"OLD GLORY!"

(Boston Pilot Prize Poem.) (CHANT ROYAL.)

"I have seen the glories of art and architecture and mountain and river; I have seen the sunset on Jungfran and the full moon rise over Mount Blanc; but the fairest vision on which these eyes ever looked was the flag of my country in a foreign land. Beautiful as a flower to those who love it, terrible as a meteor to those who hate, it is the symbol of the power and glory and the honor of fifty millions of Americans,"—Geo. F. Hoar.

Enchanted web! A picture in the air,
Drifted to us from out the distance blue,
From shadowy ancestors through whose brave care
We live in magic of a dream come true—
With Covenanters' blue, as if were glassed In dewy flower heart the stars that passed.
O blood-veined blossom that can never blight!
The Declaration, like a sacred rate,

Is in each star and stripe declamatory,

The Constitution thou shalt long recite,
Our hallowed, elequent, beloved "Old Glory!"

O symphony in red, white, blue! fanfare Of trumpet, roll of drum, forever new Reverberations of the Bell, that bear

Reverberations of the Bell, that bear
Its tones of Liberty the wide world through!
In battle dreaded like a cyclone blast!
Symbol of land and people unsurpassed,
Thy brilliant day shall never have a night.
On foreign shore no pomp so grand a sight,
No face so friendly, naught consolatory
Like glimpse of lofty spar with thee bedight,
Our hallowed, eloquent, beloved "Old Glory!"

Thou art the one Flag; an embodied prayer,

One, highest and most perfect to review; Without one, nothing; it is lineal, square, Has properties of all the numbers too, e, solid, square root, root of root; best classed As when o'er old centurion it blew— (Red is the trumpet's tone), it means to dare! God favored seven when creation grew; The seven planets; seven hues contrast; The seven planets; seven hues contrast;
The seven metals; seven days; not last
The seven tones of marvelous delight
That lend the listening soul their wings for flight;
But why complete the happy category
That gives thy thirteen stripes their charm and might,
Our hallowed, cloquent, beloved "Old Glory!"

In thy dear colors, honored everywhere,
The great and mystic ternion we view:
Faith, Hope, and Charity are numbered there,
And the three nails the Crucifixion knew.
Three are offended when one has trespassed,
God and one's neighbor and one's self aghast;
Christ's deity, and soul, and manhood's height;
The Father, Son and Ghost may here unite.
With texts like these, divinely monitory,
What wonder that thou conquerest in fight,
Our hallowed, eloquent, beloved "Old Glory!"

ENVOY. O blessed Flag! sign of our precious Past,
Triumphant Present, and our Future vast,
Beyond starred blue and bars of sunset bright
Lead us to higher realm of Equal Right!

Lead us to higher reach of the float on, in ever lovely allegory,
Kin to the eagle, and the wind, and light,
Our hallowed, eloquent, beloved "Old Glory!"

EMMA FRANCES DAWSON.

"Old Glory, as our fl g was baptized by our soldiers during the Rebellion."-Preble.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS ARE BLESSED ; SCHOOLS WITHOUT RELIGION ARE CONDEMNED. New York Freeman's Journal.

Through the kindness of a Most Rev.

England.

POPE LEO XIII. VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND APOS

TOLIC BENEDICTION : Your proved fidelity and singular de votion to this Apostolic See are admirably shown in the Letter which We have lately received from you. Our pleasure in re-ceiving it is indeed increased by the further knowledge which it gives Us of yourgreat vigilance and anxiety, in a matter where no care can be too great: We mean the Christian education of your children, upon which you have lately taken counsel to gether, and have reported to Us the deci-

sions to which you came.

In this work of so great moment, Venerable Brethren, We rejoice much to see that you do not work alone; for We know how much is due to the whole body of your Clergy. With the greatest charity, and with unconquered efforts, they have provided schools for their children; and, with wonderful diligence and assiduity, they endeavor by their teaching to form them to a Christian life and to instruct them in the elements of knowledge. Wherefore, with all the encouragement and praise that Our voice can give, We bid your Clergy to go on in their meritorious work, and to be assured of Our special commendation and good will, looking for-ward to a far greater reward from Our Lord God, for Whose sake they are

laboring.
Not less worthy of commendation is the merosity of Catholics in this matter know how readily they supply what is needed for the maintenance of schools; not only those who are wealthy, but those who are of slender means and poor; and it is beautiful to see how often, from the earnings of their poverty, they willingly contribute to the education of children.

In these days, and in the present condi-tion of the world, when the tender age of childhood is threatened on every side by so many and such various dangers, hardly so many and such various dangers, hardly anything can be imagined more fitting than the union with literary instruction of sound teaching in faith and morals. For this reason, We have more than once said that We strongly approve of the Voluntary Schools, which, by the work and liberality of private individuals, have been established in France, in Belgium, in America, and in the Colonies of the British Empire. We desire their increase, as much as possible, and that they may as much as possible, and that they may flourish in the number of their scholars

THE HOLY FATHER ON CATHOLIC vide an abundance of such schools for the vide an abundance of such schools for the children of Rome. For it is in, and by, these schools that the Catholic Faith, our greatest and best inheritance, is preserved whole and entire. In these schools the liberty of parents is respected; and, what is most needed, especially in the prevailing license of opinion and of action, it is by these schools that good citizens are brought up for the State; for there is no better citizen than the man who has believed and practised the Christian Faith from his childhood. The beginning and, as it were, the seed of that tian education of the young; for the future condition of the State depends upon the early training of its children. The wisdom of our forefathers, and the very foundations of the State, are ruined by the destructive error of those who would have children brought up without religious education. You see, therefore, Venerable Brethren, with what earnest forethought parents must beware of in-trusting their children to schools in which

they cannot receive religious teaching.

In your country of Great Britian, We know that, besides yourselves, very many of your nation are not a little anxion religious education. They do not in all things agree with us; nevertheless they see how important, for the sake both of society and of men individually, is the preservation of that Christian which your forefathers received, through St. Augustine, from Our Predecessor, Gregory the Great : which wisdom the vio lent tempests that came afterwards have not entirely scattered. There are, as We know, at this day, many of an excel-lent disposition of mind, who are dili-gently striving to retain what they can of the ancient Faith, and who bring forth many and great fruits of charity. As often as We think of this so often are w nal charity that Island which was not un nal charity that Island which was not undeservedly called the Mother of Saints;
and We see, in the disposition of mind of
which we have spoken, the greatest hope,
and, as it were, a pledge of the welfare
and prosperity of the British people.
Go on, therefore, Venerable Brethren,
in making the young your chief care;

press onward in every way your episcopa work; and cultivate with alacrity and hopefulness whatever good seeds you find; for God, Who is rich in Mercy, will give

As a pledge of gifts from above, and in witness of Our good will, We lovingly grant in the Lord to you, and to the Clergy and people committed to each one of you, the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the

27th day of November, in the year 1885, the eighth year of Our Pontificate. POPE LEO XIII.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Joseph Kelly, son of ourrespected fellow citizen, Mr. P. Kelly, jailor, has been in London for a few days past. We were pleased to see him look-ing well, and also gratified to know that We Ourselves also, seeing the condition of things in this City, continue, with the greatest effort and at great cost, to pro-

EVILS OF THE DAY.

A PASTOR'S WARNINGS ON SOME VERY PRACTICAL POINTS.

The rector of the Transfiguration Church, New York, Rev. J. M. Kiely, at the principal Mass on a recent Sunday, took up a number of very practical questions, and indicated briefly but forcibly what Catholics ought to think on them.

"Although I have read the Gospel for you this morning, it is not my intention to select any text from it or to make it the basis of any remarks I may offer. No; I would rather invite your attention to some practical matters, which a pastor of souls should, I think, from time to time lay plainly and dispassionately before of sours should, I think, from time to time lay plainly and dispassionately before his people. Want of time demands that we be brief, though each point might well deserve a special treatment and a destinct course.

MISSING MASS.

1. The holy Sacrifice of the Mass first engages our attention. How many there are who miss Mass; how many hear Mass in an improvement of the same o in an improper manner! Why is it that not one-half of those who are nominally Catholics hear Mass? A thoughtful bishop Catholics hear Mass? A thoughtful bishop has answered that drunkenness—drunkenness on Saturday nights—is the main and primary cause; drunken parents and drunken sons demoralizing homes on Sunday mornings. Crimes and vice and waning faith are the results, and Mass is finally forgotten. How many are habitually late for Mass!—while a little economy of time or Sunday inspired habitually late for Mass!—while a little economy of time on Sunday morning, or better, on Saturday night, would obviate the difficulty. We have already spoken to you on the manner of hearing Mass. The golden rule is, briefly: If you are tempted to look around, keep your eyes closed, or open them only for your prayerbook and the altar. What numbers fail to hear Mass on holydays! Persons will be careful to observe national festivals, and will utterly neglect even to hear Mass and will utterly neglect even to hear Mass on the seven or eight holydays of the Church's year. So, too, of Vespers, the evening prayers of the parish church.

GOOD READING IN THE HOME.

2. At least as essential as the prayerbook in church is good reading in the home. At mission after, mission here the

home. At miss on after, mission here the good people have been asked to procure good books, more literature, good food for the soul, to counteract the corrupt food taken into the heart almost with the air we breathe in this irreligious age. What is the result? The priest of God in his visits to the sick-room rarely sees on the table the "Following of Christ," the "Spiritual Combat," "The faith of our Fathers," St. Ligouri on Death or on the Commandments. He fails, too, to see any of our Catholic periodicals. But not unfrequently his eye is caught by the glare of quently his eye is caught by the glare of the vile novel or the eried print of the Weekly or the Ledger, lying there like serpents ready to sting and poison all who touch them. Oh, how we fear for our children when we see those worthless, irreligious, immoral, obscenely-illustrated publications! Who will snatch them from the shop windows to save the eyes and souls of our little ones? And yet we have a grand Catholic literature to give them instead. It is not now as it was years ago. [Through the kindness of a Most Rev. friend, we have the text, and the translation, of the following letter of the Vicar of Christ to the Hierarchy of England. The following is the translation: The following letter of the Vicar of Christ to the Hierarchy of England. The following letter of the Vicar of Christ to the Hierarchy of England. The following letter of the Vicar of Christ to the Hierarchy of England. The following letter of the Vicar of Christ is by these schools that good citizens are brought up for the State; for there is no better citizens are brought up for the State; for there is no better citizens than the olic literature to give them initead. It is not now as it was years ago. The great question has been answered, the great want has been followed. We have a Catholic literature. Myriads of noble works, man who has believed and practised the Christian Faith from his childhood. The beginning and, as it were, the seed of that human perfection which Jesus Christ gave well-printed, are every week brought into one has been answered, the great want has been filled, the great want has been following it is not now as it was years ago. The great question has been answered, the great question has been answered, the great want has been following it is not now as it was years ago. The great question has been answered, the plain and say there is no Catholic litera-ture. It is false. And if there is a fea-ture of truth in the assertion who is to blame? The Catholic people; not the publishers, who will do their work gladly, if patronized. Why—to instance—in the latest number of the Catholic World, the reviewer of O'Hanlon's "Lives of the Irish Saints" has the astounding sentence: "What we learn from the agents of this work in this country is most astounding and regretable—namely, that there are not five copies sold by them in the United States." Only five copies sold of a work depicting the trials, the glories and the martyrdom of the saintly ancestors of the

majority of American Catholics! Are the publishers to blame? No; let the Catholic people cease to pat-ronize the literature of the enemy—the the enemy-the novel which wounds our Catholic feelings, the history which tell lies to us, the cla book which make the children fear and hate us, and they shall begin to do their duty. Then let them turn to a Catholic book store and a Catholic newspaper, and feed their own souls and the souls of their children with that food which we ask for, when we say: "Give us this day our daily bread."

NO CATHOLIC "SOCIETY !

3. Some of our people, especially among those who are rich in worldly goods and deal in worldly literature, are heard to complain that there is no "society" among Catholics. Well, every one knows that most of our people are poor and have not time or occasion to study the laws of etiquette or the language of diplomacy. Those good people who seek society elsewhere, however, would do well to lend their fellow-Catholics the light of their extheir fellow-catholics the light of their ex-ample and shine by the contrast they create. Better far than cutting a very poor figure in Protestant society will they find it to teach their own co-religionists the amenities of social life. They had better be first with their own than a poor second with strangers; honored among the faithful than despised by the dissenter. Ah! this aping after society, besides being pitful and ridiculous, soon takes the faith out of our people. Their children marry outside the household of faith, and, with their children's children are lest to the Church. are lost to the Church.

MIXED MARRIAGES. 4. This naturally opens to us the great question of mixed marriages, of which we shall say little, simply because so much ought to be said. Oh! my brethren, marriage is so intimate a union between man and wife that the hearts of both should ever beat in full and unalloyed sympathy

and accord. Above all, the religious convictions of both ought to be in perfect harmony. If there is not in the family a common faith and a common form of divine worship, the consequences are dis-astrous to home comfort, to religious training and to faith itself. Show me a family that forms an exception, and you either show a strengthening of the rule, or you show a family that is happy only appearance. For, even then you will and that the Catholic party has to do a thousand things unknown to the other, and to beg of the children to keep matters secret. There is woo following the telling of the secret. Suffice it to know that the wisdom of the Catholic Church is opposed to these unions; that if the Catholic party die the children, as a rule, are lost; and that even in the best cases reus indifference is the ordinary conse

How often do we meet such an instance this, nor shall I overdraw it? A young atholic lady tells her confessor that she intends to marry a Protestant young man. The confessor remonstrates. It is useless. Her mind is made up on the matter. He her mind is made up on the matter. He is a good young man, with no prejudice against her faith, and is satisfied to be married by the puiest. Very well; they get married; six months afterward the bell is rung at the priest's door. A thickly veiled female comes in, and she had a sad story to tell. She has been abused, called agmest in which her religion was not comnames in which her religion was not com-plimented; and oh, worst of all, this very day he has thrust her out of doors. Yes;

day he has thrust her out of doors. Yes; called Papist and thrown down the stoop by the "splendid young man" on whose arm she hung so proudly in the heyday of her foolish facchation!

Some of our young ladies may be educated a little too high for our average young man. And too many of them look down on honest labor—on the young me-chanic or tradesman—and cast their eyes on some banker's clerk or broker's accountaut, who, with ten or twelve dollars a week, studies the manners of the millionaire, frequents the opera, and may not be above forging his employer's name. Bet ter to cast her lot with the honest young Catholic tradesman who attends to his religious duties, is temperate and steady, forgetting altogether that he neither dresses

ike a fop nor poses like a Chesterfield.

If the man be the Catholic the case is worse. The mother has most influence with the children. The father worries, drinks, loses his position and perhaps dies a victim of intemperate habits. His children hear on the streets that their father was a Catholic and a drunkard. That is

DRUNKENNESS.

5. Here we come to the vice of drunk-enness, the great slaver of our people. Oh, my friends, this is the curse of our Celtic race, and you know it. If there was no drunkenness our people would the most prosperous in this great land, for what but drink can steal away the clear brains of an Irishman? What else keeps him from being the peer of any man? How often do we hear: He is a clever fellow, an Irishman, but he drinks too much; he is going to the bad. Oh, that we could destroy or lessen the number of those terrible resorts where our fathers are ruined, our sons made wrecks, and to which our families trace their destruction. If there are some good men-and that ev know, that this traffic is the ruin of thousands of immortal souls! God for-bid that I should ever be ashamed to tell the truth to the world, and least of all to my own flock, for whom I shall have one day to answer. No; there is no conceal-ing it. To sell liquor to those who abuse it—and they are the vast majority of those who frequent liquor stores—is to do the work of the devil and destroy the souls of To help a fellow-man to excess in drinking cannot but be a grievous sin, be-cause of the deliberate co-operation in the grievous sin of another.

But some say : No matter how far removed the liquor store is the drunkard will find it. Bishop Ireland has met this bjection. Yes, he says, the drunkard will find it, but, not the man who is vet moderate in drinking, and to whom the multiplication of saloons is a provocation o drink, a temptation at the very door How many saloons in the city of New York, think you? Nearly 10,000 !-on to every 125 persons in the population One to every twenty-five families. on the supposition that five out of every twenty five families are temperate, there twenty five families are temperate, there is one liquor store to every twenty families! That is, every twenty families support the twenty-first by buying liquor from them! And why should the priest fear to speak, seeing that the latest Council of Baltimore advises the dealers in liquor to abandon their business and to seek some more honorable employ to seek some more honorable employ-ment? Those dealers may possibly be good men, but they run the risk of be-coming drunkards themselves. They may be good, yet may go to hell for sending others there; good men, indeed, but they frequently go down to the grave laden with the curse of the widow and the orphan.

WAKES AND FUNERALS. 6. A word about wakes and funerals and I have done. We must admit that the humanitarian and Scriptural duty o burying the dead is well discharged by the Hibernian branch of the Celtic family in this and other lands. They bury their dead, indeed; but they have not neglected to import the remnants of sundry abuses to which I would briefly sundry acuses to which I would briefly call your attention. Unless you are a relative or a very dear friend, it is bad taste and unwise to remain long at the house in which the body lies before interment. A brief visit, with a kind word of sympathy spoken to the afflicted ones, and a few prayers publicly or on you knees or secretly in a retired part of th room, would satisfy every purpose. Public recital of prayers is very edifying. As to the funeral, only the most

intimate friends should attend it to the graveyard. Large funerals, especially among poor people, are in bad taste and saddening. How many a poor workingman borrows five dollars to pay for a coach, loses his day's work, and gets drunk into the bargain! Perhaps he fails to get to work part day and he loses. fails to go to work next day and he loses his employment. All for the poor glory of being considered "a good neighbor."

you to live closer to the religious standard of the Church, as children of faith, and worthy citizens of this great democracy.

FROM THE CAPITAL

ANONYMOUS ATTACKS ON THE RECORD.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record. A number of anonymous scribes have for the last few weeks been giving the RECORD some attention in our local press. A rather nerveless "Nerva," who draws pay from government, not, I presume, for abusing yourself personally and the Record journalistically, but for supposed services to a suffering and in-dulgent country, writes that acephalous and nerveless remnant of newspaper vitality, the Ottawa Citizen, after these terms "I pass to a case wherein some of the

"I pass to a case wherein some of the organs have surpassed themselves in venom, in scurrility, in mendacity, in all dishonesty. It is the case of Sir Alexander Campbell. The ex-Minister of Justice has given to the people of Canada and to the world a document, which for clearness of statement, temperance of the larging arrangement of facts. of tone, logical arrangement of facts, exhaustiveness of treatment, and sincerity of spirit must challenge the admirbe convinced or not. The proof, Sir, is be convinced or not. The proof, Sir, is not in my assertion of the fact. Let any man convince himself of the truth of what I say by a calm perusal of the memorandum. Indeed, the CAPTHOLIC RECORD of London, a jurnal as violently partisan in its Grit inclinations as the maintenance of a decent regard for Christian charity will allow it. regard for Christian charity will allow it to be, is honest enough, in its issue of December 12th, to admit that Sir Alexander Campbell "marshals his facts with remarkable force and persuasiveness." Of course, the RECORD, true to its Grit Of course, the Record, true to its Grit instincts, is careful to declare in another place not only that it maintains its peculiar view, but no matter what may occur that it maintain them! Humph! "The wise man changes his mind. The fool, never." But there is an organ, La Presse of Montreal, which affords a much history armyle of the preriog Grit which fairer sample of the average Grit spirit in these latter days than does the CATHthere are some good men—and that there are we know—engaged in the liquor traffic, why should I on this account, stand before the people whom God has committed to me, be silent, when I know, as that paper from bearing deliberate take witness. I am right glad to be able to the kindliest recollections of the

say this." A Conservative myself, but not of the servile fawning class that changes sides with every change of government, I cannot see the application, much less the force of this paid and pampered adulator of men in office, this veritable scribbling valet de chambre, who imputes to you motives of partisanship where all honest men give you credit for patriotic hon-

esty.
Rest assured, Mr. Editor, that however the craven-hearted and the hirelings feel, the course of the RECORD has won the admiration of all honest Catholics here, irrespective of party. There is not a Catholic citizen of Ottawa deserving the appellation who will come out openly over his own name and denounce your course. The salaried slaves of men and factions, of whom there are too many amongst us, might do so, but these men are ready for dirty work that all others refuse. There are none that I have heard—and I have opportunities of hearing men of diverse views of politics every day of my life—no Catholic, I mesn, who would to day endorse "Ner-va's" opinion of Sir Alexander Campball va's" opinion of Sir Alexander Campbell that "that statesman is one of the most able, the most honorable, the most loyal, the most true of those who are the glory

Another anonymous scribe in the Ottawa Free Press takes an opportunity of burdening himself of an evidently cherished assault on the RECORD.

"A little novel has lately seen the light in Ottawa. It is entitled 'The Doctor's Daughter,' and its laudable aim is to hold the mirror up to society. When we see respectable journals besmearing the author or authoress of this little work with praise that would be exaggeration if applied to a Lever or to a Lover, and even when a religious organ like the CATHOLIC RECORD 'swells the note of praise' high enough for a Scott or a Macaulay, it is time for somebody to show the public what it really is that these sheets cover with fulsome flattery."

Then, after a long column of petty fault finding and carping criticism, he closes with this irresistible Parthian dart:

"Such, Mr. Editor, are a few many evidences of rudeness which the writer of this letter easily noticed in a single perusal of the 'Doctor's Daughter.' They are more than enough for his purpose, which is simply to show the public in what a spirit of caution they should receive newspaper criticism of new books.

Some papers do their duty nobly in this

pleading or vulgar abuse in which even some 'religious' organs are notably pro-ficient. There has been throughout only the honest motive to serve the caus of literature, and consequently no inten-tion whatever to wound the sensibility

of being considered "a good neighbor."

And apropos of funerals, an abuse has a crept in amongst us here which must be checked forthwith. It is that of exposing the face of the dead after the obseing the scenes of the "wake." This is an insult to the Eucharistic presence of our Divine Jesus in His home on our altars; and I now declare that after the first of next month no coffin shall be opened in this church.

Let me ask you, in conclusion, to accept these words in the kindly spirit in which they were conceived and uttered. They are meant for your good, and I stocerely trust that they will be productive of good results among you. I trust they will aid you to live closer to the religious standard in these terms:

in these terms:

"In his pulpit in St. Michael's cathedral Archbishop Lynch took advantage of a purely literary controversy to make a political harangue—not merely to state his opinion on a quasi question of morals, but to state his opinion of the merits of parties, and to state it improperly and irredevantly. in these terms :

irrelevantly.
"In a letter to Archbishop Lynch some weeks after the origin of the controversy, Bishop Jamot, of Peterborough, (who cid not, it is said, intend his letter for publication), deliberately slandered the Mail and those who approved of its course, in words that no circumstance of the controversy justified, that no canon of literary controversy allowed, and that no custom of cultivated life could cover.

"In his pulpit in Kingston Bishop Cleary delivered a lecture which was reported pretty full in the Grit organ. In that lecture injustice was done the Mail; and the case against 'Marmion' Mail; and the case against 'Marmion' was virtually given up, in one breath, while in another the argument against 'Marmion' was stated in language that made it apparent to every school boy in Canada that Bishop Cleary had either not read the poem or had marvellously misunderstood it.

misunderstood it.

"It was with these reverend gentiemen we had to deal. They assumed to violate all the laws of propriety, and all the rules of logic. They demanded immunity from criticism, while themselves resorting to libel. When they were replied to, themselves and their allies said the replies were 'ribald.' If in dealing with these right reverend and most reverend gentlemen we have not most reverend gentlemen we have not been more moderate, courteous and considerate than we had any need to be and

than they deserved, we she selves subject to reproof." A gentleman who can lecture bishops on propriety is surely capable of teaching school girls how to spell.

METROPOLITAN.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

On the 22nd December a very pleasing occurrence took place at the private school conducted by Miss Norris in this city. There are now in London care bestowed on them while in her charge. On the date above mentioned her present and many of her former pupils attended at the school and pre-

ented her with the following addr MISS E. NORRIS.—The Christ echoes that ring from every side speak of the world's rejoicing and herald a birthday whose anniversary gladdens all Christian hearts, 'Tis the happiness when each seeks to make the glad and friendly feeling urges all to add to the general rejoicing. In years gone by, dear Miss Norris, you made our Christmas merry by your enter-tainments, and, though for some of us, many years have passed since those happy school days, yet we do not forget you, and each one of us recalls with love and gratitude the bright hours spent in the old sch This year we, your grateful pupils, come to make your Christmas happy by our most sincere wishes, our prayers and the expressions of our gratitule; this slight taken of which we beg you to accept. Its intrinsic worth is little but it is multiplied a hundred fold in love and sincere wishes for a Merry Christmus and many a Happy New Year. Miss Norris replied to the children in

most affecting terms.

The presentation was a complete sur-

prise. It was a spontaneous offering to one whose life has been devoted with remarkable fidelity to the cause of edu-

An important Irish allusion was made about midnight at a dinner at the Hol-born Hotel, given on Monday evening to Mr. Howard Spensly, member of Parlia-ment elect for Clerkenwell. On Monday evening, in the course of a speech responding to his health, Mr. Spensly said: "The British empire has twenty-one colonies. Why should not Ireland make another? Treat Ireland as we treat Canada or Australia, and no country would be more loyal to the empire." This was received with the most uproari ous cheering, many Liberal leaders and important workers who were present ning in the approbation.

There are upward of 250 Catholic students attending the university of Michigan, and they have organized a lecture board and propose to have lectures from some of their faith.

TO 1885-A FOND ADIEU.

Hail primal morn of the advancing year!
What Profit grey, what wise far-reaching seer
May pierce the gloom, and future things behold,
Or all thy hidden secrets dare unfold?
He sees, He knows all, He to whom alone
The present, uset and future are but one He sees, He knows all, He to whom alone
The present, past and future are but one—
The task be ours; all grateful hearts to raise
In solemn thank, and utter forth our praise
of Him who rules in mercy from above,
And gives such constant proofs of Heavenly love
Who leaves us un ieserving, still above
To chronicle the events of eighty-five.

Shrill blew the wintry blasts and tempest's roar When all our lakes were ice from shore to shore And Nor'-West chilling wave and blinding stor Of snows and cycloses whirl'd in hideous form decreed a winter of such intense cold A. ne'er was felt, or scarce e'er known of old.

Sad rumours reached us from the Spanish main Of buried towns and mountains rent in twain
By rocking earthquakes, cholera lent its gloom
To swell the victim's fearful hecatomb
And pallied death that spares not caste or rank,
Touched King Alphones's heart—in death he sank,
The nation of the Cid is plunged in woe
And civil strife portends its over-throw.

Care year ago we heard Lord Wolsley's boast
To rescue Gordon from the Moslem host,
But Khartoum fell and Gordon was betrayed
He perished—Wolsleys valliant troops dismon on all sides menaced, tho'strangers to defeat
To Cairo turned in slow but safe retreat.
El-Mahdi fell to mortal ills a prey—
But Osman Digna still holds ruthless sway,
And tho' defeated oft—by craft and guile
Disputes with Britain yet the lordly Nile.

France and China Prance and China.

In China France's legions suffered sore,
Nor found that glory which blest her arms of yore
In Bayards day, or brave Duguesclin's time;
When faith inspired, and courage rose sublime
E'en oer defeat, and heroes gained renown,
By losing all, save honour's white plumed crown.
The source unknown, the cross not understood,
The Chiness dyed their plains in martyr's blood,
The school, the Church, blest missionary's pride
Went down in flame before the furious tide
Of Paguim rage, more fierce than Goth or Hum
In persecuting priest or helpless nun.
Whole Hecatombs were slaughtered at Tien-Sin.
Full twenty thousand perished at Tonguin.
The vaillant Courbet, glorious feats achieved;
But unsustained—mistrusted and deceived The vaillant Courbet, glorious feats achieved;
But unsustained—mistrusted and deceived
By Ferry's Pagan crew—he sank to rest
With tarnished laurels on his patriot breast.
A shameful treaty ended this romance,
And Ferry fell before indignant France.
The hour is come, the nation's heart is stirred,
And France's Catholic voice at last is heard;
From North to South, from Alps to Pyrences,
Rings loud the wekin—Vive la Sainte Eglise.

IRELAND.

Grand triumphs too in Erin have been score d For Mother Church, And Leo is adored, Who spurned the counsels and the base intrigues Of Errington and whiggist hostile leagues! Who heard, as Patrick heard, "the Irish voice" who heard, as rather heard, the first voice.

And blessed our hopes and bide all hearts rejoice.

For Dublin See—Archbishop Walsh is named,

For love of God and country justly famed,

Who wrote and wrought for justice and for hom

His words electric reached each patriot heart His words electric reached each patriot heart
And never more may priest and people part.
Their faith, their hope, their power in the land
Should common zeal and common love command
The eloquent Prelate's words each soul inspired
With high resolves, the nation's heart is fired.
At Dublin Castle first was struck the blow;
Grim Spencer fell with Gladstone's overthrow.
The Franchise bill is passed from shore to shore.
Such exy went up a ne'er was heard hefore. Such cry went up as ne'er was heard before. From Londonderry's walls to Bantry Bay
Parnel dictated with imperial sway
Each hill and vale responsive to his word
Proclaimed that Ireland's immost core was stired
The elections stood. "Home Rulers every one." The battle fought for centuries is won

ENGLAND.

Ireland whose past disunion caused her shame Has nobly thus redeemed her pristine name.
Notso England, in hostile feuds engaged.
Where factions fought, and party rancour raged
Where moderates with rabid Tories clashed,

And Whigs and Liberals by Parnell whipped and lashed, And beaten and crushed beyond all recognition Awoke at last to Ireland's sud condition.

Above contending brawls and faction's roar,
Great Gladstone's cheering words were heard to soar.

And lay the storm, and bid the waves be still.

"All must obey," he said, a nation's will. Our Empire to preserve o'er land and sea, Justice must reigh!—Old Ireland must be free! Let Ireland's parliament once more be seen Dispensing righteous laws in College Green. Tis time repentance for the past we show, Let Ireland be our helpmeat, not our foe, Be this the crowning of my life's brief span I'm pledged to it. "Taus spoke the grand old

AMERICA.

Now to Columbia let us wing our flight, And view the hill-tops flecked with freedom'

Where plenty's lap with varied produce teems. And commerce floating down her mighty streams Or o'er her million miles of railway whirled, Make glad each heart in every distant world. Here Washington is decked in robes of gold And pageants dazzling, as in Rome of old Were wont to grace the conqueror's acclaim, When from the Indus or the Nile he came, Now welcome Grover Cleveland and rejoice That he's the monarch of a people's choice. This year too, pallid death, whose icy hand Nor spares the mighty or lowliest in the land, Sought shining victims for his fatal dart And filled with poignant dole the nations heart. The statesman General and the people's friend Whose valour brought about the glorious end Of all the miseries entailed by civil strife. Grant yeilded up to God his heroic life.

The great Republic mourned its buried chief Each city draped its domes in signs of grief, As the his like they never could see more Or, Washington had never lived before— McClellan too in deeds of valor great As Grant, this year, succumbed to cruel fate, with splendor yet shall 'poets crown his fame, Posterity do justice to his name—
Another name was added to death's roll Honored his relics—peace to his pure soul: McCloskey—Cardinal—full ripe in years, Merited the tribute of his country's tears. With purple laid aside—the cross on his breast Blessing his people—he laid him down to rest. Heartfelt the sigh and loud the sad complaint Torn from their mids, as the a cheering light Had sudden quenched, and left all plung'd in night

CANADA.

To Canada, at length our homeward flight-Fair Canada, we bail thee with delight,

The hovering o'er each smiling land and sea, Our pinions touched no land more fair than thee. How rich thy fields, how grand thy lakes and

Our pinions touched no land more fair than thee. How rich thy fields, how grand thy lakes and streams,
No brighter vision haunts the poet's dreams—
Welcome thy woodlands scented as the rose;
Welcome thy woodlands scented as the rose;
Welcome thy sleigh bells and thy cheery snows.
This year thy peaceful reign was well nigh rent
With armed rebellon born of discontent
Among the Metis in the cold North-West
And nomade Indians ever at unrest
At Duck Lake first a roving armed band
Was fired upon by Crozier's rash command.
Then burst the war. The town of Battleford
Was soon beseiged by Big Bear's savage horde.
The air was full of news and wild alarms,
Each city's volunteers all flew, to arms,
And with each other vied to seek the front
And meet the foe and bear the battle's brunt
The distance and the hardships of the way
None fear—so anxious were they for the fray.
All winter had Riel this rising planned
Whose words the fire of hate and passion fanned;
His reason lost, in politics at least,
He believed himself both prophet and high priest.
A new Messish, founder of strange creeds,
A Mosee sent to Indians and half-breeds
To vindicate their claims and right their wrongs
Of this no more—to history it belongs—
Dumont was Riel's counsellor in chief
Who urged him on in his insane belief
To conquer Middleton, and all the rest,
And ruled as monarch o'er the great North-West,

To conquer Middleton, and all the rest,

And ruled as monarch o'er the great North-West.
With rifle pits constructed at Batoche
Dumont awaited Middleton's approach.
A fierce encounter lasting three whole days
Occurred, with loss and harassing delays—
Till rushing on with wild hurrah and cheers
Batoche was carried by our volunteers—
Dumont escaped—Riel laid down his sword
And mercy sought and trusted Britian's word,
The gates of British mercy once more clanged.
Riel was tried—found guilty—and was hanged.
Not ours the task the dire results to tell
That followed on the hanging of Riel,
Or how the social fabric was nigh rent
By French-Canadians rage and discontent,
How politicians swayed the public mind,
Norgared what barbs their arrows left behind.
A more congenial theme delights our nuse
Than wars, sad horrors or sanguinary news.

LONDON. Bright Angels of the churches spread your wrings
And waft your kindly aid to one who sings
A song of jubilation and of praise—
A hymn of thanks to Him of Ancient days—
A pile majestic, reared with reverent hands
Above fair London city towering stands
With burnished roof and cross and glist'ning spires
That glint ere dawn with Sol's first Eastern fires,
Within, the marble columns rollished bright. Mithin, the marble columns polished bright,
And sculptured capitals and mellowed light;
Madonna's sea of grief so well expressed,
Her dead Son clasping to her transfixed breast;
And chandalier and incense burners gilt,
And radiant atlar in fair Italia built— The organ's peal that seems in Heaven found With voices blent each echoing wave of sound All, all inspire with awe and holy love.

And faith, and hope in Him who reigns above The faithful worshippers who suppliant kneels, And in his inmost heart repentance feels,

To consecrate this pile from spire to sod

Henceforth to be the dwelling place of God And bless and vow it to such holy end Twelve mitred princes of the Church attend— One hundred white robed priests in cap and stole In measured march and chaunt their voices roll And faithful thousands gathered to adore from Erie, Huron and Ontario's shore-All move with solemn tread and lowly mier In slow procession to the gorgeous scene
The golden mouthed Rochester is heard
His audience spell bound, like a sea is stirred,
When o'er its tranquil wave is borne rich merchan

Or zepher's wast it kisses from the skies-The Ita missa est is sung, the Pax is given With loud acclaim the lofty vaults are river With loud acciain the lofty vaults are riven—
Then from his sculptured throne, while all rejoice
Is heard in silvery tones the Bishop's voice.
The Bishop—'tis himself—is murmured round
Each eye is fixed, each ear to listening bound.
Most Ray. John Walsh, familiar name,
Our father, friend, our bishop, all acclaim:
He came to bless all present for their zeal,
In pouring treasures out as his anneal. In pouring treasures out at his appeal. In all his doubts and fears they bore their chare, In all his doubts and fears they bore their chare,
Their generous gifts enabled him to rear
This noble temple, his life long hope and crowa,
Their common glory and their joint renown;
Nor should fair London fancy all its own The praise, or all the honor theirs alone; He saw before him men from distant parts Whose Christian piety, whose generous hearts Poured contributions in, when needed most. And strengthened him and kept him at his post. To Catholics all, to Protestants not a few All thanks are tendered and all merit due He spoke: and with uplifted hands, he blessed The people and the priests that round him pressed On every head his heartfelt blessing falls Te Deums rend the consecrated walls

'Tis meet that London ever mark the year That wrought such triumphs and such joy and cheer As when with booming gans and ringing cheers She welcomed back her noble Fusileers From war's rough usuage, where each man earned

fame By bringing home a soldier's honored name. Well may they bless their God, as Simeon of old, Who lived to see the woof of time unfold Such universal gifts; such changes wrought By science, piety and Christian thought, While meekly bowing to the rod that smites Let all adore the "Father of Heavenly lights" From whom all good gifts come, whose constant

With seeming ills pours blessings from above So may we set our will our purpose fix To fill lifes chequer'd duties all through—86 St. Thomas, Dec. 24th, 1835.

THE ROCK OF WRATH.

BY GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP. A small band of pioneers went out to estab-

lish new homes in the wilderness, nearly a hundred years ago, and chose a spot near the castern slope of the Alleghanies, distinguished by a peculiar landmark. This landmark was a lofty pile of rock jutting up and outward in such a way that it seemed to threaten with instant annihilation any one who stood looking at it from below.

One of the leaders of the party, Salmon Drew, vigorously objected to the locality, "I say it's risky," he declared. "There's plenty of free land around here, and if we build under that big tower of stone it may topple over on us some day.'

Pennel Harding, another leader, treated his protest with contempt. A hot argument ensued. But Pennel-a tall, stalwart, ensued. But Pennel—a tall, stalwart, gloomy-browed man—leaning one hand on his flint-lock, gazed at the frowning mass of stone with a frown of defiance as unyielding some of the most valuable property in the place, close around the foot of the rocky height. In the bustle of American life feuds between families sometimes find it hard to did."

"Better blow the whole darned thing away, and use it for building stone," the loiterer would suggest. "We'd all feel safer if you did."

as itself, and said: "It stood there long before our fathers were born or thought of, and I guess it'll stay where it is long after we're all gone. Them that's afraid, though, can move off to one side."

This settled the question. Salmon Drew accepted the covert challenge, and, when they made their clearings, he placed his cabin right opposite Pennel's, under the shadow of the Rock Tower, from which the village that ultimately sprang up there took its name. But it was not long before the rivalry shown in this first direct between Salmon and in this first dispute between Salmon and Pennel extended itself to every important

question that came up. They quarrelled over land, live stock, traps and game.

Only one thing kept their mutual hostility within bounds, and that was the fact that Pennel's son Luke loved Salmon Drew's daughter Julia, and had declared that, with her consent, he was going to marry her. At length, one day a favorite dog of Pennel Harding's was found dead on Salmon's land. Harding's was found dead on Salmon's land. Pennel came over to the cabin, carrying his gun, and enquired for Salmon; but his neighbor had gone hunting. Pennel went hunting, too, but the object of his hunt was nothing less than his neighbor. He was resolved to have satisfaction, even if it were a human life, for the death of his dog. Strking into the forest, he found a trail which he believed to be Salmon's and followed it with rapid to be Salmon's and followed it with rapid strides. It was hard to trace, and went about circuitously; but the keen woodsman, spurred by passion, succeeded in pursuing all its

deviations. At last it turned, taking its homeward direction, and then Pennel redoubled his speed, as if fearful that if once the other man reached the settlement his purpose of holding him to account would be frustrated. Night approached and a storm threatened; yet, by some tatal instinct, Pennel managed to make his way unerringly. Finally, just as the storm burst in rain, thunder and lightning, he came up with Salmon at the top of the Rock Tower, preparing to descend a steep slope at the side. approached and a storm threatened; yet, by

Resting the gun in the bend of his arm, h called to Salmon, who turned and faced him unhesitatingly. "Why did you kill my dog?" Penne

lemanded. "I didn't kill him," said the other. "If I had, I'd give you leave to kill me." "Well, I'll take leave anyhow," Pennel declared. He advanced threateningly, with

his gun in both hands.

Salmon also grasped his piece defensively but retreated out upon the rock, protesting his innocence and warning the other not to attack him. The wind blew the rain around him like a winding sheet; thunder broke in furious detonations, as if it would wrench the mountains from their base, and in the gathering darkness it was hard for Salmon to be sure of his footing. The terrific tempest did not seem to appal Pennel. If it had any

effect, it increased his unreasoning violence. With further oaths and accusations, he raised his weapon and leveled it to fire. At that instant a prodigious blaze of lightning dazzled the eyes of both men, Salmon, however, saw the gun barrel pointing toward him and the fierce face at the other end of it. He started back involuntarily; he was very near the edge; his foot slippe i, and he fell over backward to his death, the one loud shrick that he gave being drowned in an overpowering burst of thunder which followed the lightning as he went down into the

Stunned by the strangeness of this catastrophe, which accomplished his murderous purpose at the same time that it prevented him from actually killing his enemy, Pennel recoiled. He dared not remain on that rock in its awful desolation. A moment before he are drilling the rock to give him more room of the man whom he meant to slay. Now, the road up the side of the mountain." he felt himself utterly forsaken, an outcast, Forrester took her hand and drew her overpowered by a sense of the crime he had contemplated. He fled from the spot, moving rapidly through the woods, in the midst of the tempest that marked out a wild path for him by its vengeful gleams of lightning. The rain, pouring down savagely, washed out all trues of his footsteps. It was late in the night when he returned to his rude dwell-

The body of Salmon Drew was found next day at the foot of the overhanging cliff, hor ribly crushed, but bearing no discernable mark of a stab or a bullet wound. There was absolutely no evidence against Pennel, though there were many suspicions. The rapid frontier justice which might otherwise have overtaken him was baffled, and he per sisted in declaring himself guiltless. Nevertheless, Drew's daughter, Julia, refused to marry Luke Harding. And, nevertheless, Pennel passed the rest of his days in secret misery. The high Rock Tower loomed up always in his sight, reminding him of his responsibility for Drew's death. Sometimes t looked to him like an immense gravestone set up over the body of the man whom he had virtually murdered.

At other times it seemed on the point of falling, as if it would crush him in vengeance. But somehow he could not resolve to move away from it. There was a fascination that held him. Beside, he kept trying to persuade himself that, after all, he was not really guilty, and if he left the place it would

be an admission of guilt. Many years went by. Luke Harding married and Julia Drew married. Pennel lived down the old suspicion of his neighbors, and finally died in outward peace and respectability. An incredible change came over the rough settlement. Hundreds of new people gathered there, and Rock Tower grew to be a flourishing, civilized town, with mills, factories, stores in abundance, and a railroad station. But, notwithstanding all the change and movements and the migrations of former inhabitants, the descendants of Pennel Harding and Salmon Drew remained fixed there, own-

perpetuate themselves, but this case was one of the exceptions. The great-grand-daughter of Pennel, Losstte Harding, and Drew's great grandson, Arthur Forrester, were brought up in strict obedience to the rooted hostility of the two houses. But, as fate would have it, Arthur, who was a flourishing young merchant of the place, fell in love with Losette—the woman in the world with whom he was expressly forbidden to fall in love.

Little by little he contrived to make advances and let her know of his passion. They met from time to time, secretely; but the burden of the old feud, and the knowledge that Losette's father would oppose their union implacably, hung over them with a weight of dread that seemed destined to overpower them. Cariously enough, the only place in which they could see one another, secure from observation, was on the high land above the Rock Tower, which still remained wild, difficult of access, and little frequented. One day, when they had met there, Arthur, looking down at the roofs of the prosperous village below, said to Losette:

"How far away the rest of the world seems when we are up here. Oughtn't we be able to rice above all the selfeth metrics and the

to rise above all the selfish motives and the old quarrels that control us down there?"
"Yes; oh, yes," said Losette, "if it were only as easy as climbing to this place. But,"

she added, with a shudder, "you forget what place it is. You forget what happened here -the crime!

"Crime?" he repeated. "Who knows that it was one? I have always thought that it was simply an accident."

Losette (rembled. "But I can prove to you that it was not an accident," she faltered. "You ought to know. I must tell you."
"Tell me what?" he asked, anxiously.

"This," answered Losette, drawing a pape from her pocket. "Once, when I was looking over some old things in the garret at home, I found the confession which my great grandfather left at his death. It was ever made public, and it seems to have been forgotten in our family. Perhaps even my father does not know of it. But here is the copy I made. See!"

Forrester glanced at the writing and read

the revelation of old Pennel's guilty wish to slay his neighbour—how he had threatened him and hurried him to that backward step over the rock, which caused his death. At first he remained silent; then he said:

"What does it matter after all, Losette? "Matter!" cried the girl. "It matters this, that I am the direct descendant of-oh, don't make me sayit!" (She bowed her head.)

a man who was—a murderer!"
"No; you shall not say so!" Forrester ex-"You must take back that word and claimed. forget it. This old history is passed and gone. It is like a legend. It has nothing to do with us. The Harding blood has mingled with other stock in the last two generations. It is no longer the same. And look at me. I do not even bear my great-grandfather's name. We belong to a new race. We live for ourselves. Why should the past over-

shadow us always ?" "Why," retorted Losette, "should this cloud always overhang Rock Tower? I tell you it is destiny. We can't escape from the shadow of that old misdeed until there has been some expiation, and there has been none yet. I dare not marry you with this curse pursuing me. I cannot, Arthur, I will

As she ceased speaking Forrester's ear caught a faint clankink sound that rose

through the air from far below.

They drew near the edge of the precipice together and peered over it. "Oh," said Losette, "that is father's men at work. They had had the companionship, such as it was, for his lumber yard, you know, and to build

Forrester took her hand and drew her back Losette," he said "some people say that one of these days the rock is going to fall and destroy the village with everybody in it Are you going to wait till then before you put aside this nightmare of the past that paralyzes us and hold us back from happiness?" "Oh I don't know how long, Arthur; but must wait!" And she flung herself upon hi

"Oh, Arthur, what is to become of us? Save me! save me!" Strange situation. Here was this darkhaired girl, whose forefather had sought the life of Forrester's ancestor, clinging to him

and imploring help. Help against what? The blue-eyed, tawny-bearded young man tanding almost on the spot where Salmon Drew had taken his last breath of life, hardly knew what her appeal meant; yet he felt that some dreadful doom impended which would overtake them both unless he acted

promptly.

"If I am to save you," he said, "you must rely implicitly on me. Are you ready to do so now? Will you make up your mind to put yourself in my care this day and for

"Not yet," she begged. "Give me time. Let me think."

'There may not be much time for us," said Forrester, influenced by his presentment, "Bat I will do this, Losette; I will wait a week, and then you shall meet me here precisely at this hour. Will you promise? "Yes." she whispered.

"No matter what the circumstances may be or whatever the obstacles," he persisted, will vou come ?" "Yes, I will come," said Losette, and so

they parted. The week went by in the ordinary way every one was busy; the neighbours went to and fro about their affairs. Now and then a loiterer paused to watch Harding's men blasting at the foot of the rock. "Ain't you kind of 'fraid you'll undermine that old steeple?"

he would ask playfully.
"No, I guess not," Harding answered, in his usual cheery way. "It's likely to stand about as long as we do."

These obvious remarks were made so many imes that Harding began to take a cynical view of the average capacity for humor. Toward the end of the week a rainstorm of phenomenal violence set in so that he had to stop work. The streets of Rock Tower were almost flooded, and masses of earth were washed down from the heights. Then came a day of intense, prostrating heat. The in-habitants found it difficult to move about, and

The hour of the appointment advanced,
Arthur Forrester waited it anxiously, and
although well-nigh overcome with lassitude,
started to climb to the top of the Rock Tower by a devious path. When he had nearly scaled the slope, he paused to look anxiously for some trace of Losette. He could see her house, and he was able to make out that Harding was on the porch. The next moment Harding went in doors. Arthur grew dizzy.
Was it the effect of the heat? A murmur seemed to arise from the ground; there was a quivering movement in the air. All at once Arthur beheld the solid pile of rock bend forward silently, slide, topple, and rush with a mighty sweep upon the village which he just

A roar as of a thousand cataracts filled his ears. Then all was silent. But where his own home and Harding's had stood there was now only a waste of broken rock and debris. The cliff had fallen and had mowed a clean swath through the village to the railroad, shaken down by a light earthquake.

The young man remained where he was, all but petrified. One thought only occupied him now. Had Losette perished with the others? A narrow rift had opened in the hill-side, at his feet. While he was gazing about him and wondering where to turn in search of Losette, he heard her voice. She was there above him, stretching her hand across the rift. She had come to meet her lover and was saved .- Philadelphia Call.

"THE LAND FLOWING WITH MILK AND HONEY."

Catholic Review

Catholic Review.

One of the most striking letters of Cardinal Newman contained in the interesting and very valuable collection of Mr. Oidcastle, whose book was recently noticed in these columns, is that which, in 1862, he addressed to the Globe on occasion of a paragraph which had appeared in that journal to the effect that he, Dr. Newman, had left, or was about to leave, the Oratory at Brompton as a preliminary to his return to the Church of England. Nothing seemed to touch the Doctor at that time and stir his honest indignation more than the charge or the intimation that he had lost his faith in the Catholic Church and was about to return to the Establish— Church and was about to return to the Establishment which he had, with such a tremendous sacrifice of feeling, once and forever abandoned. And on this occasion he seemed determined, if possible, by any strength and explicitness of human language to forever nut at rest even the possibility of guage, to forever put at rest even the possibility of

suspicion of any such intention. a suspicion of any such intention.

After stating that the paragraph "was utterly unfounded in every part of it," and alluding to his connection with the Brompton Oratory for the last twelve years, he goes on to say, "I have not had one moment's wavering of truth in the Catholic Church ever since I was received into her fold. I hold, and ever have held, that the Sovereign Pontiff is the cen-tre of unity and the Vicar of Christ; and I ever have had, and have still, an unclouded faith in her creed in all its articles; a supreme satisfaction in her worship, discipline and teaching; and an eager longing and a hope against hope that the many dear friends whom I have left in Protestantism may be

friends whom I have left in Protestantism may be partakers of my happiness."

One would suppose that such a declaration as that ought to be satisfactory to the most skeptical. But he goes on in language of characteristic strength and pungency:

"This being my state of mind, to add, as I hereby go on to do, that I have no intention, and never had any intention, of leaving the Catholic Church and becoming a Protestant again, would be superfluous, except that Protestants are always on the look-out for some loophole or evasion in a Catholic's statement of fact. Therefore, in order to give them full satisfaction, if I can, I do hereby profess, ex animo, with an absolute internal assent and conwith an absolute internal a sent, that Protestantism is the dreariest of possible sent, that Protestantism is the dreariest of possible religions; that the thought of the Anglican service makes me shiver, and the thought of the Thirty-nine Articles makes me shudder. Return to the Church of England! No! 'The net is broken and we are delivered.' I should be a consummate fool (to use a mild term) if in my old age I left 'the land flowing with milk and honey,' for the City of Confusion and the house of hondare.' Confusion and the house of bondage.'

What a lesson for those poor, puny, weak-kneed converts who stumble at some unexpected trial, some unlooked for scandal, or, through some secret worldly motive, some sighing for the flesh-pots of

worldly motive, some sighing for the flesh-pots of Egypt, of which they themselves are perhaps scarcely conscious, become lukewarm and perhaps even fall away from the faith.

And what a lesson, too, for those poor, blind souls, who, though having decided Catholic tendencies, still cling to the rickety old Anglican Establishment on the very ground which Newman himself occupied in his transition state, but which he found insufficient and baseless. The very fortifications to whose rains they cling with such persistent tenacity, as if they were still impregnable, he long since demolished with the tremendous engine of his invincible logic and passed over into the opposing camp, never to return; and it would seem as if camp, never to return; and it would seem as if nothing but the most fatuous blindness or wilful obstinacy could prevent their following him. But, alas! in the mysterious dispensation of divine Providence "one is taken and another left," and who can tell how or why? except that every man is responsible for his conduct and accountable for his opportunities. What is left us but to heartily join this illustrious prelate in his "eager longing and hope against hope that the many dear friends who are still left in Protestanism may be partakers of his and our hearingss"? his and our happiness"?

A Traffic Under Ban.

Bishop Ireland was interviewed by a reporter of the Chicago Inter-Ocean the other day.

"What was the Pope's action on the temperance decrees of the Plenary Council?" asked the reporter.

"Tney were endorsed entirely. The Church from this time placed itself on the highest ground on the temperance question. The Council took an extremely strong stand on the closing of saloons on Sunday, indirecely putting the banjon the whole liquor traffic by stating, in these words, that 'Catholics engaged in it should seek a more honorable mode of gaining a livelihood.' It condemned selling liquor to minors and habitual drunkards, and proclaims against blasphemy and improper language in saloons. It forbids the sale of liquor, beer, and wine in any connection with the interests of the wine in any connection with the interests of the Church. It solemnly approves of total abstinence societies, and requests pastors to encourage them."

"Never but once." the Persian poet said (Said the poet, bold of heart and head), "Never but once did I lament forlorn My cruel lot: and that was on a morn, When, bare of foot, I wandered with And cried: 'Alas! how shall I buy me

"Lo! ere the murmur died upon my tongue i saw a shadow in my path—a young And meagre man, who, in the open street, Lay crippled sorely, tacking both his feet: Yet only crooned a little cheerful song. And begged a trifle from the hurrying throps.

Content.

BY ELEANOR'C. DONNELLY.

rich, the rich

"'Kind Heaven!' I prayed, (whilst on my naked toes
I leaped about, till blood and spirits rose).
'Forgive the selfsh heart which only sees,
And, purblind, pities its own miseries;
Want may be bitter, but content is sweet.
For what are shoes to him who hath no

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

We are very happy to reproduce from Education, an international bimonthly magazine published in Boston, some striking testimony to the success of the Christian Brothers as educationists. This important periodical, in its second November number, publishes reports on education at the World's Cotton Centennial Exposition. Mr. Thomas W. Bickwell, chairman of committee of the National Educational Exposition, to the New Orleans Cotton Exposition, says of the Brothers exhibit :

"Add to these State exhibitions those of the societies of the Christian Brothers, which are faithfully reported by Dr. Newell. This large collection of exhibits from various cities of our country showed from various cities of our country showed great fidelity to correct educational principles and methods on the part of the directors of this system of schools. The written work was excellent, and well graded through elementary or secondary schools and colleges. The work of art schools, polytechnic schools, and industrial schools was equally superior; and the hearty welcome given to the Brothers, and their cordial response, were indicative of the union which exists between all true teachers, of whatever name or grade. Dr. the union wince exists between all frue teachers, of whatever name or grade. Dr. Newell well says: 'Of the many thou-sands who visited the Educational Department of the Exhibit very few had ever heard of 'The Christian Brothers,' and not one was prepared to find, under this title, an exhibit so varied, so systema tic, so complete, so suggestive, so instruc-

Mr. John Hancock who had been appointed a committee to report on the ex-hibit of the Bureau of Elucation at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial

World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans, states:

"This exhibit, located in the southeast gallery of the government building, is situated between the two most complete education exhibits in the Exposition, and, with little doubt, the two most complete ever shown in the world,—the French exhibit, on the one hand, and, somewhat farther away, the exhibit of the Christian Brothers on the other. The French exhibit Brothers on the other. The French exhibit is a noble showing of what a great nation with a thoroughly organized and centralized system of education, under the direction of a Cabinet officer, with full powers and thoroughly qualified for the discharge of his duties, can do for the successful training of its youth in all grades and kinds of schools. The exhibit of the Christian Brothers differs in origin very widely from that of the French. The latter is the outgrowth of national effort; Brothers on the other. The French exhibit latter is the outgrowth of national effort; the former of the effort of a trained order of teachers, who, ignoring all the allure-ments of distinction and wealth, have devoted their lives, with a marvelous fidelity of purpose, to their chosen voca-tion. In the language of one of their number, "We live but to teach." These two exhibits, unlike as they are in their details, are filled with such an array of valuable educational material as may well cause the workers in American State of what those schools have done and ardoing. In one feature these two exhibit are strikingly alike; they are both exceed-ingly rich in the quantity and quality of the material exhibited as aids in objective teaching. Here it would be difficult to decide which is the superior. Both seem about equally fertile in invention, although they vary somewhat in the direction in which their ingenuity has been most

largely exercised.
"Standing between these two remarkably attractive and instructive exhibits, as it does, it must be confessed our Bureau exhibits suffers to some extent in com-parison with their brilliancy. That this has erisen from no fault of the head of the Bureau, all the well-informed are thoroughly satisfied. In one of these exhibits is seen the concentrated power and intelligence of a nation proud of what it is doing in every department of educa-tion; in the other, the enthusiasm and skill of a devoted order of trained labor-

ers, also working under a centralized authority." Mr. John M. Ordway, committee or Industrial Education, pays the Christian Brothers a very high compliment : "The large and full exhibit made by the Christian Brothers of their schools in various parts of the country prove that the art element is duly appreciated by this Order, which has done so much for education in France."

Mr. Newell's report "on the exhibit of the schools at the Christian Brothers" we are enabled to present our readers in full, bespeaking for it close attention :

"Of the many thousands who visited the Educational Department of the Exposition at New Orleans, very few had every heard of the "Christian Brothers;" and not one of these few was prepared to find under this title an exhibit so exten-

find under this title an exhibit so extensive, so varied, so systematic, so complete, so suggestive, so instructive.

"The 'Ohristian Brothers' is an order of the Roman Catholic Church, whose members devote themselves entirely to education. It originated about two hundred years ago when John Baptist de La Salle, of Rheims, a young priest of splendid talents and high social position; but, withal, 'a genuine man of faith and charity.' In 1680 he had around him the nucleus of the new brotherhood, but, the Brothers were poor and La Salle was

Content. BY ELEANOR'C. DONNELLY.

Never but once." the Persian poet said said the poet, bold of heart and head), Never but once did I lament forlorn by cruel lot: and that was on a morn, then, bare of foot, I wandered with

And cried: 'Alas! how shall I buy me

Lo! ere the murmurdied upon my tongue,

saw a shadow in my path—a young
And meagre man, who, in the open street,
Lay orippled sorely, lacking both his feet:
Yet only crooned a little cheerful song,
And begged a trifle from the hurrying
throng.

"'Kind Heaven!' I prayed, (whilst on my naked toes I leaped about, till blood and spirits rose). 'Forgive the seldsh heart which only sees, And, purblind, pities its own miseries; Want may be bitter, but content is sweet. For what are shoes to him who hath no feet?"

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

We are very happy to reproduce from Education, an international bimonthly magazine published in Boston, some striking testimony to the success of the Christian Brothers as educationists. This important periodical, in its second November number, publishes reports on education at the World's Cotton Centennial Exposition. Mr. Thomas W. Bickwell, chairman of committee of the National Educational Exposition, to the New Orleans Cotton

Exposition, says of the Brothers exhibit : "Add to these State exhibitions those "Add to these State exhibitions those of the societies of the Christian Brothers, which are faithfully reported by Dr. Newell. This large collection of exhibits from various cities of our country showed great fidelity to correct educational principles and methods on the part of the directors of this system of schools. The written work was excellent, and well graded through elementary or secondary schools and colleges. The work of art schools, polytechnic schools, and industrial schools was equally superiors and the schools, polytechnic schools, and industrial schools was equally superior; and the hearty welcome given to the Brothers, and their cordial response, were indicative of the union which exists between all true teachers, of whatever name or grade. Dr. Newell well says: 'Of the many thou-sands who visited the Educational Department of the Exhibit very few had heard of 'The Christian Brothers, and not one was prepared to find, under this title, an exhibit so varied, so systematic, so complete, so suggestive, so instruc-

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the poor Brothers begate distrust the rich Abbs. La Salle sold all that he had,—and he had 'great puressions,'—and gave it to the poor; and with his gave it to the poor; and with his 'treasure in heaven,' he said to his companions: 'Henceforth our reliance is on

panions: 'Henceforth our reliance is on Providence,' In a few years he had built schools in the dioceses of Rheims, Paris, Rouen, Avignon, Chartres, Laon, Troyes, St. Omer, Boulogne, Alais, Grenoble, Meude, Marseilles, Langre, Usez, and Autien.

"La Salle seems to have anticipated many educational ideas, which are popularly regarded as the product of modern thought. Exact gradations simultaneous rehearsals, object lessons, normal schools,

rehearsals, object lessons, normal schools, polytechnic schools, industrial schools, reformatory schools, all had a place in his inventive and capacious mind; and all were realized by his constructive genius. Unlike some school reformers of the present day, he did not limit himself to destructive criticism. His mission was to build, and he laid his foundation so deep and broad and firm that, after many storms and sieges, after some alterations and additions, it is still a noble, command-

ing, and symmetrical structure.
"In 1683 he established a seminary for young teachers at Rethel, and another Paris two years later. He opened a board rans two years later. He opened a board-ing-school at St. Yon, for the education of the sons of the gentry, and, under his comprehensive direction it became, in reality, a polytechnic school, embracing in its curriculum "history, physical geo-graphy, literature, rhetoric, the science of graphy, literature, rhetoric, the science of accounts, geometry, architecture, natural history, hydrography, mechanics, differential and integral calculus, and cosmography;" and this at a time when the best schools in England taught nothing but Latin and Greek.

"Under La Salle's direction the 'School

"Under La Salle's direction the 'School of Discipline' was opened at Rouen, for the reformation of young men of the higher classes. 'Thus it is evident,' says M. Rendu, 'that the illustrious founder of the Christian schools was the pioneer of popular Christian education, not only in France, but in Europe. With one master-stroke he founded seminaries for country teachers, normal institutes for city masters, boarding-schools wherein commerce, finance, military engineering, architecture, and mathematics were taught." and mathematics were taught.

The educational exhibit of the Christian Brothers at New Orleans was so extensive that any detailed account of it, within the this report, is impossible. A month of study and an octavo volume month of study and an octavo volume could hardly do justice to it. It contained spectmens from two normal school, four colleges, twelve academies, thirty-seven parochial schools, two industrial and training schools, and two orphanages. The normal schools represented are those at Amawalk, N. Y., and Ammendale, Md. Among their exhibits were found historical and literary treatises by members of the order, several series of by members of the order, several series of by members of the order, several series of text books, models in wood, zinc, and pasteboard, and a very large number of plaster casts for the teaching of drawing. Among the colleges may be named Man-hattan College, N. Y.; Rock Hill College, Md.; De La Salle College, Philadelphia; Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis; and Christian Brothers' College, Memphis. De La Salle Institute had the largest exhibit of any of the academies. The papers of any of the academies. The papers in languages and mathematics are especially commendable. Much good work was also sent by the Sacred Heart Academy, Westchester, N. Y.; St. Joseph's Academy, Baltimore, Md.; St. Mary's Academy, Proy, N. Y.; and Manhattan Academy, New York City.

Among the thirty-seven parochial schools represented may be mentioned with distinction, on account of the quality as well as the quantity of work exhibited,

as well as the quantity of work exhibited, as well as the quantity of work exhibited, the Cathedral School, New York City; St. James' School, Brooklyn, N. Y.; St. Peter's School, Philadelphia; Cathedral School, St. Paul, Minn.; St. Peter's School, Baltimore; the Cathedral School,

partment; shoes, clothing, books, chairs, stockings, besides maps, drawing, and class-work; in the female department plain and fancy sewing, lace-work, embroidery, and gloves. The brief expendicular of this rest, which amination of this vast exhibit, which alone was possible to the writer, suggested

the following thoughts:

1. Its completeness. Nothing was left out that was at all capable of being presented to the eye : copy-books, note-books, manuscript, lesson-books, exercise books, summaries of lectures maps, charts examin-ation papers, freehand pencil drawings, mechanical drawings, architectural drawings, projections, studies from nature in crayon and in water colors, plain sewing, fancy needle work, embroidery, apparatus for teaching, mathematical models, anatomical models : all were there.

2. Its systematic arrangement. It was easy to trace the progress of a pupil from the elementary to the highest grade in every subject, and to observe, not only the results, but, to some extent, the means by which the results were obtained. A study results, but, to some extent, the means by which the results were obtained. A study of the work, in the order in which it was presented, was a study of the system under which it was executed.

3. Its excellence. One cannot speak of comparative excellence without knowing more than can easily be ascertained of the exact circumstances under which the work was done. Not merely the age and the grade of the pupil must be taken into account, but the character and extent of previous preparations, the amount of assistance and direction given, the time occupied in the work, the amount of revision and correction, and other facts well known to practical educators. But,

speaking absolutely, all the work was good, and some of it remarkably good.

A word or two respecting the causes which have produced these excellent re-

which have produced these excellent results may not be out of place.

1. The existence of a single will; a single superintending, directing, energizing force. If La Salle himself were at the head of the system in person, as he is in spirit, he could not infuse into it a greater measure of unity in design and uni-

spirit, he could not infuse into it a greater measure of unity, in design and uniformity of execution.

2. The persistence of this force. A child once placed under the care of the Brotherhood for his complete education remains under precisely similar influences during all his school life. There are no contrary winds and current to retard his contrary winds and currents to retard his ship. From port to port he is wafted by

the genial and uniform trade-winds blowing ever in the same direction.

3. The system admits of adaptation to
the special wants of individual pupils.
This is one of the causes of the success of
the Jesuits schools of the preceding century. The individual was not neglected
for the mass. Wherever special talent
was discovered, it was fostered, encouraged, developed; where special weaknesses were found to exist, the proper
remedies were applied. The purpose was
not to turn out a large number of coins
from the mint, under precisely the
same pressure, and with exactly the
same inscription and ornamentation,
but rather to study the nature
of each separate piece of metal and to subject it to such pressure and leave upon it
such an impress as would best suit its
character.

4. The Brothers are devoted exclusively to the work of education as the sole business of their lives. This absolute con-secration to a single aim, which, in other spheres, sometimes degenerates into fanati-cism, seems with them to produce only an enthusiasm which at once increases and lightens their labors, giving the power to work while it stimulates to action.

5. The Brothers are alive to every change in the popular phase of education. While they hold on to nothing merely because it has the sanction of antiquity, they are ready to try every novelty, and adopt it if it stands the test of experi-La Salle himself could not have been at the same time more conservative, observant, and more originative

than his successors.

6. Whether the connection of the "Christian Brothers" with the church is a favoring or a disturbing element, this is not the place to inquire; but investigators must always take this factor into account. The school is taking a more account. The school is taking a more important place in the machinery of the church than it has occupied in it for several centuries past. The result will be watched with interest.

It is indeed gratifying to note such acknowledgments of the success and merit of the Christian Brothers as educators. It is pleasing to see that even non-Catholics gladly and fully recognize their eminent qualities in this wide field of benefaction. Let us Catholics do likewise and we can reasonably look forward to a growth of solid and enlightened Catholicity in the near future. The Brothers do not, as some foolishly imagine, stand in the way of our Catholic lay teachers. The latter are doing a great work in their own sphere, but there are fields of labor in the vast domains of education that such bodies as the Christian Brothers alone can cultivate. These fields, and these fields only have they a desire and ambition to occupy. May God bless, enlarge and fructify their labors.

"THE CHURCH OF IRELAND."

INTOLERANT BIGOTRY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPALIANS. At a time when the alleged "loyalists"

are raising the No-Popery cry to rouse the bigotry of the North, it is gratifying to note how entirely the sectarian question is lost sight of in popular constituencies. Thus Dr. Tanner, a Protestant, has been unanimously chosen by the great Catholic county of Cork, and Mr. Douglas Pyne, a Protestant, by the equally Catholic county of Waterford. For one of the Limerick seats Mr. William Abraham, a Protestant, is pretty sure of nomination, and the leader of the movement, the member of the City of Cork, will hardly be rejected by the newly-enfranchised masses on account of his religion! Contrast the complete effacement of sectarlan animosities in the South with the ferocious appeals to Protestant bigotry by the loyalist candidates of Ulster. The staple Westchester, N. Y., sent a wonderful collection from its factories and shops, as well as from its echools in the male decimal that well as from its echools in the male decimal to the mal aggressive Protestantism, which appears to to be utterly meaningless unless they want to re-enact the Penal Laws. wants to hurt Protestants? We would not pay for a bowl of soup or subscribe for a shin of beef to convert all the Rossmores or De Cobains in Ireland. These gentlemen prize themselves at quite too high a rate if they imagine the Catholics are in a constant state of perturbation about them. We cannot encumber our pages with specimens of the electoral oratory of the Ulster deadheads. But from beginning to end they savor of noth-ing save uncharitableness and the basest appeals to sectarian passion.

appeals to sectaman passion.

We are glad to observe that, so far, the Presbyterians and Dissenters of the North, who from the vast majority of the Protestants of Ulster, have left the display of this suspicious religious fervor almost to the champions of the "Church of Ireland." Presbyterians and Dissent-ing voters will not fail to recollect how they have been treated by the Ascendancy men in the past, nor have they let pass unnoticed how at this moment its members—forming as they do an insignificant minority of the population—arrogantly claim as their own ludiciously the presumptuous title of the "Church of Ireland." When non-ascendancy Protestants are warned of the problematic dangers of Popery, they can refer, not to the realms of speculation, refer, not to the realms of speculation, but to past history and present experience for proofs that those who ask them to join against the unoffending Catholics were, and are, themselves the grossest sinners against toleration and equality. It is the old story of the wolf and the lamb. Was there, for instance, ever a supremer piece of needless insolence towards even their non Catholic fellow country men their non Catholic fellow countrymen than this demand to be recognized as the "Church of Ireland" by a sect which does not comprise an eighth of our inhabitants, and which is barely more numerous than

the Presbyterian body?

The trick of getting the Tory Government to secure the opinion of its two law officers on the point, when both these gen-tlemen are "Church" men and Tories, and when neither dare, for political reason-give it under his hand that the coveted title does not belong to the Disestablished faith, is in keeping with the general atti-tude of this meek and long suffering body. The law laid down by Messrs, Homes and Monroe is, no doubt, good enough for the readers of the Express, but it is, to say the

rich, and when famine arose in the land the genial and uniform trade-winds blowthe poor Brothers begate distrust the ling ever in the same direction.

3. The system admits of adaptation to Attorney and Solicitor Generals, the view of the Government, as announced to Par-liament, was that the Diestablished reli-gion should be known as "Protestant Episcopalians." That lawyers of such gion should be known as "Protestant Episcopalians." That lawyers of such eminence as the present law officers should deliberately ignore the fact that in the Royal Charter constituting the Disestablished Governing Body the title, "Church of Ireland," was struck out of the draft where submitted to the Government, is hardly creditable to the-shall we say re-search-of these great authorities. The next time Presbyterians or Dissenters in Ulster hear some pious Ascendancy can-didate belaboring the Papishes in order to catch their votes, we ask them to remember this incident about "the Church of Ireland."—United Ireland.

CATHOLICITY IN VERMONT.

Items of Church News from the Diocese of Burlington.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record : It may be of interest to your readers to learn something, occasionally, about the growth of Catholicity in the Green

Mountain State, notwithstanding the distance that separates it from your our locality, as there are many persons living in Canada who like to read Catholic news, even though it be from the states. The diocese of Burlington, which embraces the entire state of Vermont, was created by the late Pope Pius IX. in 1853, more than thirty-two years ago, at the same time as were those of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Newark, N. J. Their three bishops, the Right Rev. Louis De Goesbriand, D. D., of Burlington; Right Rev. John Loughlin, D. D., of Brooklyn; and Most Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, D. D., of Newark, afterward the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, now deceased; were consecrated together in the old St. Pat-rick's cathedral, corner of Mott and Prince streets, in New York city, on the 30th of October, 1853. At that time Catholicity was almost unknown in the state of Vermont being confined principally to Bur-lington and St. Albans on the shore of Lake Champlain. On the 30th of October, 1885, however, Bishop De Goesbriand celebrated the thirty-second anniversary of his elevation to the Episcopacy, and had the pleasure of being congratulated by a large number of his own priests who now have parishes, with large congrega-tions located in various parts of the State. On that occasion he commemorated the event by celebrating a Pontifical High Mass himself in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Cherry and St. Paul's streets, in Burlington, during which he was assisted by the Rev. Father Kerledon as deacon of the Mass. Rev. Father Barret as sub-deacon of the Mass, Rev. Fathers Cloarec and Coathuel as deacons of honor and the Very Rev.
Thomas Lynch, V. G., as Master of Ceremonies. The music for the occasion was
furnished by a select choir of students
from St. Joseph's College in Burlington, and was of the Gregorian or plain chan le. A large congregation was present the cathedral and besides the two officiating clergy men there were the visit-ing priests and a large number of altar boys present in the sanctuary, which, with the solemn Pontifical ceremonies, made the occasion a very grand and interesting

THE GROWTH OF CATHOLICITY AT

WINOOSKI FALLS. About two miles from the business porion of the city of Barlington in a n tion of the city of Burlington in a north-easterly direction and connected with it by a horse railroad that was but recently opened (and which, by the way, is the first that was ever built in the State of Vermont), is its principal suburb, the thriving village of Winocki Falls, so called from the cataracts on the Winocski River where it is located. It contains a number of large worker and catter mills River where it is located. It contains a number of large woolen and cotton mills, that employ a great number of hands which it is principally indebted for its prosperity. The Central Vermont and the Burlington and Lamville railroads both pass through the place, and there is an air of thrift and activity pervading the village, on week-days. Only a few years ago, however, there was no Catholic church in Winooski, and the people of the place were obliged to go to Burlington in order to assist at mass. Now there are two Catholic churches in the village, with large congregations, the Church of St. Francis Xavier, and St. Stephen's Church. The latter was the first to be built, and has two lofty spires that form conspicuous objects from the country around. At the former church a chime of three fine bells were recently procured,, and on Sunday, November 22ad, they were solemnly blessed or christened by the Right Rev. Bishop De Goesbriand of Burlington. The ceremonies began at two o'clock in the afternoon, and were witnessed by a very large congrega-tion, the church being filled to its utmost capacity long before the appointed hour. The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Fathers O'Sullivan and Lynch, of St. Joseph's College in Burlington, and a sermon, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered in French by the Rev. Father D. J. O'Sullivan. When the time came for naming the bells the largest one was hristened St. John, the second in size St. christened St. John, the second in Size St. Francis Xavier, and the third St. Mary. At the close of the ceremonies the bells were rung. They are of a rich, melodious tone, and can be heard through the country for a considerable distance away.

CATHOLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN BURLINGTON.

Just west of the Cathedral, and fronting on Cherry street, in Burlington, a hand-some new Episcopal residence has been in process of erection during the past summer season, for Bishop De Goesbriand and his assistant clergy. The building has now assistant clergy. The bunding assistant clergy. The bunding assistant clergy as far toward completion that advanced so far toward c some of the rooms have occupied by the priests. It will supply a want that has long been felt there.

The new St. Joseph's church, which

has likewise been going up during the past year, is also nearing completion, and a very handsome structure. Its pastor is the Rev. Father Jerome Cloarec, and he has recently he'd a very successful fair that netted him about \$4,000, which amount is to be used to defray the ex-pense of completing the edifice. The new church is located a few blocks north of the cathedral, and its tall and stately spire is one of the most conspicuous

objec's that a person sees in approaching the building pushed forward to complethe city, et her from Lake Champlain, on the west, or from the top of the bill, on the east. It is a great ornament to Bur-

Another improvement in Burlington i Another improvement in Burington is the opening of a night school in St. Mary's Hall, opposite the cathedral, for the benefit of young men and boys who may desire to attend. The classes are conducted by Professor J. H. Fitzsimmons, of St. Joseph's college there, and the school is a great convenience to those who are obliged to work during the day time, a large number of this class of pertime, a large number of this class of persons having already availed themselves of i's privileges.

FATHER MICHAUD TRANSFERRED TO BEN NINGTON

Bi-hop De Goesbriand has transferred the Rev. Father John Michaud, formerly of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Con-

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. CHARLES BOR-

During the past year a handsome new church, dedicated to the honor of St. Borremeo, has been erected at Bellows Falls, a village located on the Connecticut River, in the south-easterly part of Vermont, and a few weeks ago it was visited by the Right Rev. Bishop De Goesbriand, of Burlington, who expressed great pleasure at the early completion of the work, he having laid the corner-stone of the new califications and the product of the service of the s edifice not long since. On Tuesday evening, November 3rd, he held special evening, November 3rd, he held special services there, and delivered an elo-quent discourse before an immense con-gregation. The next day (Wednesday, November 4th) was the feast of St. Charles Borremee, the patronal feast of St. Charles Borremee, the patronal feast of the church, and High Mass was celebrated at ten o'clock, a. m., after which the bishop blessed the children and gave to each of them a small medal. Each child also gave to the Bishop a small donation which is to go toward the support of the foreign mission, called the "Holy Infancy," in Eastern countries where the dreadful in Eastern countries where the dreadful custom prevails of destroying little children. There are men filled with the spirit of God, the bishop said, who go among these heathers and strive to prevent this terrible destruction. They have established the order, called the "Holy Infance" and purchase the children from Infancy," and purchase the children from their would be murderers. The children are afterward placed in christian homes, where they are brought up in the Catholic faith, and last year over half a million of

these innocent little ones were thus saved from destruction and death.

"STALWARTS AMONG THE STALWARTS,"
The Catholics of Burlington will b likely to miss, for a few months at least, their old friend and benefactor, Mrs. Maria D. Tucker, widow of the late Colonel N. A. Tucker, she having rented her fine residence on Pearl Street there to Dr. W. B. Gibson until next spring, and taken her departure from New York City and vicinity where she intends to spend the winter with her friends. Ars. Tucker and her husband became Catholics nearly and her husband became Cathones hearly forty years ego, having previous to that time, belonged to the Protestant Episcopal Church—and since their happy conversion to the one true faith they have been to their adopted religion what politicians would call "stalwarts among stalwarts," ever ready to acknowledge our Lord Legy Christ unflinchingly, under all Lord Jesus Christ unflinchingly, under all circumstances, before His enemies, to such an extent that upon Colonel Tucker's such an extent that upon Colonel lucker's tombstone the following words of our Blessed Saviour have been inscribed, taken from Matthew x, 32:—"Every one, therefore, that shall confess me before men, I will also confess him before my Father who is in heaven." Colonel Tucker (or Captain Tucker, as he had long before been very familiarly known) was a Paymaster of Volunteers in the United States army during the late civil war, and died in Burlington (where his remains lie buried near those of his brother in law, the late saintly brother in law, the late Rev. Father Wm. Henry Hoyt, of St. Anne's Church, in East Twelfth street, New York city) on the 25th of February, 1873. York city) on the 25th of February, 1873.
Father Hoyt died December 11th, 1883, almost eleven years later; having, it will be remembered, been stricken with apoplexy just after the communion while singing high mass in St. Ann's Church on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, December 8th, 1883, and died without becomes assented consciousness between having recovered consciousness between the time that he fell at the altar and the

moment of his happy death three days afterward. Requiescat in pace.
FATHER CAISSY, OF ST. ALBANS, GOING TO THE HOLY LAND.

The Right Rev. Bishop De Goesbriand, of Burlington, has granted a few months' leave of absence to the Rev. Father George N. Caissy, pastor of the Church of the Holy Guardian Angels (French Canadian) in St. Albans, Vermont, in order to enable him to take a well-earned rest and gratify a long-cherished desire of visiting the land that was trodden by our Blessed Saviour while upon earth. Father Caissy Saviour while upon earth. Father Caissy Saviour while upon earth. Father Caissy has labored long and faithfully in the work of his priestly office and sailed from New York city for Europe on Saturday, New York city for Europe on Saturday, as he intended to go lirectly on to Palestine, he will probably be in the holy land about Christmas time. He also intends, on his way home, to visit Paris, and the other principal atome, raris, and the other principal cities of Europe, prolonging his stay abroad about eight months. During his absence from this country his place at St. Albans will be filled by the Rev. Father Joseph Doignault, of Montreal, Canada.

When Father Caissy returns to Albans, after his foreign trip, he is likely to find a considerable change in the ap-pearance of his church there. The buildpearance of his church there. ng has remained in an unfinished condition for a number of years past, owing to the lack of funds with which to complete it, but on Sunday, November 29th, the day after Father Caissy sailed for Europe, his parishoners held a meeting to that pan out richly, are not so abundant talk the matter over and see if something could not be done to finish the work, who write to Hallett & Co., Portland,

CATHOLICITY STILL GROWING IN VERMONT-

BISHOP DE GOESBRIAND'S HEALTH.
Many other items of Catholic news
might be furnished from the Diocese of Burlington, in addition to the above. The diocese, as has been said, ambraces the entire State of Vermont; and throughout its whole extent Catholicity has grown very rapidly, in fact to a most wonderful and miraculous degree, during the thirty-two years that have elapsed since the diocese was created in 1883, and still continues to grow, by in 1883, and still continues to grow, by the Divine assistance, and under the guid-ance and fostering care of its good and zealous Bishop, the Right Rev. Louis De Goesbriand, D. D. The Bishop is a very hard working prelate, and, like his many co-laborers in the Episcopacy, is full of zeal in the great work to which he has consecrated himself, laboring constants. ception in Burlington, and of St. Stephen's church at Winooski Fall, to Bennington, a town located in the extreme south-westerly part of Vermont, and appointed him pastor of the Church of St. Francis of Sales in that place. with a salready spent in doing the sacred work, traversing the Green Mountain State from one end to the other. From Canada, on the north, to Massachusetts, on the south, and from the Connecticut river, on the east, to Lake Champlain and New York State, on the west. tinues to enjoy very excellent health, for one of his age, and appears likely to be spared to the church for considerable time vet to come COMMEMORATING THE SOULS OF THEIR DE-

CEASED COMPADES IN THE HOLY

The life of a Vermont priest is very different from that of the clergy who reside in the large cities. In many cases he has a number of parishes to attend to, and has to celebrate two masses on Sun-days, far apart. He is, moreover, obliged frequently to travel many miles over mountains and hills, often in the night time and in the coldest winter weather, in order to minister to the spiritual wants of his flock. These and other hardships, however, do not deter laborers from entering into the vineyard of the Lord and since the diocese was created, thirty-two years ago, many of its priests have died in the harness, after fighting the good fight. For the repose of their souls a Solemn Requiem High Mass was cele-brated in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Burlington, on Monday, November 16, and on that occasion a larke number of the surviving clergy, from various parts of the diocese, were present in the sanctuary, to pray for the souls of their deceased comrades in the holy priesthood. Requiescat in pace.

RELIGIOUS DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Catholic Review In a neighboring city where a muni-

cipal election is in prospect, a candidate for an important office, who is a man of principle and a consistent, practical Catholic, though far from being a devoter, was objected to by young Irish American politicians, and disparagingly spoken of among themselves because, as they sneer-ingly remarked, he was one of those men who went to confession every Saturday night. These young men were educat d in the public schools, and they are a fair indication of the religious spirit which is the natural and inevitable result of secular teaching without religion. It is the same spirit which recently led a precocious young miss of thirteen, in the presence of her poor widowed mother, upon whom we had called on a charitable mission, to turn away with a supercilious smirk of contempt at the suggestion on our part that the great defect of our modern education was the want of proper religious instruction. She had a companion with her who evidently sympathized with her, and probably was her evil genius, as there unmistakable expression of disgust at the very suggestion of religion, they both took themselves out of the room. They are both attending the public school at the present time. We mention these not as singular instances but as typical of a class—alas! too numerous a class—among American Catholics, and as an indication of the kind of Catholics which will continue to graduate from our public schools, as long as positive religious instruction is excluded from them. To one who has had occasion to mingle to any extent with the mass of our poor Irish Catholics, especially in our large cities, there is no more melancholy sight than to witness the very loose hold which their religion has upon our noid which their religion has upon cur-young people, and to notice the fact that stares him in the face with ominous forebodings, that to be religious is to be unpopular; to be strictly conscientious is to be laughed at and ridiculed as "one of them plous fellers;" "one of them spooneys that goes to confession." Say what you will, the fact is becoming more and more paleable fact is becoming more and more palpable tact is becoming more and more parpaone every day, that the tendency of seculatraining without positive religious instruct tion is to foster contempt of all religion, and, as an inevitable consequence, to lessen the restraints of conscience and loosen the bonds of morality and the incentives to that high-toned, chivalrous devotion to duty which religion alone can give, and which are the only foundation and sure guarantee of virtuous conduct and good citizenship. It is hard enough to keep our children pure and faithful to their duty with all the religious influences that can be brought to bear upon them. What else, then, could we expect from a system of secular, godless training in our public schools but just the melancholy results to which we have alluded, and which ought to rouse all Catholics, at least, to renewed exertions in the cause of thorough Catholic education for their children.

Gold Fields.

talk the matter over and see if something could not be done to finish the work, which has been at a stand still so long. A good deal of interest was manifested in the matter by those who were present, and quite a large sum of money was pledged on the spot, the indications now are that something will be done in the spring, when it is hoped that work will be resumed on the new church edifice and

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er can be stopped. present writing for a change of address address address and invariably send us the name of their next office. Catholic Record.

L WDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1886.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.

8 Octave of St. John.
4 Octave of the Holv Innocents.
5 Vigil of the Epiphany. St. Telesphorus,
P. and M.
6 Epiphany of Our Lord. Holiday of Obingation.
7 Of the Octave. St. Hillon'us, Abbot.
8 Of the Octave. St. Seyerius, Bishop and
Confessor.

Confessor.

9 Of the Octave. SS. Julian and Bassillissa,
18t. Agatho, Pope,
10 Sunday in the Octave of the Entpl and.
11 Of the Octave. St. Hyginus, P. and.
12 Of the Octave. St. Arcadius, Martyr,
13 Octave of the Epiphassy, St. Veronica,
Virgin.

18 Octave of the Epiphamy, St. Veronica, Virein.
14 St. Hillisy, Pp., C. and Doctor of the 15 St. Paul. First H-rmit. St. Maur, Abbot.
16 St. Marcelius, F. and Martyr.
17 24 Sunday after Epiphany. Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus.
18 Chair of St. Peter in Rome.
19 St. Cenute, K. and M.
29 St. Fablan P, and Sabastian, MM.
21 St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr.
22 St. Nincent and Ansatsaius, MM.
28 E-poussis of the B. V. M. and St. Joseph.
38 Raymond of Pennafort, Cl.
24 36 Sun. atter Eph. St. Timothy. Bishop

23 E-pousals of the B. V. M. and St. Joseph.
34. Raymond of Pennafort, Ct.
24 36 Sun. atter Eph. St. Timothy, Bishop
and Martyr.
25 Conversion of St. Paul.
25 8t. Polycarp, Bp. snd M.
27 8t. John Chiya, Bp., C. and Doctor.
27 8t. John Chiya, Bp., C. and Doctor.
29 8t. Frevian, M. St. Agnes, Secunda.
29 8t. Frevian, M. St. Agnes, Secunda.
30 8t. Martina, Virgin and Martyr.
31 4th Sun. after Eph. St. Peter Nolasco, Cf.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

If political prophets are to be believed, and any reliance placed on the signs of the times, the people of Canada are on the verge of the most exciting political contest for twenty years. The recent events in the Northwest have imparted into our political struggles, always cursed by bitterness, new elements of acrimony that make it incumbent on all good citizens not only to counsel but practise moderation. In this free country it is the right of all men entrusted with the franchise to choose which one of the two parties his conscience tells him he should select for motives, or assail the character of those who support the party to which he is opposed. If his reasons for making his own choice be good they need not be facility by abuse of opponents, by malevolence or by hatred. They should, standing on their own merits, justify his action and with this justification any and every reasonable man ought to be satisfied. Under our system of government there will be always two parties contending for the control of the admin. istration of affairs. In fact, government by party is one of the necessities—sad if you will - but inevitable, of constitutional government. And constitutional government, with all its defects, is in practice the best adapted by all odds to the exigencies of this country. If has often, we must confess, pained us to see to in the Assembly: what extent partisan bitterness prevails in this country, not only at election times, but long after the smoke of battle has risen from the political field of con- Hemming ... test. Amongst Catholics especially is this deplorable feeling noticeable to a marked and most regrettable degree. Dunkin Neighbors attending the self-same parish Brigham Missisq church, praying at the self-same altar, and Ogilvie ... worshipping with the same pastor, will on partisan issues lose their temper, quarrel, and divide into factions. Men will then become estranged from their neighbors, sometimes for years, and even sometimes for a life-time. Nay, more, so intense the acerbities of our politics that men otherheart-burnings, envy and hatred are the Ontario ten are Catholics, viz , in Canada. Now, all this is, from the standpoint of good citizenship, trulydeplorable ; Christianity most reprehensible. There is no reason why our elections should be divested of, if not all, at least very much of the rancor, ill will and hatred that characterize them. It is well known six Liberals. In the Quebec Legislature O'Brien has done, prove themselves in that many constituencies are deprived of the minority still holds six seats in the the services of excellent citizens because the latter dread the ordeal of an election contest, with the animosities it engenders and the vituperation it calls forth. We Gulf, Ferrier, Victoria, and Webb, Wellingare thus far in this country comparatively | ton division. free from that pest which afflicts our republican neighbors—the professional

let us Catholics, especially, be charitable one to the other, recognizing in our fellow men, but especially those of our own household of the faith, the rights we claim for ourselves. In the coming contest, into which evil minded men seek to import the bitterness of a war of races and of religions, a patriotic fairness, combined with moderation, is demanded of all citizens. In his publication and promulgation of the Encyclical Immortale Dei, the Bishop of Montreal, deploring the manifestations of bitterness and of violence that have taken place in his diocese since the execution of Riel, says :

execution of Riel, says:

"Leo XIII., whose great teachings we have just learned, gives to all rules which we have to follow, respect for authority, and in the protests which we may make against certain of its measures, moderation and Christian charity. Far from this, then, be this acrimenious language, these horrible invectives, which pertain not to sincere Catholics. Far from us be those odious accusations, those unjust suspicions as to motives. Let there be everywhere union. Therefore, if in the past disagreements have occurred, they must be buried in oblivion. If temporary injustice has been committed, whoever the guilty party may be, all must now be repaired by reciprocal charity and all must be redeemed by the common effort of deference towards the Holy See. By this means Catholics will obtain a double advantage, that of aiding the church to preserve and propagate Christian doctrines, and that of rendering a signal service to society, whose salvation is not only compromised by bad doctrines, but also by bad passions."

These are words of good counsel, and though they will be seized upon and distorted by the very men who have been urging and proclaiming a war of races, as a back set to their opponents, they are words that all patriotic men should take to heart. Never before was there such need of that moderation and Christian charity which the Bishop inculcates. If these be the characteristics of the coming struggle, its result, notwithstanding the clouds dark and dense that lower of our country, will be speedily dispelled, and the sunshine of freedom and equality diffuse its joys and its blessings on every portion of this favoured and promising

THE MINORITIES IN QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.

It is one of the significant facts of the times that while the Protestant minority of Quebec is decreasing, the Catholic minority of Ontario is increasing in political strength and influence. At the time of confederation but two Catholic gentlemen were elected to the Provincial Parliament of Ontario, viz., the Hon. John Sand. support. But, 10 making this selection, W. Scott for Ottawa. The following field Macdonald for Cornwall and Mr. R. Catholic gentlemen who stood at that election were defeated.

LIBERALS. Mesers. Fraser.....Brockville, McCarthy....South Grenville,

Stock...... Toronto East, O'Hanly......Russell, ..Ottawa. In the Province of Quebec on the other

hand, the minority secured a large representation in the Legislative Council, five out of the total twenty-four members, viz., Hon. Messrs. Bryson. Inkerman,

Ferrier.. Victoria, Starnes. De Saleberry, And besides carried the following seats

Bellingham .. Hamilton. ..Compton, ..Drummond & Aith Seriver Huntingdon, ...Lotbiniere, . Megantic,Brome, Montreal C.

Church. Poupore. .. Pontiac Sherbrooke. bertson..... Locke ... Or in all sixteen members fourteen of whom were Conservatives.

We have now had nearly twenty years wise fair and honest will not, in the heat of confederation and five general elections of partisan zeal, hesitate to inflict grievous in each province. Of the eighty-nine injury on their neighbors. Bickerings, members now comprising the Legislature of

Fraser, Essex N. R... Kent West... .White, .Baskerville. .. Dowling Renfrew N. R. .. Murray, .. Robillard, WillowMorin, ...MacMahon.

Wentworth..... Of whom four are Conservatives and Legislative council their representatives being Messrs Wood, Bedford, Starnes, De Saleberry, Bryson, Inkerman, Savage,

The Irish Catholics of Quebec, it may be here remarked, have, although number | may expect that, with the mass of nonpolitician. But if we continue at our ing one fourth of the English speaking Catholics, their religion will always be present rate of progress in politics, suffer- minority in Quebec, but one representative more or less of a barrier to their advanceing our political contests to become hot- in the Legislative Council, the Hon. ment, and must therefore resolve to give beds of lowest rivalry and basest calumny, John Hearn. In the Legislative Assembly, stronger proofs of competency and relithat undesirable institution will take root however, the Protestant representation has ability than would be looked for from

.Sawyer. Legantic . Whyte ...Spencer ...Robertson

We cannot, we must confess, view this rapid and certain effacement of the English element from the politics of our sister Province with any thing like pleasure The political extinction of the Protestant minority of Lower Canada is certain to be followed by dangerous agitations, quarrels of race and religion, by bitternesses and heart-burnings that cannot fail to weaken the Confederation and even endanger its very existence. But if this rapid political extinction of the Protestant element in Lower Canada now proceeding before our eyes, is regrettable, is it not in a small measure to be attributed to the intolerance of that minority itself in days not long gone by? We know of counties Quebec where no sooner did a French or Irish Catholic present himself for municipal or parliamentary nonors than the banner of No Popery was unfurled, and every effort, not excluding violence, fraud and intimidation, used to defeat the Catholic candidate. Appeals are now made to the Irish Catholics of Quebec to join with their brethren of the minority on the ground that they too are menaced with political extinction in that Province. The Irish Catholics of Quebec have not, we well know. received in the past that consideration to which their numbers and tax-paying power entitled them. But their Engspeaking Protestant fellow-citizens are quite as much, to say the least, to blame for the exclusion from honors and from emoluments as their French fellow-citizens. The Irish people have interests of their own to guard and promote, and should, therefore, be chary in lending themselves to alliances and associations which past experience has taught them to be dangerous. We trust, however, that the minority in Quebec will continue to be fully and fairly represented. We have ever held strong views on the subject of minority representation everywhere, and earn estly desire in the interests of peace and good-will and solid progress, to see that principle carried into practice in

BIGOTRY OVERWHELMED.

every Province of the Dominion.

The triumph of the Hon. Hugh O'Brien who, at the last Boston municipal elections, was chosen Mayor of that city by a majority of 8,580 over Mr. John M. Clark, admittedly the strongest republican in Boston, is a veritable triumph of enlightened fair play over the darkest prejudice. We hope, with the Boston Pilot, that the result of this election will end forever the wretched attempt to create race and religious prejudice against political candidates in Boston, for the victory of Mayor O'Brien is not merely the death of Know-Nothingism, but a mountain of obloquy and aversion piled on its grave. The Pilot adds that never more can a man be defeated in ston by the cry, "He is an Irishman and a Catholic." Mayor O'Brien's success it declares doubly gratifying because he has beaten the strongest man one widely known and respected among democrats. Mr. Clark, as sheriff of Boston for a generation, had won the esteem of all who knew him personally and publicly, for his kindly and manly nature and his splendid public service. Nor was he beaten because the people of Boston meant to overwhelmingly defeat him, but because "they were determined to overwhelmingly re-elect the Mayor who has been faithful to every trust, who has allayed prejudice, reduced taxes, cleaned the corrupt offices, appointed good officials, fearlessly attacked corruption, and held above smirch or reproach the proud name of Boston's City Government,"

Mayor O'Brien was elected simply and solely on his merits as a trustworthy citizen and reliable official. We wish that, like the Pilot in its own city, we could all over Canadian cities say that the time has gone by when a candidate for civic honors can be rejected because he is an Irishman and a Catholic. That time is with us yet. But Catholics can do much to dissipate the feeling that leads to their exclusion from office. When in office, let them, as Mayor all cases honest, straightforward and reliable, in a word, truly deserving trust and confidence. If Catholics in all walks of life gave constant practical proofs of their fitness for office, there would of a certainty be less exclusion of them from posts of responsibility and honor. They even in this land of Canada. Let us all from sixteen in 1867 declined to about others. And this, we maintain, they are, have consideration for the views of others; one half that number at the beginning of if true to themselves, able to do.

ORANGE ABUSE.

The Bryson Equity (strange misnomer) indulges in a bitter personal attack on the editor of this journal. We are delighted to be selected for the abuse of this priest and papist hating little organ. We have neither time nor inclination to bandy words with this dribbling mouth piece of the Pontiac Orange garrison, but we may say that we are not burt by the name it gives us of firebrand. Better and abler men have had this appellation cast at them by the creatures of faction and the hirelings of the press. To us it is applied because, out of love for Canada and loyalty to its institutions, we have denounced Orangeism, with all its dangers and its menaces; because we have, in season and out of season, demanded equal rights for all classes of the people; because, especially, we have champione the claims of the Irish Catholics to selfgovernment at home and to their just share of patronage and representation in this free land of Canada because, too, we have resisted and will resist, to the bitter end, the implanting in this country of that Protestant ascendency for the advocacy of which the Equity was in part or entirely founded. We can tell Messrs. Smith and Cowan, and their owners, that however well abuse of the Rev. Father Coffey may take with certain classes in the neighbor hood of Bryson, there is an honest and independent electorate in Pontiac that will take it at its worth. We will close by conveying to Mr. John Bryson, M. P. the information that if he and his organ want fight they will, on the lines laid down by the latter, get fully as much thereof as will at least for a time occupy their minds.

WAR OF RACES.

Under the heading "Brutal," the North West Review deals in terms of righteous emphasis and just indignation with a violent and seditious appeal issued in placard form to the citizens of Winnipeg on the eve of the burial of the unfortunate Riel. This placard was couched in these terms WAR OF RACES.

Yes, necessary, and war to the teeth is equired.
Will an already outraged public stand quietly by while a great demonstration is being made over the burial of that red-handed rebel and tratior

Louis Riel! No, decidely no! Let the truly loyal proceed to St. Bon-

face to morrow morning, Where the Traitor s to be interred, and if anything is said insulting to British Canadians, let them pull the cathedral down upon the heads of the tribes that exalt the rebel, and so blot them from the face of the earth.
God Save the Queen.

The Review fixes the authorship of this lisgraceful and blood-thirsty appeal upon

rangeism, saying : "That such a spirit of hatred and bigotry existed here, where there is so much loud talk of liberalism, we confess we did not believe. But it is clear that wherever the "Brethren" are hated and intolerance towards everything Catholic rankles in their breasts, it only needs occasion to show itself. That this disgraceful and disloyal placard emanated occasion to show itself. That this dis.

graceful and disloyal placard emanated from a hot-bed of Orangeism will not be denied. The 'truly loyal' sentiments of the billing of the bill is sufficient to convict them 'Truly Loyal' and 'Defenders of the Faith' are pet phrases of the 'Order,' though they are not one whit more loyal cause he has beaten the strongest man in the Republican ranks in Boston, and considered loyal in view of the above appeal, which is directly inciting to riot; and as to whether they are looked to by the followers of Luther as the defenders of their peculiar theological idiosyncracies we are not prepared to say. There is one thing certain, however, and that is, that the Orange serpent is in our midst, its venomous breath is poisoning the pure atmosphere of this peaceful country, and if it should ever fix its fangs on us the peace of this part of the Dominion will be at an end. The ascendancy of ion will be at an end. The ascendancy of Orangeism in any part of the Dominion, it is a well known tact, has always been productive of discord, bigotry and hatred between the people, who would hatred between the people, who would otherwise have lived in peace and good fellowship. These people insisted on the hanging of Riel both privately and publicly, to avenge the death of Scott, which, by the way, was avenged by the murder of several half-breeds, and now that they have had their thirst slaked with the blood of the unfortunate man the sleuthhounds are still unappeased. Their savage nature would not permit of the poor man's bones receiving a quiet burial by his Metis friends. It is inconceivable how men with profuse ex-pressions of Christianity and loyalty on their lips can act so. But we have it that it is not the true patriot that boasts of his loyalty, nor the true Christian that glories in his virtues. Here is another sample of the bitterness of the hatred of these bigots, who have defamed everything Catholic. Previous to the hanging of Riel these truly loyal cutizens sent to Archbishop Tache a letter, which contained these characteristic words: "The Rope for Riel or a shot for Tache." view of such conduct on the part of association is it any wonder that Catholic Canadians become indignant Catholic Canadians become indignant and rise up against them. Can Catholics be blamed for resenting these indignities to which we are being subjected by these 'brutal bigots,' as they were recently styled by an Englishman in the Toronto Mail. What we have shown centry styled by an Englishman in the Toronto Mail. What we have shown concerning the 'Order,' that huge piece of inconsistency, ought, we think, be sufficient to convince those Catholics

who are fostering the Orange element in

oner communion with them ceases the | GOOD NEWS FROM NEWFOUND.

better.
"It is to be presumed that the authors of the handbill in question forwarded a copy of it to Her Majesty. Of course she would not feel flattered to know that would not feel flattered to know that seditious literature is being circulated in her name by her 'Truly Loyal' subjects who once threatened to kick her crown into the waters of the Boyne, but it would show her how 'Truly Loyal' are the Brethren in her distant colony. "But the Truly Loyal didn't go to St. Boniface; or if they did go they were prudent enough to refrain from interfering with Riel's funeral and to allow the Cathedral to stand. We presume they knew enough of the half-breed now to keep away from him. "This most revolting and flagrant breach of common decency has been styled a 'joke,' but when it is known that hundreds of copies of the seditious hand bill were to be had in the store of a prominent merchant on Main street, and who is caliating the retreases of

nand bill were to be had in the store of a prominent merchant on Main street, and who is soliciting the patronage of the general public, the 'joke' business is certainly out of the question.

'There is no denying the fact, for it is plain to every fair-thinking person, that until this scurrilous and highest denging piain to every fair-thinking person, that until this scurrilous and bigoted portion of the population, which has lived on lies and fattened on vituperation, has been consigned to oblivion, there will never be a national sentiment in Can-ada."

This spirited language of our Winnipeg contemporary has already met with hearty acceptance and emphatic endorsation in all parts of the country. Had it not been for the Orange demands for Riel's head before his execution, and their savage jubilations after that event, the opinion now fixed in the public mind that he was executed to placate their desire of vengeance, might not be so firmly rooted. But this blood-thirsty organization, of which there are representatives in the Cabinet, so openly and unblushingly interposed itself between the throne and an unfortunate rebel. that the conviction has taken firm hold of the minds of thousands of Canadians, that Orangeism procured, for self-gratification and glorification, the death of the ill-starred Riel. It is to the Canadian people of every political party a matter for regret that the Orange association should have even the semblance of political power. To the country it has been, by the exercise of that power, the fecund source of incalculable eyil. Our growth has been checked, our prosperity marred, and our happiness diminished, by the operation of an association whose members are sworn to the hatred or Catholics and the extirpation of Catho-

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL.

The Macleod, (N. W. T.) Gazette voices the sentiments of patriotic Canadians in its article of Dec. 8th, on the Canadian Pacific. Our far off western contemporary From all sides came pouring in hearty

From all sides came pouring in hearty congratulations to the men of indomitable pluck and perseverance, who have pushed to a successful termination the greatest railway enterprise the world has ever known, and that six years earlier than their contract called for. "From ocean to ocean" was an expression which five years ago was regarded as mythical in the extreme. In that space of time the company who had undertaken to construct the road have been subjected to the bitter opposition of a set of fanatics who prothe country because it was the work of the Conservative party. During these years almost insurmountable obstacles have been metand overcome. They would have been insurmountable to men who were less determined and less skillful, and the second that it is a countable to men who were less determined and less skillful, and the second that is a countable to men who were less determined and less skillful, and the second that is a countable to the second t to a country whose determination to link together its scattered provinces by this national bond of steel was less strong than that of the Dominion.

If the people of the east are called upon to pay a few more cents on the dollar to meet the expenses of construction, they should not grumble fic Railway will take the fruits of the fertie plains of the west, and the spices and luxuries of the tropics, to their very doors. If the North-West is given the right, it will gladly contribute its share as the heart and core of the confederate system. Success to the great railway. May it never see a poor day. Those are un-worthy to be called Canadians who do not believe that the Canadian Pacific will do as much for the Dominion as Canada has done for it.

There is here the riog of true patriotism. Here we recognize the voice of just and large-minded appreciation. The Canadian Pacific has made of Canada a nation -a nation with a great future if its people are true to themselves and the interests they have to guard. The great and fatal blunder of the Mackenzie government was its failure to rise to the height of Canada's national wants and aspirations, especially in regard of a transcontinental railway. The present administration, profiting by the error of its predecessor, has, in this respect, certainly made a reality of the patriotic aspirations of the Canadian people, and thereby strengthened its position before the country. We are in entire accord with the Maclead Gazette when it says that the people of the East should not grumble at the extra taxation rendered necessary by the rapid construction and completion of the national highway. That road will make in a few years a re- ing spirit and abiding life that the millions voted to it by the people of Canada.

The Catholic members of the German

We have good news-the first in a long time_to chronicle from Newtoundland. Sir Ambrose Shea has been named governor of the Colony, the first Catholic appointed to the office since the English occupation of the island. Sir Ambrose has long been a distinguished figure in Newfoundland politics. He is a gentleman of consummate tact, prudence and moderation; blessed, too, with the finest diplomatic powers of his race. We have no doubt that his administration will be highly successful. Our firm and earnest hope is that during his viceregal term the island of Newfoundland may enter the Canadian confederation. Sir Ambrose has already more than once interested himself in favor of union with Canada. In his present high position he may be enabled to exercise such a paramount influence on the proninent men of the colony as to bring them to view with favor the only neasure that can secure them bless. ings of undisturbed peace, solid prosperity and rapid development of the splendid resources of their country. Newfoundland can never become truly great or prosperous out of the Canadian Union. The Imperial government deserves great credit for the appointment of Sir Ambrose Shea in the face of the fierce and untamable bigotry of the island. This appointment is a measure of lofty statesanship and enlightened policy. Simultaneous with its announcement comes the declaration that Orange demonstrations have been forbidden at Harbor Grace and other points in Conception Bay. This also, it must be conceded, is a just, if severe, measure of repression. Life and property could not otherwise be protected than by such vigor and firmness. Concession and moderation are not the weapons with which an aggressive savagery is to be dealt with and obliterated.

CHRISTMAS IN LONDON.

The great and cheering festival of the Nativity of Christ, was, with becoming piety and solemnity, observed in London. At 6 a. m., His Lordship the Bishop, assisted by the Cathedral clergy, celebrated Pontifical High Mass in presence of an immense congregation, a large portion of which approached the Holy Table. His Lordship, besides celebrating Mass, delivered a brief and fervid exhortation on the lessons of the feast. At 10.30 High Mass, Coram Pontifice, was sung by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, at which the Rev. Father Walsh delivered an impressive discourse. At St. Mary's Church Rev. Father Dunphy officiated at all the Masses. We are pleased to note that the collection for the clergy was the largest ever yet offered in Lon-

AN EXCEPTION TO THE RULE.

It is not often that Rome gets even parest justice at missionary meetings among our separated brethren. In fact, tion of Catholicism, its doctrines, its a missionary meeting held in the Dundas Street Centre Methodist Church. This discourse was delivered by Rev. C. Eby. M. A., who has been engaged in mission ary work in Japan. Mr. Eby is reported

to have said : "It was about 300 years ago that Japan was discovered by Spain and Portugal when the R. C. Church was looking around for new fields, when it had lost many of its adherents in Europe. It appeared that in a few years this new religion numbered over two million followers, but owing to the power the Jesuits were acquiring the rulers drew the sword, and required of the Christians o give up their faith or die. While a few renounced their faith, hundreds of thou sands refused to do so, and were slain crucified and were driven into the for ests. The finishing stroke was effected by the Protestant Dutch assisting the persecutors in the slaughter, until none ere to be found to kill. He then traced the growth of Christianity in Japan dur-ing the last thirty years that it had been opened to foreigners, and explained the stupendous difficulties that they had yet o encounter.

Assuming that this report is correct, and we have no reason to doubt it, we cheerfully admit that Mr. Eby is imbued with kindlier and more Christian sentiments than many others engaged in missionary work. We regret, however, that a gentleman apparently so well-meaning and sincere should devote his energies to work that cannot be fruitful of lasting good. Protestant missionary work among heathens, notwithstanding all the treasure wasted on it, has not proved a success. There is revident proof in its must come from on high. The Japanese are a very intelligent and progressive people, and cannot be satisfied with the the heart of a Catholic society, that this cabal is our implacable foe and that the last of society, that this cabal is our implacable foe and that the last of society, that this cabal is our implacable foe and that the last of society, that this cabal is our implacable foe and that the last of society, that this cabal is our implacable foe and that the last of society, that this caballing society, that this caballing society is caballing society. The catholic members of the German of hereaf is caballing society, that this caballing society is caballing society. empty forms, and powerless teachings lies between Catholicism and infilelity

APPROACHING CANONIZATIONS.

n cases of beatification will be decided or the approaching sacerdotal jubilee of Leo XIII. in 1887. Among them are those of the Venerable John Baptist La Salle, Clement Hoffbauer and Ines di Benigamin, the Spanish Augustinian nun. Three already beatified members of the Society of Jesus will likewise be at that time canonized, viz , Fathers Peter Claver, John Berchmans, and the lay brother Alfonso Rodriguez. The latter was an intimate friend of Blessed Peter Claver. He was beatified by Leo XIII. in 1824 and before his entrance into the Society of Jesus was a man of wealth, education and social position. His manuscript writings, of high spiritual order, are now being collected and published in Spanish by Father Jarvine Nouell, S. J., of the Province of Spain. The work will consist of three volumes, one of which, consisting of 800 pages, has been already given the public. It is pleasing to note that of the three decisive miracles selected for the canonization of Blessed Peter Claver, two were wrought in America, and one of the three chosen as the final test in the cause of Blessed John Berchmans was also wrought in the new world, in 1866, and it was accompanied by the apparition with a prophecy of the saint, which has since been verified, in favor of a young novice of the community of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau, La.

We have noted with great pleasure that

THE CATHOLIC PARTY IN GER-

The Catholic party in Germany differs from that of France in the important particular that it is thoroughly consoli-dated and presents an united front to the foe. In the address to the electorate issued by the German Centre, just before the late contest, the party pledged itself to economic and financial reform and the protection of home industries in the interest of the working classes. On the question of the Culturkampf—the man-ifesto declared that justice is the foundation of empires, and justice has been violated by German politico religious legislation and awaits re-establishment.
"The Culturkampf," it adds, "is not at an end. That dangerous wound from which our country suffers is still bleeding. The action of the Church is still hampered. The indubitable and sacred rights of Catholics are still ignored; our schools have not the Christian character ; the rights of parents over the education of their children are not acknow-Ledged. We must not allow ourselves to be deceived or to be quieted by any slight concessions. Let us not forget that the laws which oppress the Church are still in existence, and can at any moment be put in greater force. Bishops are still hindered in the free exercise of the functions of their ministry. Many parishes have no priests. The pastoral office cannot be fulfilled, nor education carried on according to the principles of the Church. During the late legislative period we as in a low made several requests for the revision and suppression of the laws which preput obstacles in the way of the celebration of Mass and the dispensing of the sacraments. We lifted up our voices in vain. But we must not and we cannot be satisfied with certain so called favors now offered us : for these are our bare rights, and those we must claim for our own sake, for the sake of our children. or the interest of our Church and of our country. The revolutionary spirit which spreads around us and menaces the brone and society can be vanquished only by a generation profoundly Christian and impressed by religious principles. We have, then, a duty to fulfill n our struggle for the liberty of our holy religion, and this struggle must be carried on till it ends in victory. In the approaching significant elections, theree, let all our friends present themselves at the polling-arms, Justice, Liberty and Right. That is our battle cry. Let every man do his duty-electors at the urns and we in Parliament. Victory is in the hands of God. It will not fail those who conscientiously persevere, The leaders of the Catholic party did not appeal in vain to the patriotism of the Catholic electorate."

The German Catholics, rising to the ecessities of the situation, loyally buried all dissension, and forgot all division. They nobly stood by the candidates devoted to the interests of church and country, and as a result of their adhesion to principle Herr Windthorst stands to-day at the head of a powerful party in the Reichstag. The Culturkampf must sooner or later give way before the combined and incessant assault of the Catholic party. Skilled leadership and thorough discipline can, in Parliamentary action, achieve the most unlooked-for and brilliant suc. cesses. In Germany it has checked and curbed the most powerful minister of the age, besides developing amongst the Catholic masses of that nation an attitude of constitutional government and of their rel peaceful agitation that have won uni- centuries.

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versal admiration. There is every reason to hope that the Church in Germany will soon be freed from the cruel restraints that impede her actions and narrow the sphere of Ler influence. This hope we derive not from any manifestation of kindly intention on the part of Bismarck, but from the unity and resolution of the Catholics themselves.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Four very competant and respectable gentlemen have been put in nomination for the office of Water Commissioner Messrs. Birrell, Hewitt, Cousins and Powell. With such nominess before them the electors should have no difficulty in making a good choice. We think it right. however, without disaparagement to any other candidate, to say that Mr. T. C. Hewitt is fully entitled to re-election. In Mr. Hewitt's hands the interests of the people have, both as Alderman and Water Commissioner, proved quite safe, He has the ability, energy, and perseverance required in the discharge of important public duties. We will, therefore, be most happy to chronicle his triumphant return.

BISHOP CHALLONER'S MEMOIRS.

A magnificent edition of "THE MARTYRS OF THE CATHOLIC FAITH" and "MEMOIRS OF MISSIONARY PRIESTS AND OTHERS," who suffered martyrdom for their faith, in England. A very large, magnificent Royal to volume, beautifully illustrated with engravings from the collections of the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Stafford, the Scotch and English Colleges of Rome, Valladolid and Donay, etc., Bound in full Moroeco, Elegant glit leaves, side and back. Very handsome. Price, to subscribers only, five guineas per copy. To be had only from the editor and publisher, James Macvetely, 335 Fulham Road, South Kensington, London, England. Of the several excellent works of the

ate pious and learned Bishop Challoner, there is none of such absorbing interest to Catholics as his "Memoirs of Missionary Priests and other Catholics who suffered death in England on Religious accounts from 1577 to 1684," This was a long period, and it was one of unheard-of persecution—of persecution that was not exseeded even by that of heathen Rome. The latter, with all its cruelty, was intermittent, and sometimes allowed a little respite and breathing time to the Christian people. The former was continuous, and so long as it lasted, never relaxed in its savage efforts to extirpate the Catholic faith. This, however, could not be done. It appeared rather to grow under the scourge that was so relentlessly applied. The blood of martyrs, in modern times, no less than in the days of heathen barbarism, was destined to be the seed of the Christian Church. This truth the persecutors of England, although they had eyes to see and understandings to understand, neither saw nor understood. A less ferocious policy would have been attended with more success. That great Protestant, Dr. Johnson, called the Scotch reformer Knox, "the ruffian of the reformation." He was less a ruffian than the proud English nation. He spent his reforming energy in furious harangues, which his adherents called sermons-preaching of the gospel. They delighted in his language, as in a low state of society the passer-by Peterborough, preaches, Truth says, quite lingers on his way in order to regale his extempore, without the scrap of a note.' ears with the slang of the streets, so often He is the most brilliant orator on the vulgar and obscene. The English did Episcopal Bench in England, and is an worse, they rioted systematically in ornament to the land of his nativity." cruelty and torture. The result was such | Dr. McGee would be an ornament to the as they deserved, and their labours were calculated to produce—a steady increase he is one of the deadliest enemies of Irish of the Catholic people and a load of rights. infamy that will never cease to stain the page of history. The followers of Knox persecuted, indeed, but they refrained from shedding blood. The celebrated historian, Dr. Robertson, states that in Scotland not a single Catholic suffered death on account of his religion. According to other historians, however, it would appear that one, at least, did so suffer. Spottiswood endeavors to vindicate King James

As it is only by great labors that great suffering that the highest enjoyment and greatest glory are attained. In the ancient world, to the dark and dismat night of heathen persecution succeeded the bright and happy day of Christian light. The power of the world, concentrated in one vast Empire, was levelled against Him who came to be the light of mankind. Finally, He arose in His might, dispelled the darkness and made unto himself a new and glorious world-a kingdom that could not be overthrown. The beginnings and growth of this kingdom could not be stayed a single day by all the powers of earth and hell; nor could the same powers in these latter ages, with all their ingenuity and persistent efforts, assail it with

on account of his religion, but unsuccess-

with a certain degree of seeming success,

although destined finally to fail.

Is it not quite the same whether the priest was hanged for saying mass or for giving unsatisfactory answers to the questions put to him concerning the King's supremacy and the Papal jurisdiction This, however, is but one solitary case and it presents a striking contrast to the systematic murdering of people on account of their religious belief for more than two

Bishop Challoner's work presents a were raised to the dignity of the priestthe present day, in such an elegant form, is a boon to the Catholics of the British Dominion and the United States of America, and a source of instruction beyond all price to the youth of all English speak. ing lands. The Cardinals and Bishops of the Church, both in Europe and America, have shown a lively interest in the laudable undertaking, Cardinal Manning actually causing the proofs to be read to him as the work was passing through the press

EDITORIAL NOTES.

M. Jules Grevy has been re-elected president of the French republic. The election was attended with scandalous scenes of disorder in the Chamber o Deputies.

THE FORTY HOURS' devotion began on Monday, in the chapel of Mount Hope Ornhan Asylum. The celebrant of the High Mass was the Rev. Father Tiernan. The devotion closed on Wednesday morning, when a reception also took place.

JUDGE LACOURSE has been chosen Revising Barrister for South Waterloo in place of Judge Millar, resigned. We bespeak hearty satisfaction on the part of the electorate of every shade of opinion over this appointment.

WE ARE heartily pleased to learn that His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, who was recently quite unwell, had recovered sufficient strength to celebrate mass in his private chapel on Christmas day. We hope to hear of His Lordship's complete convalescence in a few days.

THREE candidates were put in nomination for the Mayoralty of London on Monday last, viz : Ald. Hodgens, Ald. Scarrow and Ald, Cowan, In Toronto Messrs. Howland and Manning were nominated. In Kingston Messrs, Smythe and Whiting. In Hamilton Messrs. Carscallen and McKay. In Ottawa Mayor Macdougal was re-elected by acclamma.

MR. C. H. MACINTOSH is reported to have stated at a recent banquet in the city of Ottawa, that every right minded man in the Ottawa district was satisfied with Senator Clemow's appointment. If Mr. MacIntosh calls himself a right-minded man we can quite understand that there are several, according to him, entitled to bear that title, who approve of the appointment. But according to our view a right-minded man, there are hundreds of such in the Ottawa district who look on that appointment, as we look on it, the worst ever made since Confedera-

THE OTTAWA Citizen, of the 26th, says "Truth, referring to some brilliant discourses on Evolution recently delivered by the Bishop of Peterborough in his diocese, regrets that they were not reported. Dr. McGee, who was an Irish clergyman when appointed to the See of land of his nativity but for the fact that

According to a late Ottawa dispatch. Mr. Justice Henry, of the Supreme Court. contends that the British North America Act never intended that Parliament should have the power it has exercised in the passage of the Scott Act. He maintains that the recent decision in the liquor act, which has justified his contentions regarding the powers of the Provinfrom having taken the blood of a priest cial authorities, is such as to make it clear that the Scott Act is ultra vires. He thinks fully. Hence their system was attended that if the licensed victuallers carry out their threat of testing the constitutionality of the Scott Act they will destroy it. We have always held the opinion that the ewards are won, so it is only by much Scott Act was ultra vires of the Dominion Government, and believe that it was in principle as much an invasion of Provincial

rights as the McCarthy Act of 1883 IN THE Advertiser of the 26th, we read "It is understood from official sources that the Middlesex Registrarship, rendered vacant by the death of the late James Ferguson, has been filled by the appointment of Col. Walker. Commenting on the subject the Toronto Globe says: 'The new appointee is a man of large ability, wide popularity, and one who has rendered important services to the Reform cause throughout Western Oatario. Several other excellent men were at one time or another mentioned in connection with the position—any one of whom would also have been acceptable to the public. We have no doubt that Col. Walker will fulfill the duties of his office in a thoroughly satisfactory manner." Col. Walker's appointment was gazetted on Saturday. It has been well received by gentlemen of all shades of political opinion both in the city and country.

fund of most valuable information con- hood : Messrs. J. Pendergast, T. Mccerning the saints and martyrs of the time | Laughlin, A. F. Grady, Springfield; M. to which it refers. Its republication at Horan, E. Pidgeon, Albany; T. O'Connor, P. O'Brien, Kingston; W. Flynn, J. Haney, P. McKenna, Providence; Lawrence, M. Hosey, Trenton; J. Libert, Peoria; D. Coffey, Burlington; E. Joly, J. Proulx, A. Bastlen, J. Kelly, Montreal; J. McNamara, Dubuque; C. Fontaine, St. Hyacinthe; T. Cronan, D. Lawler and T. Whelan, Hartford. Amongst the other candidates called to orders were : Tonsure, Messrs. I. Hinchy, Hamilton and A. Carson, Kingston: Minor orders, A. Bessette, Ottawa : P. Ryan, Pontiac ; W. Browne, Newfoundland West; Subdeacons, Messrs. T. Casey, Kingston, and P. Rudkins, Peter-

> A WRITER in the Post, dating his communication from Carleton Place, says : "Discussion on the subject of the execution of Louis Riel is not so general or so warm in town now as it was some time ago, but there is still a numerous class of our citizens who are as much interested in the question to-day, and will be until the Macdonald Government is driven from power, as they were on the black 16th of November, 1885. Those who believe in equal rights to all and prefer simple justice to a criminal pandering to Orange bigotry, follow closely the course pursued by such noble and fearless journals as the Post and CATPOLIC RECORD, and they will in future know in what quarter to place their support."

THE OTTAWA Citizen is condescending mough to admit the following to its columns: "The Irish World (New York) publishes portraits of the members of the British House of Commons who have been elected to support Mr. Parnell. A striking feature of the portraits is that the large majority of Mr. Parnell's parliamentary followers appear to be comparatively young men. Some of them may be the everse of wealthy, and in a few instances their social standing may not be up to the usual standard of members of Parliament, but taking them as a whole they seem to be a fine-looking body of men, and will compare favourably, as far as appearance goes, and there is something in it, with their brother members representing constituencies across the channel." We regret that the same good things cannot be said of the solitary Sandy Row contingent of sixteen returned to the new parliament, and we may further remark that in all respects the standing of the Irish Nationalists is fully equal to that of the descendants of the aristocratic land thieves that make up the "loyal" and Orange minority

THE CARLETON PLACE correspondent of the True Witness says: "Work on the new presbytery for the Rev. Father O'Donohue is progressing favorably, and the edifice is beginning to present a very pretty appearance. The beautiful mansard roof which has just been completed sets the building off in good style and places it among the finest looking residences in the town, There are very few buildings in town at present with mansard roofs, but there is little doubt that after the completion of the new presbytery this style of building, so prevalent in Montreal and throughout the Province of Quebec, will be more generally followed by the citizens of Carleton Place. Father O'Donohue's residence will be completed and occupied by next May, and it is the earnest wish of every one of his parishioners that he may long live to enjoy the fruits

DEATH OF W. H. WALLER.

THE UNTIMELY CLOSE OF A USEFUL AND HONORABLE CAREER.

For several days past it has been known that Mr. W. H. Waller, the county reg-istrar of Carleton, was seriously ill; but yesterday he appeared to take a turn for the better and it was thought the crisis was passed. A consultation was, however, held at his residence yesterday by several physicians, and the result of the conference was on the whole unsat-isfactory, though hope was naturally exto the family. After midnight Mr. Waller sat up in an easy chair, to obtain rest, but after a while he sank into a quiet repose. At half past two o'clock this morning he was observed to breathe hard for a moment, and then all was peace! He died in his chair! The astonishment of the family, who were not expecting death, but were still hoping his recovery, cannot be described Mr. Waller's decease will cast a feeling of painful gloom over his vast circle of acquaintances, which means the whole city of Ottawa and district; as he was a man much admired for his public ser vices as well as personal virtues. His death will be a loss to the community, hard to replace. To the biographical sketch appended, there is little to be added that the decaded was that added, save that the deceased gentle man was a man of considerable literary culture and of surpassing natural ability. His letters to the press, while numerous, were always timely and in-spired by a desire to advance the public He was ever ready to appear upon the lecture platform in aid of many public societies and associations, and besides a warm love for music he essed no ordinary poetic zeal. His recent poetic contributions to these col At the Christmas ordinations this year at Montreal the following gentlemen to any paper, under the nom de plume to any paper.

of Snyder, although not heretofore known as his productions, were admired for their warmth of imagery and poetic inspiration. His bereaved family com-mand the warmest sympathy of his many friends in their great loss.

for the County of Carleton, died at his residence, 233 Nicholas street, at halfpast two o'clock this morning. He was a direct descendant, as are all the Wallers now to be found in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, of the Waller who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066. His more immediate ancestor was Richard Waller, of Groombridge, who settled in Ireland in 1641, where this branch of the family have since resided. He was the son of Richard Alfred Waller, and Eliza-beth Hogan, of O'Brien's Bridge, County Clare, Ireland, and was born at Castle Waller, May 14, 1835. He was educated at Newport school, two miles from the family seat, but owing to unforeseen circumstances was obliged to leave school at the age of 14, having, however, acquired a fair English education. In 1853 he emigrated to this country with the other members of his family, settling n Ontario, then Canada West. ler, almost immediately upon his arrival, entered the office of the Globe newspaper, Toronto, to learn the art of printing, working there for seven years. In 1861 he removed to Ottawa, then recently made the capital of the

HE ENTERED JOURNALISM, and became reporter for the *Union* newspaper, then a tri weekly, but which became a daily in 1862. He remained on this paper until it was sold out in 1865, when he went into partnership with Mr. Roderick O'Connor, one of the retiring publishers, embarking in the insurance and commission business, which he carried out successfully till January 1870. In 1871 he was elected president of the Saint Patrick's Association, and was unanimously re-elected at eight consecutive annual meetings, raisassociation to a prominent position in the city.
In 1874 and 1875 he sat as a member

of the Board of Separate school trustees, and represented St. George's Ward in the Civic council for the same period, declining re-election to both offices in

January, 1876.
HIS SERVICES AS MAYOR. HIS SERVICES AS MAYOR.

In the spring of 1876, the mayoralty chair becoming vacant by the death of Mayor Fellowes, Mr. Waller was requested to enter the contest against Mr. Bangs. He consented and was returned by a large majority, and at the close of the year was unanimously re-elected. The two years of his mayoralty were years of great com-mercial depression, and by his judicious management he did much to relieve the suffering. He was probably the most popular mayor Ottawa has ever seen, and did much to raise the city to its present position. The civic officials bear high testimony to his habitual courtesy, high powers as a financier and great executive capacity, whilst those members of the police force who remember his holding office as police commissioner, unite in bearing witness to his urbanity and administrative gifts. At the close of his mayoralty, he was entertained at a ban quet by his fellow citizens, and presented with a handsome gold watch and chain whilst his constituents of all shades o political and religious creeds joined in presenting him with a handsome and COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS.

COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS.
In 1877 he was appointed registrar for
the County of Carleton, which position
he occupied up to the time of his death.
In religion he was a constant and devoted
Catholic, whilst in politics be always gave active and valuable support to the Reform party. Mr. Walker devoted a consider able portion of his spare time to self cul ture, and was a man of very high attain-ments. His disposition was affable and retiring, and he was generally loved for distance of about four miles, when it is

The funeral of the late Mr. W. H. Waller which took place from his famil residence Saturday morning, was a fitting tribute of 'respect to one of Ottawa's most energetic citizens. The sympathy extended to the memory and family of the deceased gentleman by all section and classes of the city, showed the estin and classes of the city, showed the estimation in which he was generally held. In political life a strong party man, but always consistent, he had the respect of friend and foe alike, and in social circles he had no foes. By those to whom the features of Mr. Waller were known in life little change could be noticed. The temple of the spirit seemed purified by the hand of death and he looked like on "after life's fitful fever sleeping well The floral tributes, which lay upon the coffin lid, were not many, but selected from a great number as being the last tributes of sincere friends. Among them were one from the Hon. Mr. and Mrs Mitchell, both handsome in design following gentlemen acted as pall C. W. Mitchell, both handsome in design. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers on the occasion, all old and trusty friends. Mayor Macdongall, Alderman Heney, Mr. Martin O'Gara, Senator R. W. Scott, W. P. Lett, city clerk, J. Cowan, county treasurer, Sheriff Sweetland and Principal MacCabe. His worthin the Mayor and it the His worship the Mayor and all the mem officials, attended the obsequies in a body as a last expression of respect to an ener getic ex mayor. The county officials faithful and regretted servant of the county. The funeral cortege proceeded from the house, passing by the county registry office to St. Joseph's church, of which place of worship the family of the deceased had been a long attendant. Over 500 persons on foot and 76 vehicles filled

John Costigau. Hon. R. W. Scott, J. G. White, P. J. Coffey, W. Champness, A. F. McIntyre, M. O'Gara, J. Cowan, Blanchett, Bangs, Goulden, Baptie, P. A. Ryan, Geo. Harris, W. J. Lynch, John T. Hawke, T. J. McCracken, Dr. Logan, R. Stack, H. Thompson, Geo. Mortimer, W. Wall, K. Graham, M. Code, inspector of weights and measures, F. Sheppard, ex-Mayor Featherston, M. Jackson. At the church a full requiem mass was performed by the Rev. Father Pallier. The organ was presided over by Mrs. Boucher and the vocal music furnished by the choir volunteers. At the conclusion of the John Costigan, Hon. R. W. Scott, J. G. volunteers. At the conclusion of the service the procession reformed and proceeded to the cemetery, where the remains were placed in the vault.

OBITUARY.

MISS ELENA THERESA CARLIN.

In London, on the 22nd of December In London, on the 22nd of December last, Miss Elena Theresa Carlin, daughter of Edward Carlin, Esq. of this city, peacefully departed this life in the 16th year of her age. Miss Carlin had been in delicate health for some time, but it was thought the watchful care of fond parents and the best medical skill would have gained the victors over death. parents and the best medical skill would have gained the victory over death. Not so, however. An all wise Providence had decreed otherwise. She bore her sufferings with that patience and beauti-ful resignation to the will of our Divine ful resignation to the will of our Divine Saviour which always characterizes the pure and innocent. Who that knew her would grudge the change. A stainless soul has winged its flight to meet its Maker and Redeemer—a fervent Catholic, a dutiful child, the joy of fond companions, has indeed departed, and the separation has left aching hearts behind, but the crown of the innocent has been set on her brow—she is at never-ending rest in the happy but the crown of the innocent has been set on her brownshe is at never-ending rest in the happy home beyond, where all is peace and joy and glory, and the loving ones sojourning below may live with the blessed hope that another meeting will take place in the mansion of our father above, where four distances are set of the second state. where fond ties are never sundered, and where the troubles of this world never

one, took place on Thursday, Dec. 24th, Requiem High Mass was celebrated in St. Peter's Cathedral by Rev. Father Dunphy. We extend the surviving members of her family our heartfelt condolence.

MRS. GERTRUDE HOGG.

The subject of this notice was well known by many young ladies in this city as Miss Gertrude Owens, daughter of Dr. Thomas Owens, U.S.N. She had spent some years in the Sacred Heart Convent in this city, and shortly after completing her studies and returning to her home in Washington, married Mr. Wm. Stetson Hogg. She died in Washington on December 16th. She was a general favorite with her school company. general favorite with her school com. panions while in London, and these, as well as the Ladies of the Academy, will all regret the early demise of one whom they held in such high regard. May her soul rest in peace.

THE LATE MRS. DOYLE. On the 24th of December, Mrs. Doyle, matron of the county jail, was taken suddenly ill and on Christmas morning her illness terminated fatally. Mrs. Doyle had occupied the position of matron in the jail for over twenty years, and during that long period performed her duties in a manner which made her beloved by the unfortunate people committed to her charge.

MR. STEPHEN COFFEY.

After a very short and fatal illness there passed from life one of the most intelligent and respected citizens of the Township of Sombra, in the person of Mr. Stephen Coffey, who died at his family residence, on lot 16, con. 6, on Tuesday, the 8th inst. On the Wednesday previous the bis death he went to Wallscapers. his habitual countesy, great charity and consideration for others. He married in Cotober, 1860, Miss Jane Nolan, daughter of Mr. John Nolan, of Toronto, who sur tionate wife and a devoted mother. He also leaves two sons and two daughters. His widow and family have the true sympathy of the general public in their affliction.

TO HIS MEMORY

TO HI vives him and who has proven an affectionate wife and a devoted mother. He year with disease of the heart, for which he to his belside and administered the last sacraments of the Church, and prepared sacraments of the Cource, and prepared him for a happy death, after which he gradually sank until Tuesday evening, as above stated, when death came to claim its prey, and one more soul took its flight with the very happy consolation of being surrounded at the hour of death by all the surviving members of his family On Thursday the funeral took place at the R. C. Church, Wallaceburg. A short and impressive service was held by the clergy-man in charge, and the bell which had been so often heard by the deceased with joy and pride as the hour of service would be chimed forth, now peeled forth the funeral knell with mournful solemnity as the cor-tege approached and entered the church. Mass being concluded, the coffin contain-Mass being concluded, the coffin containing the body of decased was borne out of the church, followed by his sorrowing family and friends. From the Church of Our Lady Help of Christians the hearse and curinges proceeded to the family plot of ground in the R. C. cemetery, where the remains were consigned to mother earth. May be rest in peace.

The subject of the above sketch was a native of the County of Tipperary, Ireland being born in Newport, about the year 1809, consequently at the time of his death was in the 77th year of his age. He immigrated to this country when he was about 28 years of age and served through the rebellion of 1837. He was married in Woodstock about the year 1841 to Margaret Ryan. He then purchased a farm in East Nissouri, at that time a dense were also present to testify their esteem forest, which he was successful in convert for one who, after several years of official ing from the state of nature into a com service as county registrar, had proved a fortable habitation for himself and hi family, and in which place he continued to reside until the year 1874, when he sold his farm in Nissouri, and bought 100 acres in the Township of Sombra, County Lamb top, where he continued to reside until the time of his death as above stated.

A school for the children of colored

THE METHODISTS AND FOREIGN

In one of his lectures, the eccentric leorge Francis Train used to make a good oint on Protestant missions to the hea-hen. He related that when he was a point on Protestant missions to the heathen. He related that when he was a little boy, an aunt, who was a severe "Evangelical" Protestant, was accustomed to coax from him the odd coppers he had hoarded up for candy, and so forth, and would coolly present them to the Protestant mission funds for evangelizing the Chinese. When he was grown up to manhood and was traveling in Asia, he determined, therefore, to see what had become of his coppers. He found that the "huts" of the adventurous Protestant apostles were never much beyond the reach of the guns of the British navy. Their "huts" were pretty, or elegant, sometimes luxurguns of the British navy. Their "huts" were pretty, or elegant, sometimes luxurious residences, with tasteful gardens and every requisite of comfort. The missionaries themselves lived in a style of ease such as few of them could have ever hoped to possess in their own country. The missionaries' wives and and daughters—for the female element seems predominate in Protestant missionary "efforts"—had nothing to complain of; as the efforts were nearly always kept within the limits of the foreign colony, there was no lack of society. But kept within the limits of the foreign colony, there was no lack of society. But when he had penetrated inland, where seventy four gun ships and H. B. M.'s consuls and agents were not present in force, he saw no further trace of his coppers, though he did see the Catholic missionary everywhere active among the natives, speaking their language, intimately associated with their life, and everywhere a necessful in winning converts.

year.
A membership of forty-five after thirty

years' labors is certainly not encouraging. But there have been "obstacles" in the But there have been "obstacles" in the way. Of course, Mr. Hulbert says, the chief obstacle is the "utter spiritual deadness" of the Bulgarians. But, as the Bulgarians, who are already Christians, are apparently determined not to become Methodists, Bulgarian "spiritual deadness" ought to be "obstacles" ough. But it is not. These missionaries of Protestantism are very ingenious finding obstacles. With four Methodist preachers, "with their wives," and a young lady, and "native helpers" already in Bulgaris, Mr. Hulbert laments that a "second great obstacle lies in the inade-quacy of the force at work." Mr. Hulbert does not mean that this curiously assorted Methodist missionary agency ought to be withdrawn on account of some defect in the character of the missionaries. He means that there Extractor is applied. It does its work so ought to be withdrawn on account of missionaries. He means that there ought to be more of the same. But on a basis of forty five members, these five missionaries, that is, excluding the wives and including the young lady, have each nine Bulgarian Methodists to attend to. But if each missionary has two Methodist servants—

Morms often cause serious illness. The cure is Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It some have three or four-that would some have three or four—that would leave a congregation of seven members to attend to, besides the missionary's own wife and household. The young lady having no wife, of course, would have more leisure, but then her sewing, perhaps, would more than compensate for the lack of a wife, in the time consumed. Including, even, the "persons on proba-tion" and excluding the "wives," the missionaries in that case have each fifteen and one fifth Bulgarians. Suppose the entire Bulgarian nation were to become Methodist to morrow, in order to supply them with ministers nearly all the Methodist ministers of the United States would have to emigrate "with their

would have to emigrate "with their wives" to Bulgaria.

Certainly the missionary outlook in Bulgaria would not naturally be regarded as encouraging for Methodists, when a membership of forty-five is all that can be claimed as the fruit of thirty years.

But Mr. Hulbert outles from a letter of But Mr. Hulbert quotes from a letter of one of these missionaries to Bulgaria (the Rev. D. C. Challis), words which will cheer our Methodist friends: "Only be patient; the Bulgarians are not quick to move; but, under the influence of the right sort of spirit, they are capable of

moving strongly. Lend a hand," he says, "dear friends—you who sent us here—and Bulgaria shall be added to the circlet of stars that adorn the brow of modern evangelism!" Yes, yes; but when? At forty five members in thirty years, how many years—rather how many centuries—will it take to "convert" the population of Bulgaria to Methodism?

If the Methodists, who are the most

Methodism?

If the Methodists, who are the most numerous, wealthy and zealous sect in the United States, have nothing better than this to show in so accessible a land as Bulgaria, it is only because Protestantism is a mere negation, a destructive force, incapable of originating anything, and wanting, even from the human point of view, in the indomitable courge that comes of certainty in one's own integrity.

RELIGION IN EDUCATION.

FATHER CONATY BEFORE A PROTESTANT

We take the following from Rev. Thomas J. Consty's lecture, delivered at Institute Hall, North Adams, Mass, October 28:-The Irishman should be proud of the

The Irishman should be proud of the record of his country in the work of education. It is too true that we are taunted with our poverty and our ignorance, and we are told that it is because we are Catholics. It is because our fathers would not give up their Catholic faith that the English robbers, after stealing the land, wanted to steal away the Faith. England, Protestant England, by the most infamous code of penal laws, legislated our people out of learning and held them for centuries in ignorance. We should where so successful in winning converts that the work of preaching and catechizing left scarcely the needed hours of sleep. And that has been the experience of most travellers.

In the face of the almost total failure of Protestant missions to the heathen the generosity with which Protestants contribute money year by year to these missions is a hopeful sign; not hopeful for the cause of Catholicity among our separated brethren, as it is an evidence of their zeal and sincerity for what they suppose to be the good of religion.

For instance, the Methodists in the United States have this year appropriated our of their rough \$1.150.926 for which the suppose to be the united States have this year appropriated our of their rough \$1.150.926 for which the suppose to be the united States have this year appropriated out of their funds \$1.150.926 for which the suppose to be the united States have this year appropriated our of their rough \$1.150.926 for which the suppose to be the united states have this year appropriated our of their rough \$1.150.926 for which the suppose to be the united states have this year appropriated our of their rough \$1.150.926 for which the suppose to be the united states have this year appropriated our of the world forget that there was a time when, as Usher says, 'Ireland was the refuge of civilization and literature.'

We see St. Patrick at Armagh establishing a university which in the ninth century had 7,000 students, representing all the countries of Europe, and St. Finian, at Clonard in 530, 'whence issued,' says to the refuge of civilization and literature.'

Usher, 'a stream of saints and scholars like Greek warriors from the wooden the suppose to be th

> tice of religious duties. She believes that not even republics can have stability un-less founded upon intelligence and virtue, and virtue must be Christian. She says that the mould in which character should be formed must be a Christian mould, that their education must be Christian. This school is to be such a mould, and you should welcome the day when your children under the shadow of Mother Church shall drink at the fountain of Church shall drink at the fountain of Christian knowledge. The community should feel that a stronger influence is here for good than anywhere else, and should rejoice in that which will make vour children better men, truer members of the family, more devoted citizens, and this must come from Christian education.

Struck With Lightning.

Worms often cause serious illness. The cure is Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It destroys and expels Worms effectually.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL is positively guaranteed to relieve or cure Rheumatic Pains, Sore Throat, Croup, Deafness, Colds, Cramps, Aches, Pains, Bruises, Frostbites, Chilblains, Stiff Cords, and all lameness and soreness, when used inter-nally and externally according to direc-

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes:
"After taking four bottles of Northrop &
Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia
for a number of years, and tried many
remedies, but of no avail, until I used
this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure." For all
Impurities of the Blood, Sick Headache,
Liver and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, etc., it is the best medicine known.
Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dan-Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas street.

What is Catarrh ?

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a muco purulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomœa, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

—The Mail.

An Alarming Disease Afflicting a Numerous Class.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embraces the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from able existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I these money year by year to these missions is a hopeful sign; not hopeful for the mission, but hopeful for the came of Chibelity immore our superside brediers, the mission, but hopeful for the came of Chibelity immore our superside brediers, borne at Tory.* The Sixon dod not present the propose of present the present the propose of present the propose of present the pre throughout the world, and by the pro-prietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Far-ringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the ease, and drives it, root and branch out of

the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York,

October 2nd, 188 October 2nd, 1882 October 2nd, 1882.

SIR,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took and would

advise any one suffering from the same complaints to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonia you are quite at liberty to do so. Yours respectfully, (Signed) R. TURNER.

For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Drug gists, London, and A. J. White (Ld.,) branch office, 67 St James st., Montreal, P. Q.

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An old physician having had placed in his hay a returned Medical Missionary, the formula of imple vegetanic remedy for the speedy and perma-ent-cure of Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bron-hitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful cura-ve powers in hundreds of cases, desires to make it known to such as may need it. The Recipe will e sent First, with full directions for preparing and sing. Send 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Arm trong, 44 Nth 4th St., Philadelphia. Pa. (Name this aper.)

INDISCRETION IN DIET bring on dyspepsia and irregularity of the bowels. Eat only wholesome food, and if the trouble has become permanent—as it is very prone to do—try a course of Northrop & Lyman's. Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The combined effects astonish and delight the sufferer, who soon begins to digest well, regain functional regularity and improve in appetite; the blood becomes pure, and good health is restored. Sold by Harkness and Co., Druggists, Dundas street.

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Sores and Ulcers, or Atscesses hard to heal, are due to bad blood or Scrofula. Purify the blood with Burdock Blood Bitters and the worst sores speedily heal as the general health is restored.

Scrofula is known by swelling of the glands of the neck, abscesses, sores, a pale countenance, low vitality, and general signs of bad blood. Burdock Blood, Bitters cures the scrofulous condition by making pure healthy blood.

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months. I began to use Hop Bitters.
Directly my appetite returned, my pains
left me, my entire system seemed renewed
as if by magic, and after using several botties, I am not only as sound as a sovereign,
but weigh more than I did before. To Hop
Bitters I owe my life."
Dublin, June 6, '81. R. FIZZPATRICK.
CHAPTER II.
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I suffered with attacks of sick headache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters. "The first bottle

"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;"
The second made me as well and strong as when a child,
"And I have been so to this day."
My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,
"Propounced by Boston's best physicians—"I-curable!"

"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians

"I' curable!"

Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him
and I know of the

"Lives of eight persons'

In my neighborhood that have been
saved by your bitters,

And many more are using them with
great benefit. "They almost do miracles?"

—Mrs. E. D. Slack.

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day

—Airs. B., D., Succe.

How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise, work too nard without rest, doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know How to Gett Well.—which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

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

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Thro Bags—Godefich and Mitchell, close 630 am, 100 pm, 540 pm; due for delivery 100 pm, 630 pm
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"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I Could not move!

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters.

Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my suits sentenced. The Catholic Home Almanac is a success, and we believe its sale will be greater this year than again here. THIS issue of this Almanac—now in its third year—both in the variety and interest of its articles, as well as in the artistic beauty of its illustrations, surpasses either of the previous numbers. The Catholic Home Almanac is a success, and we believe its sale will be greater this year than ever before, for its good qualities have become known, and it is being extensively introduced into the home circle as

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flasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Pews for new Churches in that country and Ireland. Address—

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FIVE-MINUTE SERMO

FOR EARLY MASSES

repare ye the way of the Lord

"Prepare ye the way of the Lord.
We are such unprofitable serv
we have much to do to prepare the Lord in our hearts. If we he
all that is required of us we ar
theless, unprofitable servants as
we believe this we are spiritually
The better the opinion which
of ourselves the worse is our
condition. The good opinion, the
nothing can be more false, which
of ourselves, prepares the way fentosin.

into sin.

The way of the Lord, the way tion, are found by humility, which

tion, are found by humility, which leads to penance.

The Holy Council of Trent say whole Christian life ought to be used penance." How few really because they think they are we really are not. Now, if penancilife of the Christian in the state of the christian in the state.

life of the Christian In the state it must be a crying necessity for is in the state of sin. What food starving man, penance is to the this unhappy state.

Penance is the preparation re us for the coming feast of Christis the lesson of Advent. For fo the purple vestments, the praceremonies of the Church, and on Fridays have been appealing eyes and ears, if not to our heart pare in this way. The wise man obligation which he is under to do as very urgent. He banishes time cowardice and puts his hand to with courage and confidence.

The foolish man hates to hear of because his passions have not

The foolish man hates to hear of because his passions have not mastery. When asked to keep mandments and fulfil the duti state, he says, "I cannot." I his passions and give up bad hat o him too hard a task.

Now, if you should consult who has done penance faithfully persevere in God's grace for would say the foolish man's penance is a false one. God is me ful and lenient than we imagine devil who dresses up penance as a

devil who dresses up penance as s repulsive.

In urging upon you to pre Christmas by penance, "Take courage." "Taste and sweet the Lord is."

St. Leo says 'the cause of the courage of the courage of the courage."

tion which we make for our s mercy of God." It is our wa ing Him who first loved us. the Prophet Isaiss describes this when he says: The Lord says lead the blind in the way in whave not known; in the ways whave not known I will make the

have not known I will make it I will change their darkness i their crooked ways into ways straight. I will accomplish the in them and will not abandon am found," says God, "by those ing Me, and I have appeared those who have not asked for Mesce by these words how grace of God assists us, and how citully forgets our past sins whe

citully forgets our past sins whe penance sincerely.

But our penance must be sinc must "bring forth fruit worthy ance," asys St. John the Baptist cursor of our Lord.

It matters not if we are "the followed by inger" as the Holy Raphist

of vipers," as the Holy Baptist multitude who approached him ance, provided "we lay the axe of the trees."

Now, the words of the Pro

Now, the words of the Fraction of the publicans who were farthest came and asked, "Master, wha do?" and they received the gent "Do nothing more than that And the profligate Roma asked Him, saying, "What shal And He said to them, "Do vio man; neither calumniate any n

Content with your pay,
We see from these answers ho and salvation are within the r With the people, i. e, those wh the House of Israel, St. John strict, saying, "He that hath let him give to him that hath he that hath meat let him do in

Now, to every one of us pesists in banishing from our he grievous sin. This can be don confession and faithful perfewhat is enjoined by the confess After such a preparation we

After such a preparation we to make a worthy Christmas Co DON'T STAND AT THE DOOR.

In 1841, Gregory XVI. rece from a distinguished non-Ca had just visited St. Peter's time. "Well," said the Po-course of conversation, "Wh think of St. Peter's ?" "I mu raplied the visitor. "that the replied the visitor, "that the this colossal edifice frightened pleased me; but when I e

passed some time within its was enchanted with what I say said the Pope, "that is precisely constantly preaching. Enter in place of standing at the do will find everything to delight Horsford's Acid Phos VERY SATISFACTORY IN PRO

Dr. P. P. GILMARTIN, Det says: "I have found it very in its effects, notably in the attendant upon alcoholism." THE SIGNS OF WORMS are but the remedy is not alw determined. Worm Powders

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND Pills are a good blood puregulator and mild purgative

Crutches Rendered Us The poor cripple who has to on account of Rheumatism swollen joints, contracted corraches, pains and lameness, aside his crutches if he will to Yellow Oil faithfully. FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

"Prepare ye the way of the Lord."

"Prepare ye the way of the Lord."

We are such unprofitable servan's that we have much to do to prepare the way of the Lord in our hearts. If we have done all that is required of us we are, nevertheless, unprofitable servants and unless we believe this we are spiritually blind.

The better the opinion which we have of ourselves the worse is our spiritual condition. The good opinion, than which nothing can be more false, which we have of ourselves, prepares the way for a fall into sin.

2. The sober man is more companionable.

3. Sober men Lave pride, and pride is a woman's main hold.

4. Sobriety means a comfortable home.

5. Good clothes for mother and children.

6. A house of your own.

7. Evenings at home instead of in a bar-room.

8. Better health and enjoyment of life.

9. An elevated view of life and a sense of your respectability.

of ourselves, prepares the way for a fall into sin.

The way of the Lord, the way of salvation, are found by humility, which always leads to penance.

The Holy Council of Trent says that "a whole Christian life ought to be a perpetual penance." How few realize this! because they think they are what they really are not. Now, if penance be the life of the Christian in the state of grace, it must be a crying necessity for one who is in the state of sin. What food is to the starving man, penance is to the soul in this unhappy state.

Penance is the preparation required of us for the coming feast of Christmas. This

us for the coming feast of Christmas. This is the lesson of Advent. For four weeks the purple vestments, the prayers and ceremonies of the Church, and the fasts the purple vestments, the prayers and ceremonies of the Church, and the fasts on Fridays have been appealing to our eyes and ears, if not to our hearts, to prepare in this way. The wise man views the obligation which he is under to do penance as very urgent. He banishes timidity and cowardice and puts his hand to the plow with courage and confidence.

The foolish man hates to hear of penance, because his passions have not got the mastery. When asked to keep the Commandments and fulfil the duties of his state, he says, "I cannot." To bridle his passions and give up bad habits seem to him too hard a task.

Now, if you should consult any man who has done penance faithfully, so as to persevere in God's grace for years, he would say the foolish man's view of penance is a false one. God is more merciful and lenient than we imagine. It is the devil who dresses up penance as something repulsive.

repulsive.

In urging upon you to prepare for Christmas by penance, my first words are: "Take courage." "Taste and see how sweet the Lord is."

St. Leo says 'the cause of the repara-St. Lee says "the cause of the repara-tion which we make for our sins is the mercy of God," It is our way of lov-ing Him who first loved us. How well the Prophet Isaias describes this penance when he says: The Lord says, "I will lead the blind in the way in which they have not known; in the ways which they have not known I will make them walk." I will change their darkness into light, their crooked ways into ways that are straight. I will accomplish these words in them and will not abandon them. I am found," says God, "by those not seeking Me, and I have appeared openly to those who have not asked for Me."

We see by these words how much the

We see by these words how much the grace of God assists us, and how God mercitully forgets our past sins when we do

citully forgets our past sins when we do penance sincerely.

But our penance must be sincere. We must "bring forth fruit worthy of penance," says St. John the Baptist, the Precursor of our Lord.

It matters not if we are "the offspring of vipers," as the Holy Baptist called the multitude who approached him for penance, provided "we lay the axe at the root of the trees."

Now, the words of the Prohpet, in-

And the profligate Roman soldiers asked Him, saying, "What shall we do?" And He said to them, "Do violence to no man; neither calumniate any man, and be

content with your pay,
We see from these answers how penance we see from those answers how penalties and salvation are within the reach of all. With the people, i. e., those who were of the House of Israel, St. John was more strict, saying, "He that hath two coats let him give to him that hath none, and he that hath meat let him do in like man-

Now, to every one of us penance consists in banishing from our hearts every grievous sin. This can be done by a good confession and faithful performance of what is enjoined by the confessor.

After such a preparation we cannot fail to make a worthy Christmas Communion

DON'T STAND AT THE CHURCH DOOR.

In 1841, Gregory XVI. received a visit from a distinguished non-Catholic, who had just visited St. Peter's for the first time. "Well," said the Pope, in the course of conversation, "What did you think of St. Peter's?" "I must confess," tening of St. Peter's ?" "I must confess," replied the visitor, "that the exterior of this colossal edifice frightened rather than pleased me; but when I entered and passed some time within its sanctuary I was enchanted with what I saw." "Ah!" was enchanted with what I saw." "An I am constantly preaching. Enter the Church, in place of standing at the door, and you will find everything to delight the heart."

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VERY SATISFACTORY IN PROSTRATION. Dr. P. P. GILMARTIN, Detroit, Mich., says: "I have found it very satisfactory in its effects, notably in the prostration attendant upon alcoholism."

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THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

"Prepare ye the way of the Lord."

2. The sober man is more companion.

bar-room.

8. Better health and enjoyment of life.

9. An elevated view of life and a sense of your respectability.

10. You are a credit to your wife.

11. People that once despised you will now bless you.

11. People that once despised you will now bless you.

12. Your word will be gauged as you resist the tempter.

13. Young men will pattern after you.

14. You will be an ornament to society and the whole town in which you live.

15. The whole community will take pride in you and wish they had more like you.

you. 16. Your family and friends will appreciate you.

17. Your enemies will admire your path of sobriety.

18. Scoffers will be disarmed by your

works.

19. Your manly qualities will grow with your years.

20. God will bless you.

A LION'S GRATITUDE.

A poor slave who had run away from his master was recaptured and condemned to death. He was brought into a large, spacious inclosure, and a savage lion was there let loose upon him. Many thousand spectators were looking on.

The lion rushed fiercely towards the poor man, but suddenly stood still, wagged his tail, jumped round him full of joy, and licked his hands affectionately. The people were smazed at the occurrence, and inquired of the slave how it was.

The slave related his history:

"When I ran away from my master, I

The slave related his history:
"When I ran away from my master, I hid myself in a cavern in the desert. While I was there, this lion came to me whining, and holding up to me his paw, in which a harp thorn was sticking. I drew the thorn out for him; and, from that time, the lion supplied me with venison, and we lived most amicably together in the den. At the hunting party which lately was held, we both separated from one another, and both were made prisoners; and now the good beast is delighted to find me again."

All the people were charmed with the

All the people were charmed with the gratitude of the good beast, and cried aloud, "Long life to the kind-hearted man! Long live the grateful lion!"

The slave was released and richly rewarded; and the lion accompanied him ever afterwards, as tame as a dog without doing any one mischief.

Learn here my child, the power of gratitude, It tames to meekness, e'en the sayage brood.

Is Every Body Drunk?

Among the many stories Lincoln used to relate was the following: Trudging along a lonely road one morning on my way to the county seat, Judge overtook me with his wagon and invited

me to a seat.

We had not gone far before the wagon began to wobble. Said I, "Judge, I think your coachman has taken a drop too much."

wel' mont!'

If people knew the facts they would be surprised to learn how many people reel in the streets who never "drink a drop." They are the victims of sleeplessness, of drowsy days, of apopletic tendencies, whose blood is set on fire by uric acid. Some day they will reel no more—they will drop dead, just because they haven't the moral courage to defy useless professional attendance, and by use of the wonderful Warner's safe cure neutralize the uric acid in the system and thus get rid of the "drunkenness in the blood."—The American Rural Home.

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Dr. Ira M. Lang, New York, says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion and used it in my family and am greatly pleased with it. Have found it very serviceable in Scrofulous diseases and Pulmonary affections.'

TELEPHONE PATENT CASE DECISION.-The Public will see by the correspondence from Ottawa this week that the decision in the case of the Edison patent, one of the principal patents owned by the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, has been given by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in

by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in favor of the patentees.

The Bell Company officials say that this is quite enough for their purpose in sueing infringers, and that they will at once push the cases now before the courts, and probably issue a fresh batch of writs at once if necessary. They say that nearly all the opposition Companies and Exchanges, little and big, which have been started during the opposition excitement by clever speculators assisted by "long-headed" local capitalists have already been sold out by the Sheriff or otherwise failed for various reasons not connected with for various reasons not connected with the patents, but that they are determined to stamp out any remnants of infringe-ments that may be discovered.

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URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATof vipers," as the Holy Baptist called the multitude who approached him for penance, provided "we lay the axe at the root of the trees."

Now, the words of the Prohpet, instead of repelling sinners attracted them. The publicans who were farthest from God came and asked, "Master, what shall we do?" and they received the gentle answer, "Do nothing more than that which is appointed you."

Turning round with great gravity, the coachman said: "Be dad! but that's the is appointed you."

And the weefigate Roman soldiers.

We had not gone far before the wagon began to wobble. Said I, "Judge, I think your coachman has taken a drop too miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodous building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with coachman said: "Be dad! but that's the coachman said: "Be dad! but that's the is rightful syction you Honor's giv'n 'n led the weel' mont!"

We had not gone far before the wagon has taken a drop too miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodous building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. Cather and the provided with all the modern improvements. The hot water success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every don't in the modern improvements. The hot water success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every don't in the modern improvements. The hot water success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. the modern improvements. The hot water success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. we water the modern improvements. The hot water success. The grounds are extensive, included in the modern improvements. The hot water success. The grounds success. The grounds are extensive, included in the modern impr wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge Board and fultion per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For fur-ther particulars address, Mother Superior.

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TRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY —The regular monthlymeeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. Sippi, President.

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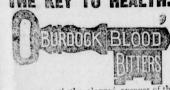
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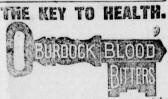
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(American.)
Old sorrow I shall meet again,
And joy, perchance—but never, neve
Happy childhood, shall we twein
See each other's face, forever!

And yet I would not call thee back,
Dear childhood, lest the sight of me,
Thine old companion, on the rack
Of age, should sadden even thee
JOHN B. TABB.,
St. Charles College, Ellicot City, Maryiane

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Anderson.

Windsor, Ont., Dec., 22nd, 1885.

Ed. Catholic Record, London, Ont.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—I enclose you a copy of letter and receipt from Jos. Cameron, grand secretary. Please publish in next issue of your paper and greatly oblige Branch 1, Windsor, Ont.

Yours fraternally,
P. J. EGAN. Asst. Rec. Sec.

P. J. EGAN, Asst. Rec. Sec. P. J. EGAN, Asst. Rec. Sec.
Received of Francis Cleary, Esq.,
president of Branch No. 1, C. M. B. A.,
Windsor, Ont., fitty dollars for Widow
McRae. Jos. CAMERON,
Grand Secretary.
Hornellsville, N. Y., Dec. 1st.
Francis Cleary, Rsq., Pres. Branch 1, Windsor. Ont.

sor, Ont.
DEAR SIR AND BRO.—Your remittance Though quite busy this morning and should be no more interested in the matter than any other brother, I cannot help taking a few minutes to express to you my admiration of the charity manifested by Branch 1 of Canada, in conyou my admiration of the charity manifested by Branch 1 of Canada, in contributing so large an amount as it has to the afflicted family of the late Allen McRae. Branch 1 will never be the poorer for it, and the prayers of the widow and the orphans will not go amiss in behalf of its members and their families. I wish to be brightlessen. families. I wish to be kindly remembered to Chancellor Bourke of your Branch, whom I met at Detroit last year. I hope he and you all are well and happy.

Yours fraternally. Jos. CAMERON

CAN WE REACH PROTESTANTS

OUGHT AN ATTEMPT BE MADE TO PREACE THE GOSPEL TO THOSE OUTSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD OF FAITH?

they should be: free to the public, and held in public halls.

Such a society might be called "The American Catholic Lecture Society;" its object: Promoting the treatment of the topics relating to Christianity from the true Christian standpoint; its motto: "In necessaries unitas in dubis libertus in considerations."

ibus caritas." The symptoms nowadays are not such as indicate generally perversion of will, but rather lack of knowledge of true Christianity, brought about by an atmos

here foreign to it. phere foreign to it.

As the scope of the proposed lectures would embrace the "showing up" of all the fictitious weapons used by the modern adversary, how then could it be anything else than a success? The digestive organs, as it were, of the intellect of the modern keptic has been fed with the contradic tions of Protestantism, and so become disordered, and many so much so that they have lapsed into infidelity and indifferent-

Bad food has dimmed, if not destroyed,

Catholic Citizen.

Perhaps the moralists have been too hard on the young man. May be he isn't so bad after all. At any rate there is no lack of pretty fairly average good fellows. They don't pretend to be paragons. But they pay their way. They put in good solid work every day and don't like it if they are idle. They get to bed before midnight. They try to do no man evil. Talking mean things about people they know is something they don't enjoy and don't propose to do if they can help it. They have a little intellectual life. They are not ignorant of what is going on in the world. Sometimes they read the editorials in the dailies. Talk square ordinary sense to them and they will answer you in kind. About topics which their line of work brings to their notice they can say a good deal. They do like certain diversions. Athletics attract many of them. Strength, speed and skill always capture gate money from them. Debating societies belong to the youth of their fathers. Libraries, public and private, they leave to novel reading young women. Their tastes are not there.

Religion is entirely unobjectionable to the average steady young fellows we are discussing. Their parents practised it—often fervently. It is a good thing with them. So far as they think of it they approve of it. But they don't think of it much. The church service of Sunday is no sooner out of sight than out of mind. They will not be classed as infidels or non-Christians, but the gulf between them and Catholic Citizen.

They will not be classed as infidels or non-Christians, but the gulf between them and Devotion, Piety, Ardor, Faith and the other qualities of virile living Christianity

is very wide.

The interest they take in Religion is fairly guaged, perhaps, by the money they put into it. Good, steady and sensible as they may be, they are not much at church building or asylum sustaining. The zeal-

get married do so with much less senti-mentalism than was displayed in former decades. We observe the influence of this fact in the novels of the day. The pre-liminaries are short, direct and matter-of-fact. A young man writing, or even quoting poetry in such affairs is as much the exception now as it was the rule in other ages when troubadours did a rush-

I am much pleased to notice that the Catholic Review puts in another able plea for the formation of "lecturing bands composed of able, interesting areas."

Ing business.

Our fair to-average young men, if they look over the summary of their expenses for the year will observe that most of their money is spent on the proclaim. Catholic Review puts in another able plea for the formation of "lecturing bands composed of able, interesting speakers, expert not only in the traditional dogmatic controversy, but also in objections raised in our own times against Christianity on scientific, social and political grounds." Allow me to suggest that you agitate this till your plan is converted into a reality. To further this plan why not take a lesson from, for instance, the success achieved by the method of Father Drumgoole?

Why not call into existence a society planned on the financial principle of small contributions? Let the half million of realous Catholics whem you report as "offering 40,000 francs at the late spiritual pil, rimage made in the churches of the discress." help state in Juxurics. It helps them to "have a good time." Our young men do like, occasionally, to "have it. But their money does not go for charity. Not much of it goes to the Church. And, allows the method of Father Drumgoole?

Why not call into existence a society planned on the financial principle of small contributions? Let the half million of realous Catholics whem you report as "offering 40,000 francs at the late spiritual pil, rimage made in the churches of the dorner when the serves that most of their money is spent on themselves. It goes to the Juxurics. It helps them to "have a good time." Our young men do like, occasionally, to "have it. But their money does not go for charity. Not much of it goes to the Church. And, all loss the plant of the provide in the provide in the provide in the provide in the year will observe that most of their money is spent on themselves. It goes to the Juxurics. It helps them to "have a good time." Our young men do like, occasionally, to "have a good time." Our young men do like, occasionally, to "have a good time." Our young men do like, occasionally, to "have a good time." Our young men do like, occasionally, to "have a good time." Our young men do like, occasionally, to "have a good time." Our young men do like, occasionally, t

"offering 40,000 france at the late spiritual pilgrimage made in the churches of the diocese," help start this society at once.

Enough can easily be obtained by this method of small contributions to inaugurate these free lectures—for that is what they should be: free to the public, and held in public halfs.

"and doesn't lend his life for the defense of his country. Self-sacrifice can not be diocese," help start this society at once.

This is the young man as you meet him with "naught extenuated and naught set down in malice." The characteristics are those of a healthy animal endowed with held in public halfs. an attenuated soul. The spiritual life is too much eliminated from the every day world of the people to give us the best attainable types of manhood.

ST. ANN'S HALL, MONTREAL.

SEANCE BY PUPILS OF ST. ANN'S SCHOOL -TWENTY FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF FATHER CATULLE'S ORDINATION.

Montreal Gazette, Dec. 21. Yesterday afternoon the regular monthly meeting of the pupils of the above school, under the direction of Rev. Brother Arnold, was held in St. Ann's hall. Previous to the distribution of testing and adults and are the statement of the statement timonials for good conduct and general proficiency, a beautifully worded address was read by one of the senior pupils to the Rev. Father Catulle, P.P., of St. Ann's, on the occasion of the twenty fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. A delightful programme was then hood. Adelightful programme was then proceeded with, including recitations and vocal and instrumental music of a sacred the intellectual acumen. A thorough dieting with wholesome food is needed; vocal and instrumental music of a sacred that, though he was about to retire from burne, and who has returned to England, the business of teaching, he would still contemplates entering the priesthood.

auch, however, is only prescribed by the physicians appointed by Christ, and only those holding their diploma from the true aucessor of St. Peter are in possession of the receipt, and only they can dispense this necessary food. That yours is the plan of plan for the contribute and interest the meeting of the plan of plan for the contribute and interest the meeting of the plan of plan for the contribute of the plan of plan for the contribute and tribulations, years of hope and of the prescribed billion the acceptance by many of what a writer in the acceptance by many of what a writer in the care of noe corporate society as it is infallible expositor.

"2d. It declared that this corporate society should last until the end of the world.

"2d. It declared that this corporate society exists which is thus infallible.

"2d. It declared that this corporate society exists which is thus infallible.

"2d. It declared that this corporate society of which and your ever alleges that it is thus infallible and that it has existed the contribute a small amount yearly. It would result in a society with means which would not only be a practical demonstration of their zeal for propagating true Christianity, but it would put the societies of the enemy of true Christianity, but it would put the societies of the enemy of true Christianity, but it would put the societies of the enemy of true Christianity, but it would put the societies of the enemy of true Christianity, but it would put the societies of the enemy of true Christianity, but it would be the care of the care of the presence and the plan of the care of the presence and the plan of the care of the presence and the plan of the part of the presence and the plan of the part of the presence and the plan of the plan of the part of the presence and the plan of the part of the presence and the plan of the presence and the plan of the part of the presence and the plan of the part of the part of the presence and the plan of the plan of the part of the part of the plan of the plan of lic sked back on it with thanks to God and gratitude to the people. He could not conclude without paying a just tribute of well earned praise to their able and zealous representative, who had done his part so nobly, on every occasion, for the people. Mr. Curran was the pride of the Irish people of Montreal, and the boast of St. Ann's parish, whose child he was; he hoped God would prosper him in his career. (Loud applause.) He thanked them from the bottom of his heart for their kindness, and his remaining hope was that at the end of his labors amongst those who had labored for the sanctification of the souls of the Irish race. (Prolonged applause.) of the Irish race. (Prolonged applause.)
In answer to loud calls, Mr. Curran, M.
P.,came forward and delivered an eloquent
address, which aroused the enthusiaem of
the audience, the honorable gentleman's
remarks being frequently interrupted by
outbreaks of applause.

HYMENEAL.

On Tuesday last George W. Nickels, Esq., of Toronto, was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Schryer, daughter of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Samuel Schryer, Esq. The interesting ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Walsh. Miss Susie Schryer, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. C. J. Winlow as groomsman. After the wadding knot groomsman. After the wedding knot had been tied the party drove to the family residence, where a sumptuous breakfast was in waiting for the bridal party. There were present a large number of invited guests. After full justice had been done to the good things Mr. and Mrs. Nickels took the 11.30 train east sents were very numerous and of the richest and most costly character. Miss Schryer was a general favorite in London society, and though this was a joyous occasion; to all, yet there must have been a tinge of sadness building or asylum sustaining. The zealous ticket vender at the church fair prefers to deal with a married man every
time. It is well that the churches of the
country are so well built up. Perhaps
the matured generation has been overdrawn upon in this particular, and the
incoming generation is evening matters
up by too much economy. So the whirlgig of time brings in its reverges.

Those of our typical young men who do
get married do so with much less sentimentalism than was displayed in former

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. FROM ASHFIELD.

ADDRESS TO A TEACHER. MR. McPhee,—Dear Teacher:—We the pupils of S. S. No. 2, Ashfield, cannot find words in which to express our

deep sorrow and regret at your depart-ture from our midst. You have been our patient and persevering teacher for a number of years and have labored so zealously in our behalf that our indebtedness to you is very great. We feel that however good a teacher we may have in the future, we will never have one who will take a deeper interest in our welfare than you have done. our welfare than you have done.

We know that in parting with you we are parting with a sincere friend; one who has devoted time and energy towards our improvement, and as a slight token of gratitude for the valuable services you have rendered us we ask you to accept this easy chair, hoping that

you may long enjoy its confort.

In conclusion, we wish you a merry
Christmas and a happy New Year.
Signed on behalf of the pupils of S. S.
No. 2, Ashfield. THOMAS SULLIVAN, KATIE PRENDIBLE, MAURICE DALTON, .

NELLIE SULLIVAN, LIZZIE McGRORY. HUGH McGRORY. The above addres speaks for itself.

It is gratifying to learn of the existence of such friendly feelings between teacher and pupils. Mr. McPhee, in replying to the above address, seemed much embarrassed by the kind words and the valuable present of his pupils with whom able present of his pupils, with whom he has been laboring continuoulsy for the last six years. He stated among other things that the teelings which actuated a teacher towards his scholars are akin to those entertained by a parent towards his or her own children. Both, sensible of their responsibilities, were called upon by the voice of duty to resort to harsh measures at times, but this by no means diminishes their love and attachment for those who bear the chastisement There is a time, said he, when the tongue fails to give expression to the emotions of the mind, and this is one of the occasions. He sincerely thanked his pupils for their kind words and their

munificent present and assured them that, though he was about to retire from

At High Mass on Sunday, 20th Dec. last, the pastor, the Very Rev. Dean Harris, announced that after Mass the beautiful devotion of the forty hours adoration would be commenced. The devotion began by Benediction of the most Holy Sacrament. During Sunday afterness and evening the heartiful most Holy Sacrament. During Sunday afternoon and evening the beautiful church was thronged with devout worshippers. In the evening at Vespers, Father Harris delivered a very instructive discourse on Confession, appealing to his hearers to take advantage of the present opportunity to prepare themselves for the worthy reception of the Most Holy Sacrament.

On Monday, the 21st, masses were celebrated at seven and nine o'clock, Confessions were heard during the day, and the church was again filled with a multitude of devout worshippers.

On the evening at 7.30 a sermon was delivered by Rev. A. J. Kreidt, Carmelite, of the Monastery, Niagara Falls, on the Holy Eucharist.

On Tuesday, 22nd, masses were at 5.30, 7.30 and 9 o'clock. In the evening at 7.30 a sermon was delivered by Rev. Father Sullivan, of Thorold, after which Benediction was given. On Thursday

Father Sullivan, of Thorold, after which Benediction was given. On Thursday the services closed. The devotions were well attended, and it must be consoling to the pastor to see that his efforts in behalf of the spiritual needs of his flock have been so successful. A very large num ber approached the holy table.

CONCERT IN SARNIA.

A grand concert was given in the town hall, Sarnia, on the 22nd instant, in sid of the organ fund of that parish. The attendance was good, and the musi-cal renditions of a high order. The following programme was executed:

FIRST PART. Gipsy Cherus.
Solo.—"The Englishman."

Mr. F. H. Coles.
Duet—"Tuscan Girls crowning the sea."
—Glover

Dust—"Jascan Ugan and Mrs. D. La Forge.
Miss M. Milligan and Mrs. D. La Forge.
Solo—"New Kingdom." B. Tours
Miss Ella Murray.
Euphonium Solo—"Old Folzs at home."
—G. Stewart

Comic Song
Mr. John O'Neill.

SECOND PART.
Chorus—'Distant Chimes."
Glover.
Dislogue—"The Reverse of the Medal."
—1st Act

School Girls.
School Girls.
Solo—"Ah! so true,"
Miss Maggle Phelan
With violin obligate Miss Sara Glesson.
Dialogue
20d Act
21d Act
22d Act
23d Act
24d Act
24 Dialogue
School Girls.
Solo—"The blind girl to her harp."
Miss Ella Murray. Dialogue School Girls,
Solo—"Ross of Tralee."

Mr. F. H. Coles. Glover Dialogue School Girls.

Mr. J. O'Nettl, Pianist, Miss M Donnelly. As with all entertainments organized under Father Bayard's auspices, this concert was heartily enjoyed by its auditory, and will leave very pleasant mem

Comic Song

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

3	Geo. Burns \$2 00 James Leonard\$ 50
1	T. J. Flynn 1 (0 John McMillan 2
	Maxwell Brown., 1 00 James Bloomer., 2
	Francis Collins 1 00
н	A.S.Cuuningham 1 00 Total\$5 00
3	An error occurred in a former statement
	wherein appeared \$2 from Mr. Blain and \$3
	from Mr. Bain. The correct statement
	should have been J. J. Bain, Hamilton, \$7
	Collected by M. F. O'Mara, London.
	P. Gleeson \$1.00 J. McDonald 1.00
4	J. P. O'Byrne 2 00 R. O'Donnell 1.00
	Mrs. O'Flaherty 1.00 M. Riedy 2.00
1	Mrs. O'Donohue 50 Frank Smith 1.00
	Fred. McCarty 50 Alex Smith 2.00
	D. O'Hearn, jr 1 00 Thos. Treacy 2.00
	A friend 1.00 Pat Flannery 2.00
	Stranger 25 P. M. Kelly 1.00
	J. Treacy 25 M. O'Hearn 1.00
	P. O'Dwyer 1.00 A friend 2 00
	John Cox 50 Mrs. C. O'Mara, 2.0)
1	W. J. Ryan 1.00 A friend 1.00
	D. Connors, jr 2 00 P. Mulligan 50
3	- Common of the Mulligation of
3	\$30.10

Pay the Printer.

An Arkansas editor extravagantly ex claims: "You may hive all the stars in a nail keg, hang the ocean on a rail fence to dry, put the sky in a gourd to soak, unbuckle the girth of eternity and let out the sun and moon, but never delude yourself with the idea that you can es-cape that place on the other side of pur-gatory, unless you pay the printer."

It is reported that Lord William Neville, who some months ago was re-ceived into the Catholic Church in Mel-

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Parson Beesher had much to say in his lecture on Conscience, last Monday night, on that very indefinable thing called "education." We wonder if his rotund reverence ever pondered thoughts like the following, by the editor of Popular Science Monthly: "What shall be said of the 'education' of the men of wealth and leisure, who find their highest pleasure in the most criminal and ruthless forms of vice? These men have passed through leisure, who find their highest pleasure in the most criminal and ruthless forms of vice? These men have passed through public schools, perchance through universities; some are said to be doctors of medicine; others to be eminent at the bar or on the bench; and some even to wear the livery of the Church. In what shape can life have been presented to such men? What sense can they ever have gained of the organic unity of society? What respect can they ever have been taught for the temple of their bodies, or for the cardinal institutes of nature and of society? What regard for others can ever have been inculcated upon them when they think that money can atone for the utter degredation of a fellow creature? Surely it is time to cry aloud and spare not, when men can pass for 'educated' to whom the very elements of a true science of life are unknown, and who, with all their literary, professional, and social acquirements, are willing to descend in their daily practice to the lowest depths of infamy. Think of the two things—'education' and brutal merciless vice—going hand in hand! Alas!it is not education; it is that wretched, sophistical veneering of accomplishments which usurps the name of education." We very much fear that "education"—we mean the popular delusion that passes for education—won't do much toward teaching men how to live or help to make them "good citizens." 'good citizens."

Catholic Columbian.

Did you ever notice in the Nicene Creed, which the priest says at Mass nearly every day—did you ever notice the reason given for the coming of Christ into the world? Qui propter nos homines et propter nostram salutem, says the Creed—"who for us men and for our salvation came down from Heaven, and was incarnate by the Holg Ghost of the Virgin Mary and down from Heaven, and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, and was made Man." It is for us that He came. His own interests are lost sight of; His glory is not considered here. It is for our sake that He left the ineffable bliss of Heaven for the privations of Bethlehem and the suffering of Calvary. He loved us, and could not see us perish without doing everything possible to rescue us from perditton and make us happy forever. Who can understand this ineffable mystery of God's affection for His creatures? Who can comprehend the action of that Eernal, Omnipotent, Omniscient, Ubiquitous, Infinite, and Perfect Being in stooping to care for us in such wonderful way? And the Child Jesus in the manger as Bathlehem is the Jesus in the manger at Bathlehem is the visible manifestation of God's love--He was born for us and our salvation.

"Loyal" Ulster is loyal no more. The "Loyal" Ulster is loyal no more. The awful Parnellites have come, seen and captured a majority of its Parliamentary seats. Of its thirty-three members, seventeen are "disloyal," "rebel," "communistic" Parnellites. The "pivotal seat" was won on Monday. "In Tyrone, south division, William O'Brien, Nationalist, has been elected by a vote of 3,435 to 3,383 for Capt. S. A. Maxwell, Orangeman," Of course, this was a close call, and the Orangemen gnash their teeth with suppressed disappointment. But in Belfast the nationalists (McCarthy and Sexton) were defeated by even smaller majorities. majorities.

We have been informed that two young Euphonium Solo—"Old Folke at home."

Mr. J. Bohannan.—G. Stewart
Accompanied by Miss E. Bohannan, only
Duet—"On to the field of glory."
Miss E. Murray and Mr. F. H. Coles.
Solo—"Dear little pancy blossoms." Rosabet
Mrs. J. Bohannan.
With plano and guitar accompaniment.
Comic Song formation adda . "Miss Perkins and Mas ter Clark are availing themselves of every hour at the rink, to perfect themselves in their combination skating feats. They will spend nearly the entire of to-day in practice at the rink, and will be on floor practice at the rink, and will be on floor pretty much all evening—not to give an exhibition, but to occupy the time in advancing the perfection of their own programme." There are branches almost in every large town of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. If the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were equally strong, it would send these children to bed during the hours they will have to work in the skating and bring their parents or guardians before a court of justice.

Catholic churches are springing up in Connecticut at the rate of ten a year.

Absolutely Pure.

RETIRING from BUSINESS—Brussels carpet, tapestry carpet, three-ply carpet, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Just received at J. J. GIRBONS', Em. roidered Piano and Table Covers, Ladies' Shawls, Scarfs, Gloves, Mitts. Also a large assortment of Gold-plated Shirt, Collar and Cuff Buttons, all very cheap.

For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. . all and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's picture a specialty.

FINE ARTS. -All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and cray on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at CHAS. CHAPMAN'S, 91 Dundas st., London,

BOOKS FOR SALE

THE FOLLOWING WORKS WILL BE receipt of price. Register letters, and address THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Reconfloc, London, Ont.

office, London. Ont.:
O'CALLAGHAN'S HISTORY OF THE
IRISH BRIGADES. Cloth \$1 25; paper 75;
LIFE AND TIMES OF O'CONNELL, by
Luby. Cloth \$1.70; paper 75c.
McGEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND. Cloth
\$1.50; paper 75c.
FATHER BURKE'S LECTURES. Paper
30 cents.

FATHER BURKE'S LECTURES. Paper 30 cents.
FATHER BURKE'S REFUTATION
FROUDE. 30 cents.
LIFE OF T. F. MEAGHER. 30 cents.
LIFE OF T. F. MEAGHER. 30 cents.
LIFE OF WOLFE TONE 30 cents.
LIFE OF MICHAEL DAVITT. 30 cents.
MITCHELL'S JAIL JOURNAL. 30 cents.
CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS OF 1681.
60 cents.
NEW IRELAND. By A. M. Sullivan. Cloth 60 cents; paper 30 cents.
MITCHELL'S HISTORY OF IRELAND.
CIOTH SI 50; paper 75 cents.
CAMPION'S IRISH TALES. 25 cents.
DICK MASSEY. By Russel. 25 cents.
DICK MASSEY. By Russel. 25 cents.
DONAL DAN O'BYRNE. 25 cents.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED TORA JUNIOR DEPARTMENT OF THE Peterboro Separate School Applications, and accompanied by testimonials, will be received by John Corkery, Sec. 576-2w

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, FOR JUNIOR DEPART.
MENT of No. 2 School, Township of
Ashfield, a Roman Catholic Female Teacher
holding a third-class certificate. State salary
and send testimonials. Address Mauric
Dalron, Kintail P. O., Ontario. 376 3w TEACHER WANTED.

FOR R. C. S. S. No. 6, STEPHEN A first or second-class teacher, for the year 1886. To a successful teacher a very liberal salary will be given. A teacher capable of taking charge of the Organ and choir, an additional salary will be given. Apply to Trustees of school.

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



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TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

of a large number of the Ratepayers to become a candidate for the Mayoralty of the City, for the in-coming year, I solicit your vote and influence to insure my election. When opportunity offers I am prepared to explain my views on the many questions affecting the interest and welfare of our City. I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, yours respectfully, THOS. D. HODGENS.

London, Dec. 18, 1885.

TO THE ELECTORS OF No. 1 Ward Your vote and influence solicited for

GEO. C. DAVIS A3 ALDERMAN 1886. Low taxes and increased railway facilities.

TEACHER WANTED.

A TEACHER, HOLDING A SECOND OF third-class certificate, wanted for the Fletcher Separate School. State salary Apply to Mr. PHILIP MURPHY, Secretary Fletcher, Out. 277-3w

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Wicks for Sanctuary Lamps. F. MEAGER'S EIGHT-DAY WICKS, for Sanctuary Lamps, burn a week with-out interference. Post free, 1s box, which lasts a year. Dollar notes are accepted. REV. R. W. MEAGER, Weymouth, England.

VOLUME 8.

THE

In a dark sombre forest of Rhine
Bereft of their green robes of sur
On the sward, where the dead lea
We cherished in springtide's exis
On the banks of the glorious old
In their ivy-crowned ruins still
When chivalry stood by the altar
And the songs of the Troubadou
Here in the midnight assembled
Wrapped in their broad cloaks an
Sit the soldiers of Erin together,
And sing of the mother that bor
Away where the sun-god swoons

They are far from the land of It Here in the depths of the forest Greybeards who fought 'mid he To keep the old banner still flyix And youths who had scarcely se From whom the rude hands of tyes; they dream of her lakes an Of Finn and his warrior giants, and they dream of her heathery With her face to the ruthless in Here they sit—these poor exiles Here they sit—these poor exiles The champions of honor and glo The pride of the monarch at Ve And the fear and the terror of E

Oh, where be their glories immo Whose echoes once thrilled to the What time in the fierce wrath of Her fair blooming vales that he

As they rushed on the red-coate And trampled and spat on his b Go, kneel in the temple of Ypr And gaze on the standards of E By the courage and chivalrous Go, tread on the broad plain of Go, stand by Namur's broken a Go, gaze on the slopes of Ramil Go, gaze on the slopes of Ramil The records of Irish devotion at And along by the Appenine mo The waves by the southern hea O, glories that never shall vanis O, glories that never shall vanis We bow with deep faith and me For we're proud of our chivalr And proud of the national hon Tho' they failed to dispel the d And brought to the heart of the Here they sit 'round the log fir That seanachies whisper at even Or they sing some old national And the cheers and the plaudit I would pluck but three leaves While the bells of the Christma Three lyrics they chanted in ho

Hurrah for the flag th By the Rhone's whirli Hurrah for the men w Of that dear darling b Hurrah for the men w For the honour and for The Irish Brigade Hurrah, boys!—

At home we were seri But here we taste free At home we were but But here we can teach And some fine day—
At home 'neath the fl
The Irish Brigade
Hurrah, boys!—

O sword o We fo Where Ca We never Oh! God We fo

When Ire Than Have hop Thy Lights shi And

I know n When Our brids Unto And if w Thrice we "Mave O'
You
Where th
Slow
And I kr

Why All the lu Hov Of the isl "Rhinela Are But the

Hav

There I'd Where th There I'd Gazing o "Thus it Whi I would

Of t And Irel Erin is n

'Tis the dawn of the bleak C herbage,
And the forest looks sombre
The songs of the exiles are o
The trumpet hath called the
The green banner floating at To guide them to victory ev