted plaque, Mary Harrigan; set china, fruit cake, Mrs. J. 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 Wilkin; cabinet clock, Mrs. J. O'Leary; piec; Mrs. J. J. Fahy; set vases, Mr. Commisky and wife; china spittoon, Minnie Bender; majolica teapot, Mrs. Benn; fruit cake, Mrs. Conklin; Kalamazoo; linen table cover, Annie Wynne; fruit napkins, Lizzie O'Leary; pair vases, Salina McCarty; wine set, Wm. Conway and wife; toilet set, Anna Donovan; cut glass berry dish, Michael Donovan; wine set, Mrs. Shien, Canada; pair vases, Anna McLaughlin; silver teapot, Mrs. M. Beckman; water set, Willett Ward and wife; set fruit knives, Theresa and Mary Jones; set silver nut picks, Mary Jones; set silver nut picks, Mrs. J. Hutchings; water pitcher, Maggie Shea; perfume case, Flora Burke; water set, Kate Ryan; bird and cage, Mr. Vogt and wife; pair towels, Sarah Murray; cut glass bread plate, Mrs. J. O'Leary.

TOLENTO. Toronto, Nov. 22.—Wheat—Fall, No. 1, 75c to 80c; No. 2, 70c to 75c; No. 3, 65c to 70c; No. 4, 60c to 65c; No. 5, 55c to 60c; No. 6, 50c to 55c; No. 7, 45c to 50c; No. 8, 40c to 45c; No. 9, 35c to 40c; No. 10, 30c to 35c; No. 11, 25c to 30c; No. 12, 20c to 25c; No. 13, 15c to 20c; No. 14, 10c to 15c; No. 15, 5c to 10c; No. 16, 0c to 5c; No. 17, 0c to 5c; No. 18, 0c to 5c; No. 19, 0c to 5c; No. 20, 0c to 5c; No. 21, 0c to 5c; No. 22, 0c to 5c; No. 23, 0c to 5c; No. 24, 0c to 5c; No. 25, 0c to 5c; No. 26, 0c to 5c; No. 27, 0c to 5c; No. 28, 0c to 5c; No. 29, 0c to 5c; No. 30, 0c to 5c; No. 31, 0c to 5c; No. 32, 0c to 5c; No. 33, 0c to 5c; No. 34, 0c to 5c; No. 35, 0c to 5c; No. 36, 0c to 5c; No. 37, 0c to 5c; No. 38, 0c to 5c; No. 39, 0c to 5c; No. 40, 0c to 5c; No. 41, 0c to 5c; No. 42, 0c to 5c; No. 43, 0c to 5c; No. 44, 0c to 5c; No. 45, 0c to 5c; No. 46, 0c to 5c; No. 47, 0c to 5c; No. 48, 0c to 5c; No. 49, 0c to 5c; No. 50, 0c to 5c; No. 51, 0c to 5c; No. 52, 0c to 5c; No. 53, 0c to 5c; 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