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In Memoriam.

BISHOP CRINNON, HAMILTON I.

And is he dead? Poor Bishop Crinnon dead The Preiate of the noble mind. Do leaves enshroud his narrow bed? Have tempests hoarse his arthems sung? Recline 'neath a robe of earth. Do zephyrs sigh above his grave? Has he forsook a world of death. Within eternal founts to dwell? II.

Yes' yes' he's gone, and friendly weeps The Church o'er his grassy mound, Where caim in death the sainted sleeps, Unconscious of each moaning sound. Well may arise a saddening wail, From rich and poor throughout the land; Aye, matrons wear the sombre vell. And sob where rests the prelate grand, III.

Haste sculptor! haste! from virgin stone Bid him that's gone appear again; But no, t'were vain; his deeds are known, And graven on the hearts of men. Cease, painter! the colours fade, The canvas seeks its kindred clay; But deeds like his ne'er rest in shade-They bask in heaven's brightest ray. IV.

IV. Not long since a child I stood Enraptured by his side, and heard In accent soft the voice, the mood Of many, to me, an endearling word. But ah! I weep not alone to day— Sweet hope repel the rising sigh; My friend, my father, all is gone To dwell within the cowrts on high, The prelate, saint, has won the wreath Which heaven bestows on those who stand Unswerving 'mid the wiles of carth, A leader to the promised land. J. B.

J. B.

Toronto, 30th Nov., 1882.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Record.

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also to give her the full measure of use

also to give her the full measure of use-fulness as a teacher, that His Holiness Leo XIII. granted our Alma Mater the authority with which she is this day crowned. For the commission given by Jesus Christ to His Apostles and their successors, the Bishops of the Church, is thereby largely shared in with inferior pas-tors. And the gift this morning bestowed with a large and loving heart, will ever stamp its Donor not only as one of the foremost benefactors and patrons of the College, but also as one of those apostolic men who love to shed supernatural light on an age that loves the dimmer light of its own earthly and contracted views. Your Lordship has dwelt under the shadow of St. Peter's, and seen the two shining lights of this century, the saint and the donor of the Vatican ; the one has passed away, the other still *lox in celo*, a light, like the sun's, circling all round this our planet. In this warning and fostering hight lives the College of Ottawa. No electric medium is needed between Him and us, to flash our respective sympathy to and fro. There is a mysterious chain finer than gosamer, thinner than ether, but stronger than adamant, that binds us to the Holy Father, and transmits to us not only his spirit, but the breath of his doctrine and the very panting of his heart. To-day, therefore, our faith receives new life, new freshness, new energy. The dominant idea of this day's pageant, is, if we judge rightly, that of faith in the one Church of the living God, faith in the church of the living God, faith in the church of the living God, faith in the church of the living House shot of earth, of earthly matter, and of its mater-ial laws, and even that little with many hynotheses, many guesses and many errors. The mere man binds himself down to such knowledge as nature gives him ; the Catholic embraces all knowledge human and divine ; but in his mind the divine knowledge as nature gives him; the Catholic embraces all knowledge human and divine ; but in his mind the divine

Catholic embraces all knowledge human and divine; but in his mind the divine element is paramount and, therefore not *Scio* but *Credo* is his motto and his cry. It was the first Pope in the presence and hearing of Jesus Christ exclaimed *Credo* even as did St. Peter: "I believe thou art Christ the Son of the Living God." The first *Credo* revealed by the Eternal Father, and so welcome to Jesus Christ, was stamped by the Holy Ghost on the brow of the Catholic Church, and was echoed as it still echoes throughout the vast dominions. *Credo*, cried the suffering mar-tyr: *Credo*, exial the Holy Virgin. And *Credo*, said the Holy Virgin. And *Credo*, said the Holy Virgin. And *Credo*, so all the Holy Virgin. And this our College and proclaims it to be essentially Catholic and animated by the spirit of God. Yes, we feel that our Mother University breathes the very spirit of the Church of Jesus Christ, of St. Peter and of Leo. We live all day long not only in the society of the ministers of God, but under the same crouge with our Socramen

lant more to a holy and happy life.

power, he published in 1869 certain pam-phlets and edited a short-lived newspaper.

stupid! Then things have their fixed and unalterable ways; but why? We may know that they have had certain ways; but how do we know that they are fixed or unalterable? A thing may have oc-curred ten million times in precisely the same way, but on the ten million and first time it may change. From the first time it may change. From any number of similar occurrences you can never arrive at a law or fixity or immuta-Hamlet wished to prove his mental sanity by offering to repeat his utterances word for word; so a repetition of a natural occurrence is proof of combination; and combination is the work of design. Chance is not repetitive. Take ten thousand

thousand years certain number of times; thousand years certain number of times; their release,—Catholic Columbian. numbers and place them in a wheel and in ten thousand years certain combinations but there will be no regularity about the recurrence, and no assurance of repetition. A stone dropped from the hand will fall to the ground always and everywhere ; it cannot be by the operation of chance; therefore it must be by design. Now the

therefore it must be by design. Now the question arises, can this design assert independence of the designer? Has God any control of the machinery of the uni-any control of the machinery of the uni-and iacks hundreds of thousands to pay verse? A miracle suspends or changes a his honest debts. What is said of hum? A glaring account of his failure is folk wed tion is too silly for serious answer. Can by a Phariscical description of his god herefore the matrix of the universe qualities. The speculator reads, laughs, he who enacted the plan of the universe and created it after that plan, change, suspend or abrogate his own work? But suspend or abrogate his own work! But can men, by prayer or otherwise, affect the divine processes? As St. Augustine clearly stated it fourteen hundred years ago, tures when he fixed the evolutions of time. If a sinful man can destroy a life that God has given, why should not a holy main table to effect nothing in the domain of Providence, where the sinner sets hat all powerful? God is not surprised by the crime of the sinner; neither is be by the prayer of the saint. Both have been anticipated. Ingersoll says that suspend or abrogate his own work? But means he is at bits old tricks again. He need not care. The people pity and will help him. In our days a big steal makes a big man. He must destroy at life of his dishonesty, and "What will you do about it ?" is all the people can get out of him. He is a little one, but of the two, the man who carries a "sweat cloth" is the more honest, for, he says: "Genthemen, ccme right up ulate with you."

been anticipated. Ingersoll says that every man should be his own priest in the

Catholic Review. It is related of Father O'Leary, a famous

by "be cession of ine Pope's temporal power with the principles of certain 1960.
 by of Turin, where his invest near processing the University of Turin, where his induces of the University of Turin, where his induces the University of Turin, Warden and Turing on the Catholic religion, as they were walking the teaching of higher exact the is induced and against saying anything offensive to the stabalath?
 Cathole Columbian.
 Do trayters for them do them any good it. There is now 75 years of a ge, and was born in Lucca, Turasary. They for the Turing sould in University of the Turing sould the University of the Turing sould the University of the Turing sould the Turing and the Subbalath?
 Cathole Columbian.
 Do prayters for them do them any good it. There is the turing sould in University of the Turing sould the turing sould in University of the Turing

toid you you would get the worst of it." As an example of the result that fol-lows a private interpretation of the Bible, which Protestants claim is the only safe way, and which they make in fact their rule of faith, we quote this paragraph from a daily paper: "A troublesome case has arisen in a Pre-byterian church in San Ratael, California, on the literal

ceremony, also very impressive, took place, that of the renewal by the priests of the college of the profession of faith, as given in the Sixth Council of the Province of Quebec. Many clergymen from a distance, as well as the clergy of the city, distance, as well as the clergy of the city, were present. A grand banquet to the invited guests was served in the college refectory. In the evening an entertain-ment was given in the new hall of the college. Besides His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, Father Tabaret, D. D., President of the college and faculty, there were present Vicar-General Routhier, Fathers Martinet, Assistant-General; Antoine, Provincial of the Oblate Order; Michel, of Buckingham; Byrne, of Fganville; O'Connell of Richmond; Dusserre of Gloucester; Rougier, of Renfrew; Franœur of Grenville; Berube, of L'Original; Court of Grenville; Berube, of L'Original; Champagne, of Gatineau; Phillippe, of St. Joseph's, Gloucester; Agnel, of Aylmer; Magnan, of Notre Dame de Lourdes; Rochon, of Papineauville; Whelan and Cole, of St Patrick's; Sloan and Cam-peau, of the Basilica; Marion. of Douglas:

Address to his Lordship the Rt. Revd. J. T. Duhamel, D D., Bishop of Ottawa and Count of the Holy Roman Empire, by the Students of the Coilege of Ottawa, Nov. 23rd, 1882. My LORD BISHOP,-On this auspicious

day—a day which we hail as the first of a day—a day which we hail as the first of a new era in the history of the College of Ottawa—your Lordship will permit us, the students of (all) that College, to lay at your feet our religious and filial homage, as usual, and, with it, our thanks for what is not usual the actuacity by the prayer of the same for the same product of the same produc

DEATH OF FATHER FORGUES.

The death is announced, at St. Jean, The death is announced, at St. Jean, He d'Orleans, near Quebec, of the Rev. Father Forgues, Cure of that parish. His funeral and interment took place on Thursday, and was attended by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, Verv Rev. Father Legare, V. G., Rev. Father Au-clair, Cure of Quebec and a number of other clergymen. The death of Father Forgues leaves Archbishop Taschereau as the only survivor of the priests of the the only survivor of the priests of the Seminary of Quebec who signed the me-morial for the erection of Laval Uni-versity. The deceased gentleman was at that time the Proctor of the Seminary.

LETTER FROM GUELPH.

The sad news of Bishop Crinnon's death was received in Guelph with feelings of was receiver, in Guelph with feelings of sorrow and dismay by clergy, religious Sind laity. On Sunday, 26th uit., Rev. Fr. Fleek, S. J., announced that a Solemn Requiem Mass would be sung for him at 10 s. m. on Tuesday, 28th. On that occasion the funeral drapery was charac-torized by a charact and clargic significity. terized by a chaste and classic simplicity. Rev. Father Lory, S. J., the Parish Priest, was the celebrant, assisted by Rev. Frs. Dumortier and McDonald as deacon and sub deacon. Rev. Fr. Plante occupied a seat in the sanctuary, while the music was presided over by Rev. Fr. Fleck. A number of the faithful received Holy ommunion for the soul of their "dear Bishop." Many inmates of St. Joseph's Hospital offered the same tribute of affec-Rechon, of Papineauville; Whelan and Cole, of St Patrick's; Sloan and Cam peau, of the Basilica; Marion, of Douglas; Towner, of St Eugene; Pion, O. M. L., of Desert; Cauviu, Therien, Fournier, Barou, Harnols, O. M. I., Hull. The address by Father Mangin was in Latin, and His Lordship responded in the same language. The English address by J. McKechnie was a beautiful one, and well worthy of the applause with which it was received.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

One Day.

2

BY M. W. We are drifting with the tide, slowly drifting from the shore, O'er the waves we gayly ride. Onward, onward, evermore; Brightly shines the morning sun, And life's race has just begun.

We are drifting with the tide. Drifting on with smiles and tears. Loving friends are at our side. Sharing all our hopes and fears, 'Midway stands the sun on high, O'er us smiles the summer sky.

We are drifting with the tide, Nearer, nearer to the shore. O'er the waters smooth we glide To the loved ones gone before. Gently fails the shades of night, Hidlog us from mortal sight, All life's shoals and quicksands past, May we anchor safe at last. Collinsville, Conn., Oct. 19, 1882. -PILOT

TRUE TO TAUST. THE STORY OF A PORTRAIT.

"All common things, each day's events, That with the hour begin and end, Our pleasures and our discontents Are rounds by which we may ascend." —Longfell

CHAPTER I.

The sun shone brightly through the leaves of the forest; it spread a gleam of light across solitary glens, danced gaily over the little brooks that murmured through the valleys, and lit up many a pleasant nook in beautiful Devon, on the 1st of May 1593. One of its rays like an this most afflicting bereavement. Catherine, for the first few weeks, wept angei of charity, penetrated the casement of a cottage situated on the out-skirts of the ancient city of Exeter. The stream bitterly when the merry playmate and companion of her childhood returned no companion of her childhood returned no more as he was wont on the long looked for Saturday evenings, and the Sundays especially seemed sad without him; but in childhood sorrows are not lasting, and Catharine's tears were easily dried by the of light passed across the face of a girl of about fourteen, and rested on the pale, worn countenance of a woman lying on a bed, from which it was evident she was destined never to rise. The eyes of the child had been fixed, with sorrowful earnestness, on the face of her dying mother; but now she rose and drew a curtain across the antique bow-window, to exclude the sunberm which she feared would fatigue those eyes which were soon to be closed in death.

At that moment the latch of the door was gently raised, and a respectable, kind-looking woman entered. How is your mother, Catherine ?"

said the new. comer. The poor child raised her tearful eyes to the woman, and with difficulty answered her, saying she feared her dear mother was

dying. Both approached the bedside. The kind neighbor, leaning over the dying woman, said, in a soft tone : "Can I do anything for you, my good

Martha ?" "Martna ?" "My daughter ? my poor little daugh-ter !" murmured the sufferer. "Will you, as you promised me last week, see that, when I am dead, she is taken to her father's relations, and that what little I On Martha's death the kind neighbor

possess shall not be taken from her? It is a long way to Penzance, and you will not who had assisted her in her last moments, took Catharine to her home, until she should find an opportunity of sending her in safety to her relations in Cornwall. Andrews, the clothier, undertook to settle let her go alone ?" "Make your mind easy, my good friend. She will remain with me until I find some

trustworthy person to take her to her all her money-matters, and to be her banker for any sum she should not wish aunt. A smile of content passed over the features of the departing mother. "May God reward you !" she said. Then, after

a moment's silence, she added : "Now if I could see the priest." In those days it was not easy to find a in their last hour of the consoling pres ence of the minister of God; but on the present occasion Catherine knew there

was one near. "I will go for father Ralph," she said ; "he is at Master Andrews', the clothier, where he said Mass last Sunday." And the bastily left the cottage. In about

as Father Ralph says." This was soothing to the feelings of the poor orphan. Many times each day she knelt before her Crucifix and amidst tears and sobs she exclaimed: "Thy will be done." At first it was with difficulty she could utter those words; but Father Ralph half an hour she returned, accompanied by a most benevolent-looking person. As he entered the sick woman's 100m, her

She did not neglect her own children, but imparted to them all the solid part of the learning she had acquired; with Christian fortitude embracing all the obli-gations imposed upon her by her strait-ened circumstances, not vainly regretting the loss of that worldly prosperity which was no longer hers. Indeed, although she always retained a strong feeling of love and gratitude for her foster-sister's family, it often occurred to her that her life would have been far happier had she never been removed from her father's natured Cornish man. The travellers followed his advice. There stretched the ocean before them in calm grandeur, spark-ling under the morning sun. "How beautiful !" exclaimed Catherine; and for an instant her sad face lit up with joy. She said no more, but stood motionless, leaning against the side of the boat, now gazing as far as her sight could reach never been removed from her father's house and the station of life in which she across the open sea; now watching the rip-pling waves as they played about the ves-sel. Her thoughts were of the majesty of nouse and the station of the in which she was born. She tried, therefore, to form in her children habits of frugality, and to give them homely tastes and a love of order, so that it would have been difficult that God who created such beauteous and that God who created such beauteous and magnificent works; of the mystery of eternity, of which indeed the ocean is a faint emblem; of the beauty of heaven, where she confidently hoped her mother was now; these and other thoughts arose in her mind, not in that crowding confu-tion which only serves to harass us, but

order, so that it would have been difficult to have met anywhere a more industrious little housekeeper than her daughter Catharine. Michael, her son, she had placed at Andrews', the rich clothier, who, being a Catholic himself, was glad to have a Catholic apprentice. But, like many another foolish boy, Michael had a passion for a cateforing life, and permission to sion which only serves to harass us, but welling gently up, then sinking deeply into her heart and filling her with a pious another footname boy, blickate had a passion for a seafaring life; and permission to become a solor being refused, he ran away, and was supposed to have engaged himself on board an East Indiaman which sailed about that time from Exmouth. awe that was also very soothing. The boat seldom kept at any distance from the shore ; Catherine could therefore

see the rocks, and at times even the white cottages of some fishing-hamlet shining in No tidings came of the runaway, and the the sun; and they passed many of the haunts of the smuggler and the wrecker. Poor Dame Penrith was far from enjoyoor sorrowing mother gave up all hope of ever seeing him again. Kind neighbors tried to console her by predicting that he

ing the voyage : she complained of the tossing and rocking of the vessel ; every would return some day a rich man, but Martha would not believe them; and as year after year passed without any news of her son, she resigned herself, with the help of prayer at the foot of the Cross, to bis most efficiency and the she would exclaim that the ship was sinking, and at such moments would bitterly bewail her folly in having undertaken such a perilous voyage. But all her troubles ended on the afternoon of

the second day of their journey, and great was her joy as the vessel entered the har-bor of Penzance. Catherine also was glad to leave the ship. The dame turned to her little charge,

and inquired where her aunt lived. "At some distance from the town,]

tenderness of a fond mother. From that believe," replied Catharine. time she became the sole object of "Then," said her friend, "you had bet-Martha's affections. As she advanced in ter come with me to my cousin's. She years she fully repaid her mother's fond will tell us the way."

Accordingly they both proceeded to the care, if indeed it is possible that a child can repay the devotedness of an anxious shop of Dame Penrith's cousin. Great was the pleasure of the two old women at meeting. When the first emotion had parent ; but Catharine was a good, dutiful and loving child. Her education and the peaceful life she led, had made her in meeting. When the first emotion had subsided, inquiries were made about Dame Barnby's dwelling-house. "I know her cottage well," said Dame

many respects different from most girls of her own age and position of life. Habits of self-restraint had given firmness to her Penrith's cousin. "It is betwixt this and the village of Guival. But the child must of self-restraint had given firmness to her character, and to her whole demeanor an air of quiet seriousness, which, however, did not prevent her from being of a most truly cheerful and happy disposition. Her mother's example taught her to have recourse to her Heavenly Father in all difficulties and thus the use well weaver sup with us ere she goes to ker aunt." After supper, at which meal were served various strange Cornish pies and pasteries, Catherine thanking her friends for their kindness, departed with an old servant, who undertook to lead her to her aunt's difficulties, and thus she was well prepared

to meet trials; and her confidence in cottage. It was a beautiful, warm night : the God's ever-loving Providence gave her a strength and decision of character that served well all through her eventful moon shone brightly on our two travel-lers as they wended their way through the narrow and tortuous streets. Penzance was a queer little town in those days, its

old timber-fronted houses with diamond-paned bow-windows projecting far into the streets. Catherine and her companion soon

found themselves in the open country Before them lay extensive moors, boun-ded by the sea; and across those moors and fens one might have ranged for miles

"And I will do the best with it, my child," said the worthy man. "You must come to me for advice or assistance if you scarcely meeting a human dwelling. The ocean was calm ; the moonbean The ocean was calm ; the moonbeams traced on it a silvery path, across which now and then some little fishing-boat passed, appearing like a dark spectre on the glistening waves, and soon lost sight of again in the surrounding gloom. Catherine, although weary, stood a moment to gaze on the lovely scene, and she would have remained longer, had not need either, for I had a great esteem for your excellent mother, and so, dear child, you must look to me as a friend; and if you do not find your father's family kind, come back to us; my dame will be a good friend to you. We are of the same relig-ion, you know, and musthelp each other,

her companion hurried her saying : We must get on quickly ; they will be We must get on quickly; they will be abed; and I have to go back to town. If you want to look on the sea, why that, "Thy will be to die for it.

child may be seen any day." On they went, nor did they stop again until the old servant announced the it they had reached their destination. So, bidding whole countenance lighted up with a look of content, almost of happiness. "Thank God ! thank God !" she exclaimed. encouraged her to persevere ; telling her ignation to God's will would be given to

look out on the sea? That is something wort looking at, much better than any of your towns." So spoke the captain, a rough, but good-natured Cornish man. The travellers followed his advice. These stratched the

TO BE CONTINUED. COWARDLY CATHOLICS.

Buffalo Union. Christ will deny before His Father those who have denied Him before men. There are many ways of denying Christ, short of the formal rejection of His Name and Law. "Believe what you will; we ask nothing of you bat one little grain of incense on the fire that burns upon the altar of the gods," said the old Roman judges to the children of the early Church. But our ancestors in the faith were lion-hearted, and scorned to save land or life even at the seemingly small sacrifice pro-**Buffalo** Union even at the seemingly small sacrifice proposed. Alas, with far less urgent temptation,

how many Christians of to-day burn in-cense to the idols of human respect, of worldly or heretical prejudice! They imworldly or heretical prejudice! They im-plicitly repudiate the faith by their cowphenuly repudiate the faith by their cow-ardly concealment of it, or their misrepre-sentation of its precepts. They enshroud it in mystery, as if it were some shameful thing, and not their only abiding glory. They are flattered, poor fools! when some acquaintance says, "I should never have taken you for a Catholic." They would taken you for a Catholic." They would satisfy of genus that wonder at and de-not absolutely deny the faith, but they plore." The strangest, though by no mean not absolutely deny the faith, but they treat it as a useful but unfashionable friend. Note their persistent evasion of when matters of Catholic belief and practice are so brought before them in pre-sence of non-Catholics that they cannot with more sarcasm than wit, the company sence of non-Catholics that they cannot be evaded. They would smoothe, exten-uate, explain away! as if there is anything in our creed or our obligations requiring apology; as if the Church's ruling from whom he calls Aurora Raby. The lines in our creed or our obligations requiring apology; as if the Church's ruling from its earliest day, will not bear the fullest light that can be turned upon it! These are the people who blush for the

sign of the cross, and for whom Christ will blush on the Last Day, when that dread sign will flash triumphant from the heavens. These are the people who court alliances with non-Catholics, jeopardizing their eternal interests for a certain social eminence ; by and by openly disregarding "society" must be considered !-while they assure disedified friends or a clamor-

ous conscience that "they practice their

victims of an exaggerated prudence. They may not realize that "the discipline of the secret" is for ages obsolete. Pagans there are in plenty, but not of the sort that had to be guarded against in the days of the

nection, applies with sim greater reason to the Americans. He says: "There is an honesty in the people of this country. They like openness and they hate con-cealment of conviction. They trust those who will speak in the light of the noonday." If there is anything in religion which peculiarly commends itself to the American mind, it is intolerant-and

the poltroon who is ashamed of that which he fears to openly abandon. We would have no ore obtrude his faith

on others, nor be ostentatious of his prac-tices of devotion. But all who bear the name of Catholic should love their faith name of Catholic should love then takin so truly and know it so well, as to be always prepared to explain it, defend it, and live for it, which last is in these days a far more practical proof of loyalty than the most heroic expressions of willingness

SPURIOUS AND SUPERSTITIOUS

PRAYER.

A CATHOLIC LADY.

Here is the pleasant programme of the future laid down by the Anarchists of the Eleventh Arondissement in Paris. "Politically, we demand the abolition of the State; that of Governmental author-ity of all forms whatsoever, whatever be Catholie Union and Times. There is a beauty in the character of the Catholie lady far exceeding all the charms of person and all the accomplishments of mind so highly prized in the fashionable world. The reverend editor of the Irish Monthly published some beautiful thorghts on this subject: "St. Peter ex-horted Christian women, converts to the faith, so to live, 'that if the husbands of any believe not the word, they may be won without the word, by the conversation (that is, the conduct and manner of life) of the wives, considering your chaste con-Catholic Union and Times ity of all forms whatsoever, whatever be its name or its exercisers, and its replace-ment by the free federation of free producers, spontaneously associated; in other words, anarchy. Economically, we insist on the abolition of individual property and of the authority of the capitalist, so and of the authority of the capitalist, so as to put at the disposal of the masses all social wealth, in order that each one, working according to his abilities, may freely consume according to his necessities; (that is, the conduct and manner of the con-of the wives, considering your chaste con-versation with fear.' This holy awe was inspired by St. Cecilia in her heathen husband and his brother who could not in other words Communism." what they say, and their views are shared by thousands of people in the heart of all the great commercial and manufacturing but exclaim, 'Christ must be indeed the true God since He has chosen for Himcentres of France. When some of the more violent of their members, men

self such a handmaid.' St. Monica inspired her husband Patricius, with a similar fear, which brought him at last to the faith. There are many such examples recorded in the lives of the saints, and renewed in the experience of our day. But the most beautiful commentary we know of upon St. Peter's words has been written by Lord Byron, and that, too, quite unconsciously. The lines occur in a book so generally shunned by Catholics that they will be new to most. Moore has described the poem in question as "the most powerful, and, in many respects, painful display of the versatility of genius that has ever been left are as follows :

"Early in years, and yei more infantine In figure, she had something of sublime In eyes which sadly shone, as seraph's shim All youth—but with an aspect beyond time Radiant and grave, as pitying man's declim She looked as if she sai by Eden's door, And grieved for those who could return r more.

"She was a Catholic, too, sincere, anstere, As far as her own gentle heart allow'd; . her sires were proud Of deeds and days when they had filled th ear Of nations, and had never bent or bow'd To novel power; and as she was the last. She held their old faith and old feelings fast

"She gazed upon a world she scarcely knew As seeking not to know it; silent, lone. As grows a flower, thus quietly she grew, And kept her heart serene within its zone. There was awe in the homage which she drow

There was awe in the homage which she drew, Her spirit seemed as seated on a throne Apart from the surrounding world, and strong In its own strength-most strange in one s

celebrated a short time ago during the month of October, at Avila, in Spain, where the saint was born. In a part of the old home of the saint there is new a Can any one doubt that this beautiful church and convent, and to this place picture was drawn from life ? Byrcn must have met a young Catholic lady who many thousands of pilgrims went recently to veuerate the relies of the saint, whose statue was brought in procession through must have met a young Cathole lady who neither thought it necessary to conceal her religion nor to apologize for it by fast talk and worldly manners. She was a contrast to all around her, and the result was, not sneers or contempt, but respectful admir-ation. "Considering yourg charts experithe town. The procession visited first the Church of St. John, where the saint had been baptised. From there the pro-cession went to the cathedral, where is kept the statue of the Blessed Virgin called "Virgin of the Caridad." It was before ation. "Considering your chaste conver-sation with fear," said St. Peter. "There was awe in the homage which she drew," this statue that St. Teresa, after the death of her mother, knelt down, and besought says Lord Byron. the Blessed Virgin to receive her for her daughter. The statue of the Blessed Vir-

THE COMING DANGER IN FRANCE.

Catholic Review.

So even Clemenceau, the cool, resolute, outspoken, scientific atheist and radical, has at last proved too conservative for his constituents of Montmartre. There have been what were described as labor troubles in various quarters. The labor troubles were in reality organized revolts against assigned for it. During the feast the town of Avila was State authority. Dynamite is in the air illuminated, and there was a grand dis and dynamite is on the tongue, not of haif play of fireworks, many emblems of the and dynamite is on the tongue, not of har crazy, half-enthusiastic women like Louise Michel, but of men-men of the stamp of those who slew Alexander II. of Russia, who created the first French revolution, and who on the second fall of Paris before from all the towns which retained a re-from all the towns which retained a re-tained a re-In the town of the troops of France fought those troops, membrance of St. Teresa. The civil a their own countrymen, with petroleum. There seem brave days in store for France. military authorities accomp nied the great multitule, with the Duke of Alba and And the Government—what is the Govern-ment doing ? President Grevy is threathis family. All the banners of Spain were to be seen in the procession. The banner of France was also to be seen. London ment doing ? President Grevy is threat-ened with apoplectic fits, and for the rest, all the crucifixes that happen to be left in the schools are being torn down and carted off. Simultaneously with this second also would have been represented by a banner, but unfortunately, it did not arrive in time. After the banners came the statue of the saint, carried on the shoulders of the Carmelite fathers, followed attack on the crucifixes, on the images and the Person of the crucified, come the re-ports of the labor troubles that call for dyby the Bishops and the authorities of the town. The procession lasted two namite to settle the questions in dispute. Monsieur Gambetta should rejoice. His day is at last coming. All the world, to-gether with France, now sees that he was hours and went through every part of the city. Every day during the octave the same ceremonies attracted great multitudes to honour this great saint, the glory of perfectly right in declaring that clerical-

DEC. & 1886

DEC. 8, 1882.

These worthy gentlemen mean precisely

caught in the act of open revolt, are arrested, judge and jury are formally threatened with death if they dare pass

sentence with death it they dare pass sentence on the criminals. If you ask them what they purpose doing, they will tell you that when all is over, when every-

thing is wiped out as per programme, what then? what will follow?--they answer

that then will be seen what is to follow, then is the time to build up again a new

order of society. This is the same as Russian Nihilism,

and indeed Prince Krapotkin, the Russian Nihilist leader, has been very active among the "circles" which, within a com-

paratively short period, have sprung up in all parts of France. And the Church

that would have met them at every point is still the object of unmitigated hate and

persecution at the hands of the French

overnment and its officials. The other

lay a priest was prevented from attending

any a priest was prevented from attending a repentant murderer, and in spite of all solicitation the poor wretch had to go to the scaffold unassisted by such consola-tion as the minister of religion could

The cries of these anarchists against

society, their blasphemies against the Creator, are louder and more vindictive

than were those of the early revolu-tionists in France. It is horrifying to

read the literature of the pavement. The words and the thoughts are those of

But the government has its consolation

It can take revenge on the crucifixes, and

THE CENTENARY OF ST. TERESA.

A Visit to Her Birth place and Tomb.

The third centenary of St. Teresa was

gin inclined towards the saint, and she heard these words addressed to her: "You

it takes its revenge.

mons rather than of human beings.

afford.

To a Priest

Jesus' Grace is flowing Jesus' Heart is glowing thy ravished eyes, Ob. then remember me

Then on the Altar lying e hears thy heart's deep sigh nd makes sweet joys arise, Oh, then remember me UII.

hen death is o'er me stealim nd the abbey-bell's sad peall lls me that my spirit files Oh, then remember me!

THOUGHTS IN SOLIT

A Hurried Glance at the the Nations of the Ea

BY FATHER ABRAM J. R.

Baltimore Mirror, The Protestant nations of t in the ascendant, in the temp (which is the earthly and mat and in the same order, Cath are very visibly in their decl Catholics, therefore, torment fact, more from want of kno for lack of faith, and perhaps because of their declarity of the same because of their love for the much sorrow stricken and mo ized. The blame and shame are certainly very humiliating wise, on the Church or on ber sion; but do rest, where the ste facts places the responsibility scandal, solely on those p which bear, if nothing else, at olic name. The Church hers true sense, accountable for t deployable state of theorem deplorable state of things. T bility must be laid, blame--shame-deserving though it 1 shoulders of the Catholic na selves, who as Judas the t Christ for a few paltry piece betrayed His Cross for selfisl tions of worldly policy. And were deceived by the resul-betrayal; and yet, unlike Ju agony of remorse. The tra went and hung himself. expiation of despair without he was laid away in Hacel the traitor-Catholic nations, a ing the Cross, seem seared in But though remorseless, they or later find their political Haceldamas. Have a fear: " mocked" with impunity. H because He is eternal; and i tillness as in the selen along he stillness, as in the calm cloud, like lightnings, sleep. God 1 rights among every people, ju sacred rights in each individua governmental rights in every of Christ has a king's inviolate an privileges in every kingdom; is treated in all of them as if i very last and lowest of the There was once a real Christe now but a memory of the pa Christendom, Christ, through was the Supreme Moral R day has gone by, and His reco has, with it, passed away. In the sixteenth century th

nations uprose, without reaso pride, in revolt against th vested in the rulers of the God on earth. In the last ty the Catholic nations and peop their governments, which w un-Catholic and anti-Catholic history of three hundred year despite the sacred name the practically in rebellion against

Mark the consequence. every single one of them, from political greatness, just tion as they fell away from fi Church. This is not fancy. And we will prove it by facts Since the day of the Refo reciprocal relations between

ant sects and the Catholic C remained very much the sam

religion in private. But perhaps we are severe. Some of these mysterious Catholics may be the

infant Church. Here, especially, there is nought to be gained by mystery. What Cardinal Man-ning says of his compatriots, in this con-nection, applies with still greater reason

justly so-of him who can give no reason for the faith that is in him ; but it despises



All the rites of the Catholic Church were administered to her. Consoling found calm pervaded her soul, and made were administered to her. Consoling were the words of the charitable priest as steelf visible in words and actions. were the words of the charitable priest as he prepared the departing soul to appear before its Creator; and it was touching to see the poor child, so soon to be an orphan, repressing the violence of her sorrow that the last moments of her mother might be calm and undisturbed. Here we must passe in our parenting At last an opportunity presented itself of sending Catherine to her relations. A respectable woman, well known to Master Andrews, was about to undertake what was then considered the perilous voyage to Penzance. This person readily agreed to take Catherine with her, and see her

Here we must pause in our narrative to give a brief sketch of the early history safely conducted to her aunt. Poor Catherine's sad feelings can of Martha Tresize. She was the daughter of a respectable Irish farmer, residing in the county Cork. Near his farm stood the mansion of a Catholic gentleman, to whose only daughter, Agnes, Martha was better imagined than described, as she bade farewell to the home of her childbade farewell to the nome of her child-hood, her dear mother's grave, her kind friends, and all those objects which wore so familiar to her. The boat in which they were to sail was a small trading vesfoster-sister. The two childr n were constantly together, and at last it was settled that Martha should live entirely with sel that plied between Exeter and Pen-Agnes, who had no other companion. They received together a plain education: This, indeed, was the only way in which for in those days young ladies devoted less time to accomplishments, and more to the practical duties of housekeeping. the poorer classes could go to and fro between those towns : for as the roads that traversed Devon and Cornwall were mere

When the girls were about eighteen vears old, Agnes' maternal grandfather, a bridle paths, there were then no coaches, nor even a carrier's cart. The rich trav-Devonshire nobleman, died, and, leaving elled on horseback, accompanied by armed Devonshire nobleman, died, and, leaving no male heir, all his estates developed on his da..ghter. The family therefore left Ireland to reside on their English prop-erty, which was in the vicinity of Exeter. Martha accompanied them, bidding fare-well porever to her family and her coun attendants, and even so, by reason of highwaymen, the journey was often danger

At five o'clock one bright morning in the beginning of June our travellers went on board. Their luggage was piled up on the deck, and Catharine and her new Two years after her arrival in Eugland she married a small but substantial farmer, named John Tresize, a native of friend, Dame Penrith, seated themselve close to it. As the little craft glided slowly Penzance ; and shortly afterwards her down the Exe, the sad young orphan kept

foster-sister Agnes fell into so bad a state of health that her parents determined to take her back to Ireland. With her departure began all poor Martha's troubles. When her little boy was about three years old, and Catharine an infant of ten months, her husband was an infant of ten months, her husband was accidently killed; and a snether he nor his wife had a single relation in the source of county, her position was consequently desolate. Some friends now advised her to sell the farm. She did so her to sell the farm. She did so, but at a great loss, for few have generosity enough to give way to these terrible bursts of sor-

great loss, for few have generosity enough not to take advantage of the inexperience of the person with whom they are making a bargam. Matha Tresize removed to a cottage near Exeter, and contrived to live had suffered, then of God's merey to her there respectably, though in a ery differ ent position from that which she had hith hope that she was now in the enjoyment ent position from that when she had inth-erto occupied. The many comforts of her early life had ill fitted her to struggle with poverty; but she added something with that much loved mother one day in with poverty; but she added something to her limited means by instructing the children of some well to do tracesmen in mind. Exeter in needlewcrk, embroidery and

reading.

try.

Catherine, not without som cottage. Catherine, not without some feelings of anxiety, knocked at the door of her future home. The knock was answered by the loud barking of a dog, and after some delay the door was opened cottage. by a woman, the expression of whose countenance was one of mingled sorrow and discontent. "I am Catherine Trestze, Dame Barnby's

"I am Catherine Treshe, Land niece," said the little visitor. "Yes I know all about it ; you have "Yes I know all about it ; house

aunt, and you have come to seek a home with me. Well, I fear you will scarce find this a very comfortable one.'

find this a very comfortable one." They entered the cottage, which cer-tainly looked cheerless. "I should have come earlier and not dis-turbed you at this late hour," said Catherine, "but the kind dame who brought me from Exeter took me to her relation's house and made me sup first." "You did well," replied her aunt. "You

will now like to go to bed ; you must needs be tired, child." Catharine said she was indeed very

tired. Her aunt held a light while she ascended a kind of ladder-stairs. "You need no candle up there, the moon

gives goodly light. So I wish you a quiet

Mon Catherine opened the door oppo-site the ladder, she found it was indeed bright moonlight.

Having said her prayers she was soon in bed, and a few moments after all cares and troubles were forgotten in the calm, deep sleep of youth.

Dame Barnby was in truth not very rell pleased to have her niece with her for besides her straightened circumstances, e had important reasons for not liking have any one except her own children

living in the cottage. Good Master Andrews, the clothier, had Good Master Andrews, the contact, had written to Dame Barnby. He was not, however, a skilled letter-writer; and from his epistle, which a travelling pedler had brought her, she concluded that the young orphan was penniless and would therefore be a great burden to her.

Poor Martha Tresize would certainly never have wished her daughter to go to Penzance had she been acquainted with had suffered, then of God's mercy to her renzance had she been adjusted in the altered circumstances of her sister-in-dear mother, and of the almost certain the altered circumstances of her sister-in-hone that she was now in the enjoyment law. But her husband had frequently with that much loved mother one day in heaven, she recovered her former peace of mind. "I say, little girl, and you, good dame, here we are at Exmouth. Why don't you

We have several times exposed and denounced in the *Standard* a spurious prayer attempted to be palmed off on Catholics by the assertion that "it was found" (as the lying statement sometimes runs, in the tomb of our Saviour) "in the fiftieth year" of our Divine Lord and sent by "the Pope to Emperor Charles in the year 1505," etc., etc. In the statement by "the Pope to Emperor Charles in the year 1505," etc., etc. In the statement prefixed to the prayer all kinds of tem-poral benefits and safeguards from danger are promised to any one who repeats or even has a copy of it in his possession. The statements are so plainly supersti-tions and preposterous that it seems to us immediate that any Cathles how repeat

impossible that any Catholics, however unintelligent, should give credence to them. Yet, it seems some do, or else this spurious "prayer" could not obtain the

couragement necessary to circulate it. There is not the slightest proof to support its pretended genuineness, or the pre-tended history connected with it, much less to justify its superstitious employment. It has never received the sanction or approval of the Church or of any Bishop or priest of the Church. On the

ontrary, it has been denounced time and time again. The latest copy—that which a few days ago was sent to us-purports to be published in Philadelphia, and has Bishop Gilmour's name forged to it. Yet, either to evade prosecution for the crime of forgery, because of gross ignorance as to how Catholic Bishops sign all official papers, the forged signature is *Rev. Bishop Gilmour*,

Cleveland, Ohio. It is not necessary to waste words farther, either upon the clumsy forgery or the pretended prayer itself. It is enough to say that Catholics find in the prayers and devotions of *approved* Catholic "Man-uals of Devotion," all the prayers they can lesire or require for the expression of

their needs and necessities, temporal or spiritual, to God, and their petitions for His blessing.-Catholic Standard.

The Age of Miracles

is past, and Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not raise the dead, will not cure you if your lungs are almost wasted by consumption. It is, however, unsurpassed both as a pectoral and alterative, and will cure obstinate and severe diseases of the throat and lungs, coughs, and bronchial affections. By virtue of its wonderful alterative pro-perties it cleanses and enriches the blood, cures pimples, blotches, and eruptions, and cures pimples, blotches, and eruptions, and Gambetta. Well, let him causes even great eating ulcers to heal.

ism, by which he meant Catholicity, is the Spain, and called there la Sancta! After the feast of the day was over, I enemy of the France he wished to call into being. The nonveaux couches sociales, the new social layers, that he invited in to take the place of the Catholicity he undertook Alba. When you arrive at Alba the first the place of the Catholicity he undertook [Alba. When you arrive at Alba the first to drive out, are at last upheaving; and if France upheave not with them it will be simply and solely by God's mercy to a nation that has done much for Christianity and that still possesses some brave Chris-tian souls. But what do ye think of it all, gentle-men of the Protestant and secular press, who went hand in hand with the enlight-ened and liberal government that drove [] looked into a little room, and there I]

the cell, on the Gospel side of the altar, I looked into a little room, and there I ened and liberal government that drove out the monks, the nuns and the Catholic saw a monument in marble representing the death of the saint. In spite of the teachers? Are you satisfied with the prospect, now that the field is clear of the black robes? The gentlemen of the pave-ment of Montmarue will not even listen I see? The figure of a poor Carmelite to their beloved Clemenceau, who has the courage to denounce dynamite, and who when he asks them despairingly if they would destroy France, is answered with a blunt "yes." They dimissed him with

binnt "yes." They diffused him with howls of hate, because he dared declared that "no political opinion makes it right to fling deadly engines into an inoffensive gathering." That is not the doctrine for the gentlemen of Montmarte; gentlemen who would be startlingly surprised were their own doctrines carried out at their their surprises the body of the saint. You who would be startlingly surprised were their own doctrines carried out at their own gatherings, and were dynamite used against themselves. The Communists who were away, banished, were welcomed back by Gambetta's benignity; the Com-munists who never went away were en-couraged to come out of their holes, and s some of them were rewarded with fat e offices and snug berths. These virtuous t citizens were made heroes of; while the "enemy," the monks and nans and Catho-lic teachers, were diven out-mall account.

"enemy," the monks and nans and Catho-lic teachers, were driven out—all accord-ing to the programme laid down by M. Gambetta. Well, let him now preside at the love-feast of his own.

they have not undergone a v change Remember we writ mean, and mean to prove change between the religions ants and the religion of Ca change, and very much chan Protestant and Catholic natio ernments in secular prepond the change in favor of the fo testantism itself, as a religio standing all the circumstances it, and favoring it were und Catholicity, has had no other adherents than what was the natural increase of population natural increase of populating geographical extension of color olicity, as a religion, in propor least, equal, has shared in the ments which rise out of the fr races and their expansion i space. Indeed it would not say that the Catholic Church numerical advantage over the spiritual conquests which she in Protestant countries and But we waive the claim advantage, our title to which of proof; and we pass over, sary to argument, which is th

these Thoughts in Solitude ju question of the comparitive ance of the two antagonist measured by the number of the We think; and we think t easily prove that such comp our favor; but argument loses generosity in discussion.

generosity in discussion. Truth only is really liber true charity abides in her stat syllogisms. Liberal, because scious of her strength. Toler cussion of facts, because in principle. Error, truth's quite different. Liberal in p is illiberal in argument. another name for indifferent elements of truth, she is in speech and statement. Ha nstinctive consciousness of he It would seem so. Error is Half a truth means half a l thing cannot be expected to truthful, no matter how s sincerity and truthfulness an from being synonymous in order. You must not be sur are often charmed away from dusty highway of argument by paths that coax the heart (the mind) and lead both, seionsly, away, just as dream

1882.

me of the ists of the abolition tal authortar author-hatever be ts replace-f free pro-l; in other , we insist property pitalist, so masses all each one,

lities, may necessities; n precisely are shared heart of all nufacturing me of the bers, men revolt, are e formally y dare pass

If you ask g, they will when everythey answer s to follow, gain a nev n Nihilism, the Russian

ithin a comsprung up the Church every point ted hate and the French The other m attending had to go to uch consolaeligion could

hists against against the re vindictive arly revolu-horrifying to vement. The are those of man beings. consolation rucifixes, and

T. TERESA. and Tomb.

Teresa was o during the ila, in Spain, In a part of here is now a to this place went recently saint, whose sion through i visited first here the saint here the pro-lral, where is d Virgin called It was before after the death , and besought ve her for her he Blessed Virsaint, and she d to her: "You I will be your placed on the As soon as the dral, the statue e to the place

n of Avila was as a grand disemblems of the In the town of he saint is pre-s magnificently representatives retained a re-The civil and p nied the great ke of Alba and rs of Spain were on. The banner seen. London epresented by a ely, it did not e banners came carried on the fathers, followed banners came authorities of ion lasted two every part of the octave the great multitudes t, the glory of Sancta! day was over, I ics of the saint v are exposed, at at Alba the first r view are two Darmelite friars, elite nuns. In urch, very large At the left, on ler the gallery, is a, where she fell hen I arrived at side of the altar. om, and there I able representing In spite of th r three steps, and boor cell. What do a poor Carmelite a hair shirt. The towards me, the els do; under her es a collar of gold. this place she

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

To a Priest.

When Jesus' Grace is flowing, When Jesus' Heart is glowing Before thy ravished eyes, Oh, then remember me! II.

DEC. 4, 1888.

Then on the Altar lying te hears thy heart's deep sighing, and makes sweet joys arise, Oh, then remember me! UII.

When death is o'er me stealing, And the abbey-bell's sad pealing Tells me that my spirit files Oh, then remember me! -TREACY.

THOUGHTS IN SOLITUDE.

▲ Hurried Glance at the History of the Nations of the Earth.

BY FATHER ABRAM J. RYAN.

Baltimore Mirror, The Protestant nations of this age are in the ascendant, in the temporal order, (which is the earthly and material order),

(which is the earthly and material order), and in the same order, Catholic nations are very visibly in their decline. Many Catholics, therefore, tormented by this fact, more from want of knowledge than for lack of faith, and perhaps most of all because of their love for the Church, are much sorrow stricken and more scandal-ized. The blame and shame of it, which are certainly very humiliating, rest in no are certainly very humiliating, rest, in no wise, on the Church or on ber divine mis-sion; but do rest, where the stern justice of facts places the responsibility of such a scandal, solely on those governments which bear, if nothing else, at least a Catholic name. The Church herself is, in no true sense, accountable for this sad and deplorable state of things. The responsi billity must be laid, blame-worthy and bility must be laid, blame-worthy and shame-deserving though it be, on the shoulders of the Catholic nations tnem-selves, who as Judas the traitor sold Christ for a few paltry pieces of silver, betrayed His Cross for selfish considera-tions of worldly policy. And, like Judas, were deceived by the results of their betrayal; and yet, unlike Judas, felt no agony of remorse. The traitor apostle went and hung himself. It was the explation of despair without hone: and expiation of despair without hope; and he was laid away in Haceldama. But the traitor-Catholic nations, after betraythe traitor-tatholic nations, after betray-ing the Cross, seem seared in conscience. But though remorseless, they will sconer or later find their political and social Haceldamas. Have a fear: "God is not mocked" with impunity. He is patient because He is eternal; and in His very stillness, as in the caim cloud, vengeances, like lightings lear. God has patient like lightnings, sleep. God has national rights among every people, just as He has sacred rights in each individual. God has Satisfy the set of the

There was once a real Christendom. 'Tis now but a memory of the past. In that Christendom, Christ, through His Church, was the Supreme Moral Ruler. That day has gone by, and His recognized rule has, with it, passed away. In the sixteenth century the Protestant

nations uprose, without reason, but with pride, in revolt against the authority vested in the rulers of the kingdom of God on earth. In the last two centuries the Catholic nations and peoples, through their governments, which were and are un-Catholic and anti-Catholic, repeat the history of three hundred years ago; and despite the sacred name they wear, are practically in rebellion against the Church.

from political greatness, just in propor-tion as they fell away from fidelity to the Church. This is not fancy. It is fact. but a motley aggregation of Tartars and Muscovites.

 And we will prove it by facts.
 From those days, two hundred years ago,

 Since the day of the Reformation the innect relations between the Protest From those days, two hundred years ago,

 Let us come back to to day.
 Catholic Portugal is rext to nothing in

 ant sects and the Catholic Church have remained very much the same. At least, political power. She bows to the Briton. Catholic Spain has lost her possessions bethey have not undergone a very marked youd the seas, is disturbed at home, and change. Remember we write what we has very little influence in European change. Remember we write what we mean, and mean to prove little or no affairs. Catholic Italy (we mean the Italian change between the religions of Protest-ants and the religion of Catholics; but government) has endeavored by successful invasion and usurpation, to become a consolidated nation; and by petty pilfering and legalized confiscation, has striven and change, and very much change between Protestant and Catholic nations and gov is striving to raise funds sufficient to sup-port her (misnamed) national life; and yet is bankrupt (to say nothing of the governernments in secular preponderance; and the change in favor of the former. Protestantism itself, as a religion, notwith standing all the circumstances that favored ment being churchrupt) and has a very minor influence in Europe or anywhere it, and favoring it were unfavorable to Catholicity, has had no other increase of adherents than what was the result of th

souls away in sleep into places where the flash of imagination is but the swift and sudden reflection of reason. On either side of reason's road, straight as a line from point to point, hi by logic, whose light sometimes has too much glare, —and while sometimes clouds of dust, ris-ing up from the fact of its many tank.

ing up from the feet of its many travelers in a way, obscure it, there are shady places, and in them calm and quiet nooks where we would fain sit down and rest awhile, almost half in dream, to gather strength for the rest of the weary

ourney. It is a way we have to seek such places; but they are always within close reach and near sight of the way which leads to our destination. Let us back to the way again. And back to the seventeenth cen-

tury. The Catholic nations held in their hands the political dictatorship of the world.

Spain was beginning to descend from the summit of her greatness, but Catholic France was ascending to take her place. The Sovereign of France could, in those days, say what England's virtuous Queen can say to day : that the sun never set on his dominions Catholic Portugal, a kingdom weak in

numbers, but strong in the audacity of genius and the courage of faith, had reached the Apogee of her maritime and

reached the Apoges of her martime and colonial power. Austria (the Holy Roman Empire!) although weakened by the Thirty Years' war, stood forth in Germany the strong fortress of Catholicity, and was regarded in Europe as the first Continental State. France, however, by her military strength and her daring genius, held the sceptre of political power. political power. In the North Poland stood forth, with a

history to be proud of, the fearless defender of Faith, with her hand on a stainless sword, ready to lift and wield it, at the call of Faith, for the spiritual interests of the Church. In those days arms were arguments, and swords were syllogisms on both sides. It was the fashion and the fact of the times. The Italian republics were looking on the sunset of their de-cline. The kingdom of Naples was bright cline. The kingdom of Naples was bright and brilliant, and held its own. And the Papacy, though fallen by the machinations of men and the mysterious permission of Providence, from its supreme magistracy of the middle ages, still possessed and ex-ercised a large though diminished influence in and over the political world of Europe. in and over the pointcai world of Europe. All European colones in distant lands, except some belonging to Holland and England, were Catholic. And besides, Catholic nations wore the triple Crown of Letters, Science, and Art.

The latin races were in the ascendant. Theirs the sceptre power and the splendor

of glory. Protestantism, after its first spasm, in the which it sprang in wild convulsions out of the arms of the Church, and then rose up to curse her, weakened in spirit by its effort (for evil and epilepsy always weaken their willing or unwilling victims fell back into a state of spiritual lethargy, and senseless raving. Such lethargy means the death of Faith (which is life of in the state of ratin (which is life of soul): and such raving means blasphemy. In those days Prussia, an empire to-day, was a mere principality. The Scandina-vian races flashed with meteoric glare under

(or over) Gustavus and sark swiftly back into obscurity until the days of Charles XII. Holland, weak in numbers, but strong in energy held "icte a tete" with Louis XiV of France, and her ships floated, free as the winds, across the seas. England was in the crisis of a revolution, out of which the storm-rocked ship of state was safely piloted by the skill of France. The maritime power of the Briton (since so vast) was in the beginning of its growth. The United States were not yet born. Russia, the schismatical, was, at that time, Mark the consequence. They have, every single one of them, fallen away

A Season of Sanctification in Preparation for Christmas,

Catholic Standard.

ADVENT.

atton for Christmas,
Catholle Standard.To me nothing is so consoling, so piere-
said as it is among us. I could attend
to be fore Christmas, appointed by the
Church to serve as a preparation to that
great solemnity of the birth of Christ.
Advent consists of four weeks, or at
least four Sunday, which commence from
the Sunday nearest St. Andrew's Day,
whether before or after it, from the 27th
of November to the 3rd of December
inclusive. It is institution seems as old as
Christmas Day, though the discipline of
the Church in the manner of celebrating
it has not been the same in all places and
times. It was for several ages of forty
days, or six weeks, in the same manner as
Lent, and for some time kept with a rig
orous, universal fast, in some places of pre-
cept, in others of devotion. The Church
in Mihan, tenacious of its ancient rites of
discipline, observes to this day six weeks
of Advent, which was the ancient custom
of the great Church of Toledo and of all
Spain (which followed the Mozarabieritie
in others of devotion, and without any
positive obligation, though universal. The
first Council of Macon, in 581, ordered in
Advent, from St. Mariin's to Christman
Day, three fasting days a week—Mondays,
Wednesdays and Fridays : but the whole
term of forty days was observed with
a strict abstinence from flesh met.To answer to the
state astieme as a day s a week with weither
the charlemange.
The stime astience astiene astie

Wednesdays and Fridays; but the whole term of forty days was observed with a strict abstinence from flesh meat. Pope Innocent III., in answer to the Archbishop of Braga, says: "Advent with us is a fast—which decretal is inserted in the body of the canon law." These words seem to express rather a fast of devotion and general custom than of strict univer-al precent, and to insingute that the disthe body of the canon law." These words seem to express rather a fast of devotion and general custom than of strict univer-sal precept, and to insinuate that the dis-cipline was not everywhere uniform. Beleth, the Paris theologian, in 1080, mentions it as a fast of obligation, by the reason which he alleges for the vigil of St. Thomas the Apostle not being set down in the calendar, because it falls in Advent, in which we are to keep, as it Advent, in which we are to keep, as it ments, each different, but concurring in

Advent, in which we are to keep, as it were, a perpetual fast. That Advent was formerly kept, even by the laity, as a fast, in some places of precept, in others of devotion, is shown Beneficient VL by Lev Der Marten and old men, and simple laborers, and by the laity, as a fast, in some places of precept, in others of devotion, is shown by Benedict XIV., by Dom Martenne, l'Abbe de l'Isle, Thomassin, Baillet; and this last-named author thinks the fast of and old men, and simple incorers, and students in seminaries, priests preparing Mass, priests making their thanksgiving; there are innocent maidens, and there are penitent sinners; but out of these many minds rises one Eucharistic hymn, and the ment action is the measure and scope of Advent to have been first commanded in certain parts by an express canon in the Diocese of Tours by St. Perpetuus, Arch-Diocese of Tours by St. Perpetuus, Arch-bishop of that city. But the learned Martenne attributes the precept of this fast to St. Gregory the Great, who, as Amalarius and Abbot Beno assure us, first passed into an express law, which yet was never intended to be general. In the Sucramentary of St. Gregory four Sundays of Advent are set down with particular offices. it .- Loss and Gain.

The feast of Advent, being in many places only of devotion, though sometime general, fell into disuse among the laity, but in most religious Orders it is rigor ously kept up to this day. Some mon-asteries begin it from the Feast of St. Martin ; others from that of St. Catharine; others from that of All Saints, others from the first Sunday of Advent; yet in monastic Orders the fast of Advent has always been looked upon as less rigorous and less solemn than that of Lent. Peter, lows the public school method as closely as it can, and cultivates shabby gentility and sham elegance; consequently, the mother fries the ham and eggs, sews the little brother's trousers, and hurries to a premature grave, while the youthful scholar decorates pottery in the newest and most hideous manner, or is allowed to puzzle over music, French and algebra. In this way she is prepared for a life of Venerable Abbot of Cluny, calls it the middle or lesser fast. The fast of forty days before Christmas was strictly enjoined on all religious persons in the Second Council of Tours, in 567, in the Council of Saltzburg, 1281, and in many other Councils and statutes of monastic Orders.

In this way she is prepared for a life of In sign of conpunction and penance the Church uses purple or mourning orna-ments in her sacred offices, the Deacons wear no dalmatics in their ministry, the matrimonial uselessness and misery Angelic Hymn, or "Gloria in Excelsis." omitted in Mass. In the Sunday's Mass "Alleluiah" is repeated to express the spiritual joy of Christ's coming, or its expectation, but omitted in the ferial Masses, to inspire us with a spirit of com-punction, and put us in mind that all the veek days were once a universal fast, as Rabanus Maurus calls them. Hence the ferial office in Advent is equal to that of Lent, by the additional prayers of com-punction and penitential solemnity.

CARDINAL NEWMAN ON THE HOLY BISHOP JANOT IN GRAFTON. MASS.

His Lordship, Bishop Jamot made his first episcopal visit to this parish on Fri-day the 17th ult. He came by the 11 o'clock train from the west, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Quirk of Hastings, Brown of Port Hope, and Murray of Cobourg, and was met at the G.T.R. sta-tion by the Rev. Father Lerking and To me nothing is so consoling, so pierc-ing, so thrilling, so overcoming, as the Mass said as nt is among us. I could attend Masses for ever, and not be tired. It is not a mere form of words-it is a great action, the greatest action that can be on earth. tion by the Rev. Father Larkin and several members of St. Mary's congregation, who escorted him to the priest's house. After the usual ceremonies preseribed by the Ritual were observed, Mr. John McCall, supported by the leading members of the congregation, read the following address: To the Right Reverend John Francis Jamet Bishop of Peterborough. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP: On this your first Episcopal visit to this portion of your Diocese, we, the Catholics of the Mission of Grafton approach your Lordship with feelings of profound respect to extend to you a cordial welcome, to to extend to you a cordial welcome, to express our joy and happiness on this occasion, and to assure you of our dutiful attachment to your sacred office and person. Words cannot express our senti-ments on this happy occasion, but we are anxious in spite of the poverty of our words that your Lordship should know that it is with the heart we welcome-that we have a hundred thousand welcomes in our heart for our Bishop. The Parish of Grafton, my Lord though extending over a large territory, is numer-ically small and consequently poor; but in our love for our Church, in our fidel-ity to the teachings of our Holy Religion and in our implicit obedience to ecclesias-tical.

and in our implicit obedience to ecclesias-tical authority we are second to none. It is not many years since the first Catholics is not many years since the first Catholics settled here, and until about three years ago this mission formed part of the mis-sions of Cobourg and Trenton. Many were the hardships we labored under—the hardships we had to endure in struggling for avitance and the literation. hardships we had to endure in strugging for existence, and the distance we lived from the Church made it very difficult, almost impossible for us and our children to comply with our religious duties. But the there all beneat to comply with our religious duties. But that has been all changed, and the change has been of incalculable advantage to us. We have now many of us, comfortable homes and good properties, and others are making noble efforts to acquire the same for themselves and families—we have a beautiful Church, a lasting movument of the piety and zeal of the late Thomas Heenan, Esq., and a few others—we have a fine brick residence for our Pastor, and a fine brick residence for our Pastor, and above all we have the happiness of being able to practice our Holy Religion. It is true we are not well supplied with schools, and there is some debt on our Church, but great action is the measure and scope of the time is not far distant when we will have good and efficient schools, and there will be bat one debt on our parish—a debt of gratitude to our pastor, the Rev. Father Larkin, for his untring zeal for the A Reform in Educating Catholic Girls. Costly expenses have led to the following conclusions: The Catholic school ought to be, first, thoroughly Catholic; second, thoroughly practical. The school that teaches girls best how to help their moth-ers is a practical school. The girl who can "bound" Alaska with public school vol-ubility, but who cannot sew a button on her own frock, and who scorns to mend her little brother's trousers is too common. The supply of this kind of girls is greater honor and glory of God, and for our temporal and spiritual welfare, for he labors in season and out of season to instruct us in our duty to God, to our neighbor and to ourselves, and owing to his exertions the state of "things is fast

improving. We feel, my Lord, that on an occasion like this when we receive amongst us our bishop, a Prince of the Catholic Church, it is fitting that we should give public expression to the faith that is in us—that we should declare openly our devotion to the Catholic Religion, and our unswerving submission and obedience to the visible and infallible head of the Church, Leo XIII.

Arin. Accept then My Lord, this address as a declaration of our faith, and with the as-surance of our attachment to the Catholic Church and its Pastors, and believe that among your Lordship's many subjects there are none, who reverence and love you more than your faithful people of Irafton.

Signed on behalf off the congregation : John McCoel, Wm. Oulihan, Thos. Walsh, John Rooney, D. McCarthy, M. McCabe, Labo N. Corthy, Labo M. Corthol

In the course of his remarks, his Lordship

referred to the fact that the first pastor of

parish has a great many difficultie

to encounter, and that Father Larkin leserves great praise, for no doubt it was

owing to his exertions that the present

appy state of things was brought about. All Friday afternoon was spent in hear-ing confessions, his Lordship doing his share of the work, and on Saturday morn-

ing hundreds received Holv Communion

Saturday afternoon his Lordship accom panied by Fathers Quirk and Larkin pro

ceeded to Burnley to bless the new church, which has been built in that part of the Grafton mission, and if his Lordship was

"HIDDEN PRAYER."

At the solemn triduum of St. Teresa's At the contain the din the convent of the Discalced Carmelites, New Orleans, Rev. A. J. Ryan delivered a beautiful sermon

A. J. Ryan delivered a beautiful sector on "Hidden Prayer." "In his own matchless way, says the New Orleans Morning Star, the Rev. Father developed the utility of prayer, how prayer had made St. Teresa what she was: "she is not dead," said he, "she lives, she is in this little chapel to-day, evidence she is in this little chapel to-day, evidence -vour presence and mine! Her arm -your presence and mine! Her arm stretches across these three centuries, and the men of her time who fought for fame, where are they now? Gone to dust and their names forgotien. But Teresa set her aim higher than this world, she trod earth underfoot, and if we wish to share her reward in the Heaven-land, the Godland—the Paradise land, where it is an eternal estacy, where the vision of God's beauty never shall wane, we must pray.

"Praver," sail be, "can not be described; we know what it is, but like God it is indiscribable; when we fold our hands and say a little 'Hail Mays' our hands are a temple holding God, and Heaven is

temple holding God, and Heaven is obliged to listen to us. Since the first 'Hail Mary,' when Heaven asked earth for the Mother of His Eternal Son, Heaven is obliged to hear us, for the Blessed Virgix's 'Y es' was ours to this day." "The best prayer," said Father Ryan, "like God, is hidden, is quiet, is still. Everything of this world is noise, is clamor, is loud, this is a lond world. But God veils himself behind the face of nature, the petals of a rose, the brightness of the stars; you never hear the trees growing, yet they you never hear the trees growing, yet they grow and have lungs and nerves and veins; you never hear the stars move, yet they revolve around their orbits. Our Church, the Catholic Church is always kneeling down; a priest is always saying Dominus Vobiscum. In other churshes they have one day set apart for prayer and call it one day set apart for prayer and call it Sabbath; but in our Church the everiasting sacrifice girdles the globe from the eastern horison to the lands of the west; a priest is always ascending an altar and the sanc-tuary bell is always tinkling. Our Church is a Church of prayer; like her Divine Master she works in stillness, and never speaks out loud, except to punish error or proclaim a dogma. In our days she has or proclaim a dogma. In our days she has thus spoken twice, for the Immaculate Conception and the Papal Infallibility. In Conception and the Papal Infallbility. In this convent cloister you have the example of hidden prayer, the unseen prayer of sacrificial hearts that is going on its mission round the world, converting hea-thens in far off lands, touching the heart of a priest somewhere, and making a better man of him, saving souls and sin-ners everywhere night and day; the prayer of a num is a power with God. What is of a nun is a power with God. What preaching? Empty human words. despise preaching when compared with the efficacy of a little 'Hail Mary.' I w rather kneel before God's Eucharistic

Altar and say a prayer for you—I would rather have the value of one said alone in my humble room, than all the applause and adulation that has greeted me since I was nineteen years of age. What will it avail? Nothing! Prayer and suffering will avail.

will avail. "St. Teresa said "To suffer or to die." Christ was a man of suffering and trial, a man the world spat upon, blasphemed and outraged, scorned and crucified. The world does not like penance, it can not bear suffering, it knows not how to spell mortification; and yet to be saved we must suffer, must make our life a rosary beginsuffer, must make our life a rosary begin-ning and ending with a crucifix, and the beads string on the wire of fervor; the crossdown here means the crown up there. I want to go there. Many will say, I can not pray without distractions—nobody can; there never was an undistracted prayer on earth way the mean of the string. prayer on earth; save the ones our Divine Lord and His Blessed Mother uttered. But the hasty morning prayers and the half sleepy night ones are not worthy to be called prayers; and yet I think and know that these are the bind that th are the people say. Prayer to be prayer means attention to what we are saying, our hearts are to be put in the words our lips utter, if they are to wing their way to John Nagle, John McCarnick. In reply his Lordship thanked the peo ple most heartily for the right royal recep-tion they had given him. He said he wa God's eternal home in the sky." lelighted with the progress they were making and that he was surprised to see so neat and beautiful a church in Grafton

and I am before t is in this tomb ee behind bars of King Charles of the saint. You t you can see her e arm of the saint preservation, re-nlike colour. Her sta reliquiry, and -it is always visirom the cherubim. appear as if they k closely at that three thorns pro-y a miracle, they y a miracle, thy The heart of the perfect preserva-have not changed nunicated.

Catholic Austria has been trampled out

of Germany by the feet of Prussia. The battle of Sadowa put ashes on her brow. Catholic France, the land of Clovis natural increase of population and the geographical extension of colonies. Cathicity, as a religion, in proportions, at the least, equal, has shared in these developand Clotilda, the nation of the Genevieve and St. Louis, the race of countless saints, ments which rise out of the fruitfulness races and their expansion in time and is the home of revolutions, anarchies, comwould not be unjust to munes, in the political order. In the social order, Paris is the centre of social fashion. Indeed it say that the Catholic Church has had a numerical advantage over the sects by the spiritual conquests which she has achieved If Lourdes is the shrine of awakened faith, Paris is the Mecca of infidelity. When a Lucifer falls, he falls low. And the lower When a Protestant countries and in Infidel the fall, the greater the hate. Why, only

But we waive the claim of such an the other day sweet, sacred crucifixes, as advantage, our title to which is quite easy of proof; and we pass over, as unneces-sary to argument, which is the subject of innocent of harm as a mother's picture. were banished from the courts of justice where they were symbols of mercy; and these Thoughts in Solitude just now, the question of the comparitive prepondernot a long while ago, a French mother and father desired to register the name of their ance of the two ant-gonistic religions, measured by the number of their adherents. We think; and we think that we can child ; and the name was Lucifer ! This is only a straw; but a straw shows the flow of the cuirent. The writer of these Thoughts has traveled thro' France. And he saw what he saw in the large cities and in the beautiful churches. He prove that such comparison is in our favor; but argument loses nothing by generosity in discussion. Truth only is really liberal, because true charity abides in her statements and

saw the absence of men from altars. And he thought what he was obliged to think Liberal, because she is conin reason and by faith ; and his thought was this : "Absence from altars means afar scious of her strength. Tolerant in disfrom God. Draw the conclusion : "Afar from God means anear to Satan." And he saw the same in Italy.

cussion of facts, because intolerant in principle. Error, truth's opposite, is quite different. Liberal in principle, she is illiberal in argument. Tolerant, another name for indifferent, about the O. E. Comstock, Caledonia, Minn. elements of truth, she is intolerant in speech and statement. Has error an writes: I was suffering the most excruciat-ing pains from inflammatory rheumatism. nstinctive consciousness of her weakness? One application of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric It would seem so. Error is half a truth. Half a truth means half a lie. Such a Oil afforded almost instant relief, and two bottles effected a permanent cure. thing cannot be expected to be wholly truthful, no matter how sincere. For sincerity and truthfulness are very far from being synonymous in the

syllogisms

A Wise Maxim. y and truthfulness are very far being synonymous in the moral You must not be surprised, if we health. If Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam were are often charmed away from the dry and used in the earlier stages of Colds and Coughs, many a "stitch in the side" and dusty highway of argument, into the Coughs, many a "stitch in the side" and by paths that coax the heart (and with it many a case of torn lungs might be the mind) and lead both, half uncon-seiously, away, just as dreams lead our into irreparable Consumption.

What to Do in Case of Accident.

Professor Wilder, of Cornell University, gives these rules for action in case of accident: It would not be a bad thing to cut them out and carry them in one's pocket-book, or, better yet, commit them to emory: For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing,

dash water into them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pen-

Remove insects from the ear by tepid vater : never put a hard instrument into the ear

If an artery is cut, compress above the wound ; if a vein is cut, compress beline.

If choked, get upon all fours and ough.

For slight burns, dip the part in cold water ; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish

religion, the statement was carried to prominent deacon, who inquired : Smother a fire with carpets, etc.; water will often spread burning oil, and increase danger. Before passing through smoke, take a full breath and then stoop low; "Did he confess to mixing two kinds of oats together, and selling them as No.1?" but if carbonic gas is suspected, walk erect.

"Say anything about having worked over old butter every fall for twenty Suck poisoned wounds, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or better cut out the part without delay; hold years ?? the wounded part as long as can be o a hot coal. using short weights;?"

In case of poison, excite vomiting by tickling the throat, and warm water and mustard.

For acid poisons give alkalies; for alkaline poisons give acids; white of an egg is good in most cases; in case of opium ning, give strong coffee, and keep moving.

If in the water float on the back with the nose and mouth projecting. For apoplexy, raise the head and body;

for fainting, lie flat.

Get the Original.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious head che, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.

It does not always follow that the par-ent who sends his daughter to an academy intends that she shall live in decorating ideness. And here where fortune turns her wheel so suddenly, it is the more neces-sary that even the daughters of rich fathers should know how to use their hands in the household work, and to understand the internal economy of the household. Our schools for the rich prepare young girls for "society." The practical arts are predeted in both girls for "society." The practical arts are neglected in both schools. Go to commencements at these schools. Go to com-mencements at these schools. You will find exhibited, "Views on the Rhine," "Roderich Dhu Defying his Enemies," "Madonnas, after Raphael," tumble-down Trove more light energy that more "Matohnas, after raphaet, tumberdown Troys, moon-light scenes that were never on sea or land exhibited with pardonable pride; you will hear essays on "Longfel-low," "Gratitude," "Spring Season of Hope," "The Philosophy of Life," and other invoctant turies: you will likewise other important topics ; you will likewise hear "Les Diamants de la Couronne," for two pianos. But few of the young ladies thus exhibited to admiring friends will be able if necessity forced them to earn a living, to do anything but stand behind a counter with their hair done up in the ewest fashion. Exceptions to this class of schools exist

Still a Doubtful Case.

When a grocer at Port Huron, Mich.

"Did he confess that he had been caught

The supply of this kind of girls is greater than the demand. There are too many of her. The whole task of fitting a child for real life falls on the school ; and the school —the Catholic school unfortunately fol-lows the public school method as closely as it can and cultivates chalter schild.

surprised at the improvements in Grafton he was still more surprised and delighted when he saw the Burnley church, a fine brick structure, 75 by 33, completely furnished and beautifully frescoed, and on in our community, but even in them there is room for improvement in the practical which in a few months there will not be one cent of debt.

The new church was blessed on Sunday and his Lordship left Grafton on Monday morning for Kingston to assist at the cele bration of the Anniversary of Consecration of the Right Rev. James Vincent Cleary, was said last winter to have experienced Bishop of Kingston. *****No eye like the master's eye.

"at "No eye like the master's eye." Had Æsop lived in our day he night well have added, "No popular curative like Kidney-Wort." All eyes ane begin-ning to turn to it for relief from dis-eases of the liver, bowels and kidneys. Kidney-Wort is nature's remedy for them all. Those that cannot prepare the dry can now procure it in liquid form of any iruggist.

terr Don't wear dingy or faded things when the tencent Diamond Dye will make them good as new. They are per-"Wasn't he even sorry for watering his

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn writes : "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-covery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dys-pepsia." This medicine is making mar-velous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., in purifying the bood and storing manhood to full vigor. Sold Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St. Sold by

"BUCHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cures all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1 at Draggiste

Convent Life.

The cream of Catholic France is in its convents. Most of the sisters enter be-tween eighteen and twenty-five. The women I have seen in these convents are healthy and happy, and that in spite of a most rigorous and exacting life. Among the sisters with whom I am acquainted having spent three months in a convent-I see women with rosy checks and strong muscles. They rise every morning at four o'clock and remain until six, on their knees, praying in the chapel. Their days are filled with useful work in the care and instruction of a school of poor orphans under their care, and in att phans under their care, and in attending to the demands of boarders. Yet with all their labors they are happy, because they are respected and healthy, and because they are fulfilling the mission of their choice. I know several cases of wealthy young girls going from convent to con-vent, in France, to find the order that responded to their tastes. These girls had ambition, and they found in this old civilization an institution that would extend to them the right hand of fellowship and offer them an opportunity for the attainment of honors. By the tatholis world these women are not told that they are out of their spheres; they are not dabbed "sour old maids;" and those who become acquainted with them will find they have matted the formation of the they have perfect satisfaction in the lives they have chosen .- Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in North American Review.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," for all those weakness peculiar to women, is an unequalled remedy. Distressing backache and "bearing down" sensations yield to its strength-giving properties. By

Mr. Thomas W. Race, editor and proprietor of the Mitchell "Recorder," Writes that he had a prejudice against Patent Medicines, but being induced to try Bardock Blood Bitters, for Bihousness that occasioned such violent headache and distress as to often disable him from work. The medicine gave him relief, and he now speaks of it in the most favorable terms.

DON'T DIE in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rate, mice, flies, roaches, bed-buge. 15c.

"He didn't say so." "Well, it may be that the Lord has seen fit to poke him up a little around the edges, but before you receive him into the church, you'd better give him a fair character press quarter with a hold is it. chance to pass a quarter with a hole in it. If he resists the temptation, I shall pray the Lord to continue the wrestle until Free Press.

"I think not."

vinegar

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats mice, flies, roaches, bed-buge, ants, vermin,

chipmunks. 15c.

Satan gets three straight falls."-Detroit

Ehe Catbolic Mecord Pablished every Friday morning at 486 Ric mond Street. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor

4 3

Annual subscription.... Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879. COFFEY, -As you have become ad publisher of the CATHOLIC DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to is subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what ithas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic Interests. I am confident that under your experienced man-gement the RECORD will improve in useful-ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly ment of the elergy and laity of the diocess. Believe me.

ieve me, Yonrs very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882. DEAR SIR:-I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev, Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in Londoship, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Its judicious selections from the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and help the young to acquire a taste for pure literature.

nn nenp the young to acquire a taste for I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will countenance your mission for the diffusion of the Record among their congregations. Yours faithfully. †JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston. MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHO-LIC RECORD.

Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 8, 1882.

EUROPE AND THE HOLY SEE.

nations; (2) the sudden acquisition It was Leibnitz who declared of preponderance by Germany under that if the Holy See had its true a government decidedly hostile to place and filled the role that of right Catholicism and the Catholic nations belonged to it, Europe would witness of Europe.

contest.

a return of the golden age. Yet The Europe of to-day may be divi-Leibnitz was a Protestant, whom ded into two zones, that of the north neither the flattering offers of Louis and that of the south, the latter com-XIV, nor the logic and eloquence of prising the Catholic, the former the Bossuet could decide to embrace the non-Catholic nations, with the bal-Catholic religion. He was a child ance of power in the hands of the lat of that German nation, which having ter. Another division of the Europe of a century before separated from to-day may, however, be drawn, a divi-Rome, carried away other states sion not geographical but ethnologifrom their allegiance to the Papacy, cal. This division would give us a reand his purpose was to remain sep- publican Europe and a monarchical arated from Rome, but faithful to Europe, the former having its great-Germany. He said, however, that est strength among nations of the there was in the Popedom a great Latin race. Monarchical Europe is moral force, the most powerful in the yet the stronger, but republican world, for the reason that it retained Europe has taken rank and place on under the sway of its teachings, not- the continent not as in 1793 and 1848, withstanding the indomitable zeal of by the right of force, but with the the various new-born Protestant sects, consent of the powers, which gives it millions of men of every race and counthe right of strengthening itself and try. To justify his opinion, Leibextending its limits as soon and as nitz added that he always felt more often as opportunity presents itself.

disposed to correct than to absolutely There is a marked contrast in relireject the opinion of others, whence gion as well as politics between the came his conciliating opinions. peoples of these different divisions. This was the saying of a statesman even more than that of philosopher. If this learned man, with a mind so broad and enlightened, whom unfortu-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

any exact appreciation of the actual tion cannot but result in manifold gence. They love danger, and conse- belief, and appealed to his hearers not to advantages to princes, states and quently perish in it. If our conversion The moral strength of the Papacy peoples. At this very moment there be genuine, we must cast off sin and an not diminished as some might is falt in every nation of Europe a all its occasions. In fact, we must be has not diminished, as some might is felt in every nation of Europe a think on account of the character of serious want, a want of imperious injury and affliction rather then commit the warfare waged against Cath- necessity, which, if its demands be sin or place ourselves in danger of doing olic faith, religion and spirituality. not satisfied, must bring about uni- so. Animated with such a resolution, we

That strength is not even stationary versal destruction, through anarchy, it is a living, active, progressive revolution, and bloodshed. And force spreading itself without cessa- that want cannot be gratified othertion throughout the five quarters of wise than by the return of respect the globe. Were Leibnitz alive he for authority, and subordination to would find more countries and peoples those social, moral and intellectual submissive to that moral force than forces at the very basis of civic stathere were in his time. He would now bility and national happiness, and see two hundred millions of Catholics which for years have been growing whose religion other men mayridicule feebler till they have almost entirely 199 and the Republicans 123 members, and travesty, but whom no attempt disappeared.

can ensnare into another reli-The Holy See seeks not to dispose gion. For this very reason he would of thrones and monarchies. But if, as the far-seeing Pontiff now ruling recommend it the more warmly to men of our day, because it rethe Church has often declared, the presents the most solid and widetime has passed when the state of spread influence for good in the Europe required its frequent interworld, and is the very bulwark of vention in the temporal affairs of Christendom and the mainstay of nations, the Holy See has not any Christian civilization. At the very the less ceased to be the very basis its allegiance to the democracy. The only of Christian civilization and the key noticeable falling off amongst Southerners time that the Holy See was deprived stone of the arch of European na. from the ranks of that party occurred in of its temporal power that sole, lasting and effective guarantee of the indetional concert.

pendence alike of the Church and of For Europe there is now wanting defection is of temporary character, and is the powers, two remarkable events occurred which it is well to bear in mind in discussing the position of the Holy See in Europe. These two events were (1) the establishment of the French republic and its admission into the European family of guide representing with power and authority the moral force with concord and peace. For peoples also is required a counsellor to teach dignity inseparable from obedience. That which Leibnitz hoped for, for his own age and times, a prominent Jew, recently deceased, Isaac Pereire, declared, as if gifted with prophetic vision before his death.

'Soon," he said, "the Pope will be the arbiter of Europe, not a mere distributor of crowns and dominions but an arbiter appointed through the ardent longings of the nations themselves."

If we cite such unlooked for testimony it is to show what a necessary and beneficent institution is the Papacy. How soon would the darkness now lowering over the continent of Europe be dispelled and what salutary light diffused over the civilized world if the temporal power of the Popedom were restored and the Sovereign Pontiff permitted to take

can put the holy season now upon us to very good profit. We may make it the beginning of a new life wherein we have put on the armour of light, to retain it forever.

THE NEXT CONGRESS

The latest and we presume, most correct estimate of the political complexion of the next Congress, gives the Democrats leaving 3 doubtful or "Independent." The republicans carried but sixteen seats out of the entire southern delegations. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Missouri and California return unbroken democratic delegations, while Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, New Hamp shire, Rhode Island and Vermont are equally solid on the republican side. The South is evidently as faithful as ever in Virginia, which sends five republicans to Congress out of a total ten. But this

that which Leibnitz declared would solely due to the attitude of parties in bring about a return of the golden that state on the repudiation of its debt. age. For princes is now required a The democracy took, in our estimation, guide, exalted in position and rank, a respectable and honorable stand on this and by them in the eyes of the world question. The honor of the state was secured and protected therein, a pledged to the payment in fall of its debt, and none but characterless politicians could have advised its partial repudiation. Their appeals to the ignorant classes of the which are identified justice, order, roting populations have for the moment succeeded. But their reign will be short. In the next House of Representatives the them as well their duties as their democrats will, as the figures we give rights, that rights have their origin show, have a good working majority. It in duty fulfilled, and that obedience is doubtfal, however, if they can secure is compatible with dignity and true control of the Senate, which will be, in all likelihood almost evenly divided, with probably a slight republican majority. The action of both parties in the next Congress will be very closely watched, as upon that action will very largely depend the result of the Presidental contest in

CONFIRMATION SERVICES AT LEA. MINGTON AND MALDSTONE.

Bishop Walsh's Visitations On Sunday, the 26th ult., His Lordship

Bishop Walsh made his first pastoral visit ation to the newly crected chu ch at Lea mington. This church owes, in great part, as we have before mentioned, its erection to the proceeds of the Jubilee alms of 1881. In his pastoral letter proclaiming that Jubilee, His Lordship, speaking of the giving of alms, as one of the conditions of Freedom of judgment in the realm of politics would seem to prevail in those countries where it is not the in the source in the grand Council of nations wherein his influence would in the source is the provided of the country of Esex. This those countries where it is not the principle of religious life and activ-ity, and vice versa. The causes of of prince and people?

1884.

be led into attaching creden e to these statements of enemies of Catholicity, but to find out for themselves from those authorized to speak for the Church its real tenets and belief. He asked them to look at the Church in its work of saving mankind as evidenced by the zeal of missionaries and the value of her institutions His Lordship exhorted them to give careful study to the claims of the Catholic church, and announced that better to enable them to do so, he had caused a number of books of instruction on 'atholic doctrine and practice to be brought to the mission, to be distributed

brought to the missic n, to be distributed freely mongst all anxious for enlighten-ment on this all-important subject. The bishop's sermon, the delivery of which occup ed a full hour, caused a marked impression, calculated to produce the very best results at no distant day. His Lordship, in the afternoon, accompanied by the priests who had assisted at the ser-vices in Learnington, proceeded to Maid-stone, where, on Tuesday, the 28th, he also administered Confirmation. The humber of candidates for the holy rite was number of candidates for the holy rite was number of candidates for the holy rite was 79. All had been carefully prepared and instructed by Rev. Father Molphy. After Confirmation. High Mass was sung by Father Tiernan, of London. Rev. Father O'Concor again assisted His Lordship, while Father Molphy acted as Master of Ceremonies. Mrs. P. Tiernan presided at the organ, and the choir rendered the Mass with very marked skill. At the conclu-sion of Mass His Lordship, scoke a few sion of Mass His Lordship spoke a few words of advice to those who had received Confirmation, and then proceeded t deliver an eloquent and practical dis course on the duties of Christian life. The bishop's words were listened to with the closest attention, and have, we cannot doubt, lett a most salutary impression on that excellent body of people, the Catho-

lics of Maidstone. On Tuesday evening, the 28th, His Lordship left for home, to attend the last sad rites over the remains of the lamented about three hundred and fifty in Bishop C linnon.

OUR NORTH WEST.

In one of my former letters I expressed myself a firm believer in the nuture greatness of Winnipeg. I held this belief even before the North West formed part of the Dominion of Canada, and have since not only seen no cause to change my convicon on the subject, but have had it

deepened and strengthened by all I have learned of the North West. Admitting that the disadvantages of this vast territory have been too frequently overlooked, and that many, speaking of its resources, capabilities, and destiny, have drawn too largely on imagination, it must be conceded that the Canadian North-West is destined to receive and sustain an immense population, and by reason of the rapid increase of this

population, together with its incalculable agricultural wealth and untold mineral resources, to exercise a con rolling influence over the whole rankness of the vegetation between con deracy. Long before the acquisition of the

North We t by Canada there were in the old Provinces firm believers in the destinies of that country and gaining the Indulgence of the Jubilee said: "In this connection we would strongly recommend, for at least a portion of the alms, an object which would be in thorough accord with the spirit of the Holy Father's recommendation, the embryo city of Winnipeg, tells us the population of the settlement then

exceeded thirteen thousand. Win-

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Selkirk Provenc Lisgar...... Marquette . In 1881, Manitoba, including the territory added since its incorpora-tion by the act of 1870, contained 65,954 inhabitants. The population at this moment cannot be less than 110,000. Lord Dufferin, in a racy speech at Winnipeg in 1877, spoke of Manitoba as the key stone of the mighty arch of sister provinces that span the entire continent from ocean to ocean. And he spoke correctly. Manitoba is of a certainty destined to exercise a commercial and political influence on the rest of the Dominion greater than that which any other Province now enjoys. Its metropolitan city will be one of the greatest marts the world has ever seen, for it is so favored by nature and will be by human ingenuity as to command every channel of communication of the great Canadian North-West with the outer world. A glance at the map must convince the least sanguine of the truth of this observation. Winnipeg is the market place of that region of vast and varied wealth drained by the Winnipeg river, the Lake of the Woods and Rainy lake and river. Within its very bounds meet the waters of the Red and Assiniboine streams, the one five hundred and the other more than four hundred and fifty miles long. Through Lake Winnipeg it is placed in connection with the Saskatchewan, an immense river draining a territory more than one thousand miles in length, and

breadth. The name Saskatchewan is an Indian word meaning swiftly rolling river. The territory watered by this great river extends from the American boundary on the south to the 54th parrallel of north latitude, and from the Red river country in the east to the Rocky Mountains in

the west. Of the Saskatchewan Valley, a well-informed writer gives this encouraging but unexaggerated testimony, which speaks for itself: "Travellers who have visited this region bear unanimous testimony to the fertility of the soil. The scenery is 'magnificent,' and the banks of the rivers on either side, luxuriant beyond description. 'Vast forests says Lieutenant Saxon, 'cover the hill tops and fill the valleys.' The climate is mild, and cattle keep fat in winter as well as in summer on the nutritious grasses." Sir George Simpson for thirty

years Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, informs us that "the the forks of the Saskatchewan, savoured rather of the torrid zone with its perennial spring than of the northern wilds." He says that himself and his fellow-travellers brushed the luxuriant grass with their knees, and that the hard ground of the surface was beautifully diversified with a variety of flowers, amongst others the rose, the hya

cinth and the tiger lily. "Towards the foot of the Rosky Mountains lies," according to Sir nipeg City, he considered beautifully situated for commercial purposes, commanding even then a very ex-lions of inhabitants, when facilities

DEC. 8, 1882

sesses, he says, hundreds of well adapted for mills and fact and adds that its coal-beds those of Brazil or Nova Scotia is so abundant as to frequently trude along the banks of river elsewhere in seams more than feet in thickness. Travellers cooked, as they no doubt now their provisions with it, and Hudson Bay officials used no fuel. While in the Red River cou except along the banks of the r the tall prairie grass is sole mo of the treeless plains, in the S chewan, the districts between rivers are frequently adorned groves of poplar, beech, fir white oak. He justly deems it thy of remark, that where there are groves there are sprin living water, and vice versa; an the shores of the salt la which there are many, are t devoid of trees and shrubs. I chickens, swans, sandhill c geese, ducks, and pigeors, where abound in the Saskatel country which is also well st with elks, moose, deer, and ca Buffalo now growing scarce roamed in countless thousand the plains, and wild fruits wer ahu

But the fecundity of the West spreads far beyond th katchewan territory. The v of the Elk and Peace rivers ents of the Mackenzie, situat tween 55th and 58th degre North latitude are blessed w climate and soil adapted to the g of all grains and even garden Wheat has been rais Fort Laird on Mountain river tributary of the Mackenzie in grees of north latitude. The be no room for doubt in the recent explorations that the river districts are destined li Saskatchewan to become a cereal raising country. One great advantages, shared in t region of the North Saskatch is its immunity from the devas incursions of the destructive

hopper. In the solution of the ques practicability of ocean navi throughout the entire year of greater part of it, by means Hudsons Bay the people of Win and of the whole North Wes very deep interest. The c now seems to prevail that con cation can be maintained no standing the glacial formati the southern extremity of th if not for the whole, at least greater part of the year. I document submitted to the L ture of Ontario we learn that son's Straits, the only outlet Bay, at its north-eastern tremity, are about 500 miles in and vary in width from 45 m the entrance between Res Island on the north and Islands on the south shore t times that extent in other and that the Strait, like th contains numerous islands af excellent shelter and harbour We are also in the same pa

formed that the time occu going through the Straits westward trip in July and ret

in August or September in

vessels, differs greatly, varying

three weeks to a month in the

case and from three to five

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September being free of ice.

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son's Straits are never froze

and that the ice brought d

July is not even from Hudso

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tides in the Straits are, it is

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Hudson's Bay, does not les

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slow sailing merchant ship

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son's Bay Company's own shi been lost, and that, it is said,

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reason therefore to believe navigation of Hudson's B

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It is well also to bear in m

nately national prejudice held bound ity, and vice versa. The causes of as to his religious sentiments, were a this seeming phenomenon are not spectator of the present course of those which might generally be events in Europe what would be his given or accepted for its existence. We propose to take them into conimpression?

The Catholic Church has not sideration as far as they affect the ceased to be the object of violent at- relations of Europe with the Holy tack for schism and for heresy. Its See. Neither republican Europe hierarchy has not indeed been nor non-Catholic Europe can not any shaken by these attacks, nor have more than Catholic and monarchical its faithful been dispersed. But her Europe deprive themselves of the enemies attack her now as they have moral strength of the Papacy, which therefore cast off the works of darkness always done, and always will, with cannot, however, enjoy either effect- and put on the armor of light." It is the the utmost fury, for her dogmas con- iveness or fullness of dominion withfound the pride of reason, and her out complete independence, to be had cast off works of darkness and to put on laws contradict human passions. only in the restoration of the tem-But they attack her now with more poral power. Especially is this the But they attack her now with more poral power. Especially is this the audacity than ever and in a manner case in view of certain circumstances coming of Christ. It is a time of expectation for the coming of Christ. It is a time of expectation for the coming of the coming of Christ. It is a time of expectation for the coming of the comin truly ignoble. We no longer have to which little attention is directed, tation, commemorating the days when another system of moral order pro- but which we propose to set forth mankind looked forward to His coming. posed to be substituted in lieu of clearly. Some nations have difficul- It is a time of holy hope, in remembrance hers, nor dogmas which are ties, others opinions and prospects of that long period during which men placed in opposition to those she which interest them in a more or longed for the Messias. It is also a season holds and teaches. The battle cry of her foes is now one of deadliest the Papacy. The political horizon marks the beginning of the ecclesiastical import, it is that of "no religion." The church has now to combat atheism whether it be termed indifference, rationalism, free thought, materialism, or secularism. Atheism cries out in the face of the Church: "Let us have no God" and Church: "Let us have no Gou and tors of European porces, in examin-this cry it raises against every form of religion as well as the Catholic; of the old world, whether Catholic or formary with the alter and let us have non-Catholic remultion or monorch." "away with the altar and let us have nothing in its place" is the sentiment ical, of this we must be convinced even when convinced of the beauty of atheists in general. The present (1) that the course of events in re- and excellence of virtue, cannot is not then the combat of one religion against another. It is the tered the economy of the European struggle of irreligion against religion family, and consequently very seriin whatever form the latter assumes to teach mankind. In considering the position of the

Holy See in regard of the Europe of that question cannot be long deferred, temptations regain their former strength, to-day, it is well to have this prim- for it has now become one of ac- than they become as sinful as ever. They ary fact established, otherwise it knowledged, paramount, essential, do not avoid new occasions or even old were utterly impossible to arrive at and pressing importance. Its solu- occasions of sin with anything like dili- character of these distortions of Catholic thus:

of prince and people?

ADVENT.

On Sunday last began the holy season of Advent. In the epistle appointed for that day, we find a remarkable expression conveying to us the real significence of this penitential time. It is St. Paul who speaks: "The night is past," says the anostle "and the day is at hand: let us first duty of the Christian at all times to Church is to protect the faith, and to save on her maternal solicitude. particularly so during the season of longed for the Messias. It is also a season of grace, for it is a time of penance, recol-lection and mortification. Advent also marks the beginning of the ecclesiastical less lively manner in the fortunes of of grace, for it is a time of penance, recoloften presents the spectacle of phen-year. How opportune, then, it is during often presents the spectacle of phen-omena which surprise not the eye of experienced statesmanship, but are for a time at least entirely beyond the comprehension of the multiude, inst commenced? By doing so we can the comprehension of the multitude. just commenced? By doing so we can the comprehension of the multitude. In reflecting on the various fac-tors of European politics, in examin-ting the status of the various states tors of European politics, in examin- Apostle, "Cast off the works of darkness non-Catholic, republican or monarch. an impossibility. Yet many Christians, cent years has very materially al- summon sufficient courage to their family, and consequently very seri-ously affected the question of Papal God and cannot therefore put on the self of one of these Sacraments, through annry, and constant of Papal ously affected the question of Papal independence and temporal sover-author puts it, for a time this or that sin, author puts it, for a time this or that sin, by the the solution of the soluti eignity, and (2) that the solution of but no sooner, circumstances changing, do

tensive trade with the United States, of communication shall be offered lics scattered amongst the dominant Protestant population in that district, and via the Red River, and with the they are in imminent danger of losing the precious gift of faith. They have no Great West, via the Assinneboine, the united rivers from the city to the lake being capable of floating vessels of the largest tonnage. This settlement, then surrounded by a vast them, and he cannot possibly minister efficiently to them, for want of a church wilderness, and far removed from the civilized world, he declared destined to become the nucleus of a new

in which they might assemble. It would be at least as great a charity to come to the spiritual aid of those poor Catholics as it would be to help to bring the light of the gospel to the heathen; for the first care would exercise no small influence on the affairs of men. "Fort Garry," and dearest wish of our Holy Mother the he says, "cannot fail to become a very large city. Nature seems to the souls of the children of her womb. have intended it as a western metro-They have the first and strongest claims By means of the donations secured by a great inland commercial empo-

Within twelve years we have witago erected at Learnington, and Catholic-ity there has since taken a life and nessed the verification of this prophecy. Winnipeg is already a large strength that give the very best promise. The announcement of the Bishop's visit had the effect of bringing together a very made it the metropolis of the new Canadian empire. Its marvellous and progress that inspire ardent but two of whom were converts. Father well founded hopes in regard of the tuture of the North West.

The following figures show the exfrom the year 1870 till the present time

4.000.000

..... 300 1871. 500 tion of the various parts of the Mass. After 1,000 Mass His Lordship preached. / He began by a few explanatory remarks on the Sac-1,500 1874 2,000 rament of Confirmation, and then referred to the end and destiny of man-everlast-3.000 18:6. 4.000 ing salvation. He pointed out that Christ came to save all mankind, and that He 6.000 1879 7.000 8.000 1881 9 500 1882. . 25,000 30,432,270 arated brethren present. He alluded to the misrepresentations from which Catholic doctrine frequently suffered, and showed plainly the fallacious and unreasonable

which can lead to it. That country in the neighborhood of the mountain range thus spoken of by Sir George Simpson has been described by an actual visitor who journeyed thither many years ago. "Myriads of streams," he says, "rushing down the sides of the mountains, water the valleys and wind empire, which, in days to come, through the plains towards some of the distant lakes, like "enormous things of life." The great prairie stretching out, as far as the eye can reach, towards the sun rising, and the beautiful valleys through which polis. There is no other site in the North West which can surpass it as with an emerald verdure. Sylvan lakes, studded with numerous islands covered with trees to the water edge. add to the enchanting beauty of the scene. These lakes teem with fish; birds of every form and size, with town full of vigor and promise. Its plumage of many varieties, float in admirable situation has already flocks over their placid surfaces, repose in sullen grandeur along the shores, or chatter amongst the broad growth is indicative of an energy branches of the trees; so that one might easily imagine himself to be in some beautiful park of Nature's own planting, where every variety of the animal and vegetable kingtent and rapidity of that growth, doms would be represented. Such doubtless was that Garden of Eden. of which we have heard so much Inhab. Assessment. and know so little, where old fathe Adam first greeted his numerous suboramas seldom fail to remind \$ 2.676.018 weary emigrant or lonely traveller 2,635,805 of other and dearer scenes far away 3 031 685 3,097,824 in Eastern climes,-scenes of early 3, 16,980 youth and childhood, which, in al

jects, and dispensed titles with no niggard hand. These primeval pan-3,415,095 probability, he shall never see again.' The same graphic pen sets forth 9, 96,430 the unrivalled advantages of the country in the neighborhood of Fort The growth of the Province at Edmonton, which the writer terms: large, in wealth and population, is the pride of the Saskatchewan. He hardly less remarkable than that of informs us that it is situated close to its metropolis. In 1871 the popula- an immense forest, on the confines of tion of Manitoba was given at 11,945 one of the most magnificent plains in divided amongst its five counties America, where the prairie and for-

est literally kiss each other. It pos-

hazardous or impossible found, through the powerful: of modern discovery both s practicable. Now a word as to the cli the North West. To under chief characteristics and th of its variations it is well to

mind the statement of Pro before a committee of the l Commons. "The warm and moistu winds from the Pacific movin easterly, deposit," he says, " their moisture on the weste of the Rocky Mountains. over the summit of the rang

are deflected to the south

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is so abundant as to frequently protrude along the banks of rivers and elsewhere in seams more than eight feet in thickness. Travellers then cooked, as they no doubt now cook their provisions with it, and the Hudson Bay officials used no other fuel. While in the Red River country, except along the banks of the rivers, the tall prairie grass is sole monarch of the treeless plains, in the Saskat-chewan, the districts between the rivers are frequently adorned with groves of poplar, beech, fir, and white oak. He justly deems it wor-thy of remark, that wheresoever there are groves there are springs of living water and *vice rear* and *vice*. living water, and vice versa; and as a rule the shores of the salt lakes of which there are many, are totally devoid of trees and shrubs. Prairie chickens, swans, sandhill cranes, geese, ducks, and pigeors, every-where abound in the Saskatchewan country which is also well stocked with elks, moose, deer, and caribou. abundant. But the fecundity of the North

West spreads far beyond the Saskatchewan territory. The valleys of the Elk and Peace rivers, afflu-ents of the Mackenzie, situated be-tween 55th and 58th degrees of North latitude are blessed with a climate and soil adapted to the growth of all grains and even garden vegetables. Wheat has been raised at Fort Laird on Mountain river also a tributary of the Mackenzie in 60 de-grees of north latitude. There can be no room for doubt in the face of recent explorations that the Peace river districts are destined like the Saskatchewan to become a great cereal raising country. One of its great advantages, shared in by the region of the North Saskatchewan, is its immunity from the devastating incursions of the destructive grass-

hopper In the solution of the question of practicability of ocean navigation throughout the entire year or the greater part of it, by means of the Hudsons Bay the people of Winnipeg and of the whole North West take very deep interest. The opinion now seems to prevail that communication can be maintained notwithstanding the glacial formations in the southern extremity of the bay, if not for the whole, at least for the greater part of the year. From a document submitted to the Legislature of Ontario we learn that Hudson's Straits, the only outlet of the Bay, at its north-eastern ex-tremity, are about 500 miles in length and vary in width from 45 miles at the entrance between Resolution Island on the north and Britton Islands on the south shore to three times that extent in other places, and that the Strait, like the Bay, contains numerous islands affording

We are also in the same paper informed that the time occupied in going through the Straits on the

sesses, he says, hundreds of sites well adapted for mills and factories, and adds that its coal-beds rival those of Brazil or Nova Scotia. Coal pensating cold winds from the north. The cold winds acquire their maximum influence on the 95th meridian. which passes through the Lake of the Woods. Farther to the east-ward, the isothermals are pressed back by the warm winds from the Gulf of Mexico, which push them to the north-eastward. In both cases the rotation of the earth is a leading cause in determining the course of

the fertile zones." In a country so extensive as the North West, the climate is of course subject to certain local modifications, but in the entire wheat growing region the difference between one portion of the country and another is not fa very marked character. The seasons are thus divided, Spring, April and May; Summer, June, July, Au-gust, and part of September; Autumn, Buffalo now growing scarce then roamed in countless thousands over the plains, and wild fruits were also

point, than in countries where the frost is accompanied by dampness. We have the authority of Mr. Taylor the American Consul at Winnipeg for the following comparative statement of mean temperature during the agricultural season from April to August inclusive.

Toronto	.57.65
St. Paul.	
Winnipeg	.58,19
Battleford	.58,53
It is thus established that t	the cli
nate during the agricultural	seaso

is warmer in Manitoba and for 700 dead. miles to the North West than in Central Ontario, and that the country around St. Paul is 7° 40' warmer than that in the neighborhood of

Toronto. "The line of equal mean temperature," adds Mr. Taylor, "especially for the season of vegetation between March and October, instead of following lines of latitude, bends from the Mississippi Valley far to the north, carrying the zone of wheat from Minnesota away to the 60th parallel in the valley of the Peace River, and reproducing the Summer heats of New Jersey and Southern Pennsylvania in Minnesota and Dakota, and those of Northern Pennsylvania and Ohio in the valley of the Saskatchewan. . . Within the isothermal lines that inclose the zone west and north-west of Minnesota, which is being or is soon to be opened to cultivation, lies a vast area of fertile lands from which might easily be cut a dozen new states of the size of New York."

In the North West, Canada has, indeed, a rich domain. From the progress of the American North West we can form some idea of the next twenty-five or fitty years be made by Canada's Golden West. neonle hed how him to be what all his strides in advance that will in the excellent shelter and harbourage. Twelve years ago Mr. W. D. Kelley of Philadelphia speaking in that city faithful and wine teacher. Historical and a on the "New North West" after having reviewed the progress made by the United States during the previous quarter of a century said: Surely the world moves and time does work wonders. What railroads we have you know; what railroads respond to the summons. All who knew the late Bishop knew him as a just and we are to have you only begin to suspect. In Europe, during this quarter of a century, dynasties and the boundaries of empires have changed, but the increase of population has been scarcely perceptible. The oppressions of the feudal past linger there, and cannot be shaken But here, where man is free, and nature offers boundless returns to enterprise, broad empires have risen, embracing towns, cities, and states; and millions of people bora in many lands with poverty and oppression as their only birthright, are now enjoying all the comforts and refinements of civilization. During the past twenty-five years Canada has like the neighboring re public made wondrous progress every walk of economic life. But its progress during the next quarter of a century will, we believe, be more marvellous than any the world has yet seen. With Mr. Kelley we may say: Were supernal power to unfold to reason therefore to believe that the navigation of Hudson's Bay will quarter of a century hence, the most far-seeing and sanguine of us would regard the reality as a magnificent delusion. Our extension of territory and law, great as it has been, is of small consequence in comparison with the achievements of mind in the empire of science and art, where-Now a word as to the climate of by man is enabled to produce terfold, and in many departments of productive industry, a hundred-fold as much as he could twenty-five productive industry, a hundred-fold as much as he could twenty-five pears ago by the same amount of labor. New roads are to be built; new towns, cities and states to be created, new resources developed; and the sluggish people of the Orient are to be awakened to their own in-terests and induced to contribute their vast share to the progress and commerce of the world. and costly. Among the most beautiful the state of the contracternator of the Contrel. The the chapter from which the text following may be mentioned; Cushion new towns, cities and states to be are to be awakened to their own in-terests and induced to contribute their vast share to the progress and commerce of the world. and heart, young ladies of the Con-teriment o

THE LASS FRIBUTES. Arrival of Bishop Crimnon's Remains in

Ham Iton.

ELOQUENT TESTIMONIAL TO THE DECEASED PRELATE'S WORTH BY BISHOP WALSH.

Hamilton Times, Dec. 1st.

The delay of the train which conveyed the emains of Bishop Crimon, did not prevent the immense crowd which had gathered early in the afternoon from remaining until it arrived. The train did not get here until about 5.15. On its arrival the remains (which were enclosed in a very handsome rosewood casket with massive silver handles) were taken through From the door to the bearse a cleared space was made by the members of the express office to the hearse. From the door to the hearse a cleared space was made by the members of the Emerald Society, 150 of whom formed in two lines and kept the crowd back. The procession was then formed-the St. Vincent de Paul Society being constituted a and May; Summer, June, July, Au-gust, and part of September; Autumn, part of September to the middle of November; Winter, from the closing days of November to the beginning of April. In Winter the thermon-tor sites to what would be also days of November to the beginning of April. In Winter the thermom-eter sinks to what would be else-where appalling figures, thirty or where appalling figures, this intense cold does not produce the unpleasant sensations one might expect. The black. Arrived at the cathedral, the coffin dryness of the atmosphere in the North West is such as to make the weather really less cold even when the temperature falls to so low a point, than in countries where the Lytch, Bishop Cleary and Bishop Jamot and a number of priests, whose names were publi hed in yesterday's Times. The Archbishop was attired in his archiepisco-pal robes, and Bishop Cleary appeared in the robes of his high office—both wearing mitres. After the coffin had been depos-ited on the catafaique the crowd which filled the streets outside was allowed to enter the church and the meanle surged filled the streets outside was allowed to enter the church, and the people surged into the burking like water from a dam suddenly broken away by a spring freshet. In a very few minutes there was neither sitting nor standing room in the vast edi-fice. The Architectory, assisted by the two bishops and the priests around the altar, then encoded to short the 1 tary for the

> The spectacle which was presented The spectade which was presented during this solemn service was one which will never be forgotten by any one who witnessed it, for it was one that must have been impressed on every mind with far more than ordinary force. The vast and diministerior, heavily draped in black, did not seem to have its gloom relieved by the presence of the crowd which filled the news and aidee: on the contrary the solpews and aisles; on the contrary, the sol-emnity which marked every face made the scene all the more sombre and impressive. Within the sacred precincts of the dark-ened sanctuary, and grouped around the coffin, were the priests and dignitaries performing the solemn rites of the Church for their dead brother. Many of these priests were young men who had received at the hands of Bishop Crinnon their holy mission, and the eyes of several of these spiritual sons of his were wet with tears as they assisted in the service. In the gallery, away at the opposite end of the church, appeared the dark-robed figures of nuns, who watched the ceremonies with quiet, melancholy eyes. The silence which prevailed during the intervals of the ceremony was atmost oppressive, so still and rapt was the assembly. When the last Amen of the Litany was

charted the Archishop advanced to the Lillis, Hamilton. Rev. Fathers Bardou, front of the sauctuary and addressed a few Lillis, Flannery and others took part with words to the assembly. It was, he said, with painful feelings that he came before them on this solemn and melancholy occa-

natural and wore a quiet, peacefal expres-sion. The body was dressed in the epis-

Several thousand persons must have viewed the body last evening, but such was the perfection of the arrangements that there was no confusion or disorder.

THE EISHOP'S DEATH. Immediately on his arrival in Jackson-ville, Fla., Bishop Crinnon's health began to grow worse instead of better and he suffered pains in the region of the heart. Father Cleary, the attendant priest, urged Father Cleary, the attendant priest, urged him to secure the services of a physician, but the Bishop told him it was of little use, for he was beyond the reach of medi-cal skill, and that what he needed most was sleep. He appeared to realize his approaching end. Last Saturday after-noon Father Cleary left the hotel to pro-cure sleeping powders, leaving the Bishop reading his office. When he returned the Bishop waslying dead, with his brevi-ary lying at the foot of the bed. An ex-amination by physicians confirmed the amination by physicians confirmed the belief that death had resulted from heart

At 10 o clock the celebration of the solemn requirem mass was begun by Arch-bishop Lynch, assisted by Bishops Cleary, Walsh, Jamot, McQuade and O'Mahoney, and the following clergymen : The celebrant of the mass, Archbishop

Lynch: Deacon, Father Vincent, Pro-vincial of the Order of St. Basil, Toronto;

General Rooney and V. R. Vicar-General Laurent, Toronto. The Bishops present in the sanctuary were; Walsh, London; McQuade, Roches-ter: Cleary, Kingston; Jamot, Peterboro; O'Mahoney, Toronto; Monseigneur Bru-yere, London. Prieste Vory Rey, V. C. Dording

yere, London. Priests-Very Rev. V. G. Dowling, Paris: Dr. Kilroy, Stratford; Tiernan and Coffey, London; Flannery, St. Thomas: McCann, Gavin and Duffy, Toronto; McCrinnon, N. S.; Arthur, O. C. C., Reidy, O. C. C., and Dominick, O. C. C., of the Carmelite Convent. Niacara Falls:

the choir. The conclusion of the ceremony was a

fraternity of the Sacred Heart; cross, by the sanctuary boys of St. Patrick's; harp, by the pupils of St. Patrick's and St. John's schools; wreath and cross, Patrick's sanctuary boys; cushion, crown, cross and anchor, by Ladies of Loretto. Nearly all the designs were worked out in white immortelles, ornamented with lilies and other pale flowers. The remains were in a good state of preservation, and the face looked quite natural and wore a oniet, peacefal expres-

are the words of the Spirit. Ever since Christ made the grave a holy place by having descended into it, death to every good Christian is but a sleep. Though these bodies of ours may decay and perish vincial of the Order of St. Basil, Toronto; vincial of the Order of St. Basil, Toronto; Sub-Deacon, Rev. P. Lennon, Brantford; assistants to the Archbishop, V. R. Vicar-General Rooney and V. R. Vicar-General Laurent, Toronto. The Bishows present in the sanctuary The Bishows present in the sanctuary Laurent of God's glory. as stars in the firmament of God's glory. As in winter all nature lies cold and dead —wrapped in the white garment of the Tomb-in spring she awakens into new life; young buds burst forth, the streams flow freely, rejoicing on their way; the birds return from southern climes and make the air vocal with their.songs-all nature rejoices, because it has experienced a resurrection. Thus, the holy dead will sleep for ages in the subbath of the tomb; Reidy, O. C. C., and Dominick, O. C. C., of the Carmelite Convent, Niagara Falls; Plant, S. J., Guelph; Vicar-General Heenan, Hamilton; Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, Dundas; Rev. Chancellor Keough, Hamilton; Rev. Fathers Cor-coran, Teeswater; Owens, Macton; Lee, Elora; P. Lennon and J. Lennon, Brant-ford; Bardou, Cayuga; Maddigan, Cale-donia; O'Reilly, Oakville; O'Leary, Freel-ton; O'Connell, Mount Forest; Brohan, Deemerton; Maguire, Galt; Plant, S. J., Guelph; Crinnon, Arthur; Feeney, Dun-das; Cleary, Craven, Slaven, Bergman and Lillis, Hamilton. Rev. Fathers Bardou, zeal and faithfulness and love, your Bishop was that man and that priest. If ever a brow bore the mitre with honor, if

ever a hand wielded the crozier with a sad scene, most of the priests weeping bitterly as the remains were lowered into the vault. St. Coecilia at St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, N. B the valt. THE SERMON. At the conclusion of the mass an appro-toriate and eloquent sermon was preached the valt. THE SERMON. At the conclusion of the mass an appro-toriate and eloquent sermon was preached the valt. THE SERMON. At the conclusion of the mass an appro-toriate and eloquent sermon was preached the valt. THE SERMON. At the outset of his priestly career, and the valt. The preacher then the valt. The great patronal feast of musici-ta the outset of his priestly career, and THE SERMON. The preacher then the valt. The great patronal feast of musici-ta the outset of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast of musici-ta the outset of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast of musici-ta the outset of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast of musici-ta the outset of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast of musici-ta the outset of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast of musici-ta the outset of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast of musici-ta the outset of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast of musici-ta the outset of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast of musici-ta the outset of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast of musici-ta the outset of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast of musici-ta the outset of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast of musici-ta the outset of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast of musici-ta the outset of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast of musici-ta the outset of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast of musici-ta the outset of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast of musici-ta the outset of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast of musici-ta the outset of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast of his priestly career, and The great patronal feast o touched lightly on the innumerable works of chairy and piety which he performed. He went into missions—scattered hamlets in half-felled forests, which he found in a disorganized and disgraceful condition, and he left them prosperous and flourish-ing parishes. When he was appointed to ing parishes. When he was appointed to the parish of Stratford it was a poor and struggling charge; but he left it thriving both materially and spiritually, and besides accomplishing a great work in the "He said to them, Lazarus our friend sleepeth; but I go that I may awake him out of his sleep. His disciples therefore said : Lord, if he sleep he shall do well. Bat Jesus spoke of his deatn, and they thought that he sooke of the repose of sleep. The therefore Jesus said to them plainly, Lazarus is dead." Your beloved Bishop has returned from his long and fatal journey, but without a smile of recognition in his eyes or a pleasant greet ing on his lips. He is met by a people in tears and with soos breaking from their bosoms; but he heeds not the tears, nor does he hear the sobs—for his eyes are dimmed, his ears are dulled, his voice is hushed, and his heart is still, in death. The hand that was so often raised to bless you is stiff and cold. The mitre has fallen from his brow forever. The trone is another hand to wield it. The throne is from his brow forerer. The erozier awais another hand to wield it. The throne is vacant, ready for another occupant. Your Bishop sleeps; but his sleep is the sleep of death. All this seems like a dream of the night—a figment of the imagination; but, ah ! it is a sad reality. In the presence of such a sorrow as you and was all can pathene the silent solerm at a more the anity of the night and the sorrow as a sorrow as sorrow as a sorrow as sorrow ful and more beautiful mission than he who paints a great painting, carves a per-fect piece of sculpture or rears a noble edifice to perpetuate his name. How true this is! For the work of the greatest painter, sculptor and architect will perish and be forgotten, while the souls of the children which the loving and faithful In the presence of such as softow a you and we all feel, perhaps the silent, solemn atti-tude of grief is better than spoken words. If any voice is to be heard, perhaps the only one should be the voice of our Holy Mother the Cnurch, as she offers up sacrifice and incense and powerful pleadings for the soul of her departed servant. If any sermon is to be preached, the most impressive one is that which death care of one devout man may have been instrumental in saving, will live forever, preaches from the funeral bier before you. But occasions like this should not be patterns to souls on earth, and sisters of the angels. The work of your Bishop, since he assumed that high office, has been allowed to pass without some consolation being offered to the living, and paying a blessed by the Lord in a striking manner. He fostered a priesthood which, by their virtue, zeal and exemplary lives, are the peers of any in the country. He perng tribute to the lamented dead. One of the most touching incidents in the life of our blessed Lord is that which is narany in the peers of any in the country. He formed his episcopal functions with rated in the chapter from which the text is taken. The words of the text come energy, a prudence and an ecclesiastical foresight which marked him as an admin-istrator of far more than ordinary ability.

which we are now lowing 1 The death of your beloved Bishop is like a thunder-bolt falling from a cloudless sky. It is hard to realize it. This kind and useful Bishop, torn away from his weeping flock - with the were him a state of the same state of the purse. When he left Stratford for this city to assume his episcopal office he took with an instance and exame state of the same state with a same state of the same state state of the same state of the same state of the same state state of the same state of the same state of the same state of the same state state of the same state of the same state of the same state state of the same state of the same state of the same state state of the same state of the same state of the same state of the same state state of the same state of torn away from nis weeping nock-with the promise of several years of active and use-ful labor before him—stricken down sud-denly in a strange land—he that left you a few weeks ago in the hope of recuperat-ing his failing health, and soon returning to his people with renewed health to work for them with fresh energy —returns a corpse, amid the weeping and mourning of a stricken dioecse. to work for them with fresh energy -returns a corpse, amid the weeping and mourning of a stricken diocese. Is it any wonder that a wail of sorrow has come from the diocese -which, like another Bachel, weeps for its beloved dead, and retuses to be com-forted? Surely this is a mystery of sorrow calculated to smite the strongest heeps for with awe. But if who consoled Mary and Martha in their bereavement and dried up their tears will again do what He alone can do. It is only God who con-send a ray of hope into the night of agony and can pour the oil of comfort and conso-lation into the wounded and broken heart. He speaks to us through His heart. He speaks to us through His Church; hark to the blessed words: "Weep not. Christ is the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in Him, although he be dead, shall live and every where the the blessed words: "Believe the blessed words: "Believ "Weep not amination by physical disease. The body having been embalmed, was dressed by the Sisters of St. Joseph, of Jacksonville, vestments furnished by Bishop Moore, of St. Augustine, On Sunday it was escorted to the station by a large number of the most prominent a large number of the most prominent and the life; he that beneven one that liveth and believeth in Him shall not die forever." Christ destroyed the grave and robbed it of its terrors. Your beloved Bishop yet lives, mv cear people, to discover. God never made a beloved Bishop yet lives, mv cear people, to discover. God never made a beloved Bishop yet lives, mv cear people, to discover. God never made a beloved Bishop yet lives, mv cear people, to discover. God never made a day stand, body and soul, before God, is always found with alloy mixed with it. As nothing defiled can enter heaven, so our Bishop may pos ibly have have apurifying procees before through a purifying process before through a purifying process before THE TUNERAL SERVICES TO-DAY. In a very short time after the doors of the cathedral were opened this morning to admit the general public the edifice was filled to the doors, the aisles being crowded as well as the pews. The seating arrange-ments which were published in yester-day's Times were literally carried out. At 10 o'clock the celebration of the solemn requiem mass was begun by Arch-bishop Lynch, assited by Bishops Clear, Walsh Jamot, McOnade and O'Mahonev, mourp may be washed off by the precious tide which flows from the side of Jesus. May the prayers that come out of your hearts like fragrance from crushed flowers also rise like incense to the throne of God; and may he who answers the prayers of and may he who answers the prayers of the righteous grant repose to the soul of your Bishop. God bless and keep you, and bring you all at last to meet, in the plenitude of heavenly bliss, him whom you now lament.

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you now lament. THE BURIAL SERVICES. On the conclusion of the sermon the bishops present chanted the burial service, each separately performing a circle around the coffin and sprinkling it with holy water; after which the Archbishop offered incense. A procession was then formed, consisting of the bishops, priests and acol-ytes, which moved to the western transept, and after reciting the burial services the body was lowered into the vault. body was lowered into the vault.

DEPUTATION FROM STRATFORD. The following persons arrived from The following persons arrived from Stratford this morning to attend the fun-eral ceremonies: Rev. E. B. Kilroy, D.D., Rev. Father Northgraves, assistant priest, Rev. Father O'Neil (Kinkora), Rev. Father Bernnan (St. Mary's), Messrs, Thos. Ballantyne, M. P.P., James Corcoran, Dr. Shaver, Wm. Blair (Postmaster), M. C. Carey, A. Matheson, E. O'Flaherty, Wm. McGuigan, J. L. Corcoran, Simon Long, Edward Mullins, Joseph Fitzhenry, John Whaling, John O'Brien, Daniel O'Connor and others, with ladies. and others, with ladies.

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westward trip in July and returning in August or September in sailing vessels, differs greatly, varying from three weeks to a month in the former case and from three to five days in the latter, the Straits in August or September being free of ice. Professor Hind's theory is, that Hudson's Straits are never frozen over and that the ice brought down in July is not even from Hudson's Bay but from a more northerly region, whence it reaches Hudson's Straits through Fox Channel. The heavy tides in the Straits are, it is alleged, strongly against the notion of solid ice being formed there. It is likewise believed that the ice formed in Hudson's Bay, does not leave the Bay at all, but that its dissolution takes place in the Bay itself.

It is well also to bear in mind that the practical tests of the navigation of the Bay have been confined to slow sailing merchant ships sometimes convoyed by men-of-war, not less worthy the appellation of tubs, as compared with vessels of the present time. It is satisfactory to know that during their occupation of the coasts of the Bay extending over two centuries only two of the Hudson's Bay Company's own ships have been lost, and that, it is said, through culpable recklessness. There soon be robbed of some of its terrors, and instead of being regarded as hazardous or impossible will be found, through the powerful agencies of modern discovery both safe and practicable.

the North West. To understand its chief characteristics and the cause of its variations it is well to bear in mind the statement of Prof. Hind before a committee of the House of Commons. "The warm and moisture-laden

winds from the Pacific moving northeasterly, deposit," he says, "much of their moisture on the western flanks of the Rocky Mountains. Rising over the summit of the ranges, they are deflected to the south by the commerce of the world,

by Bishop Walsh, of London. We regret our inability to give a full report of the discourse. The following is but a summary of a few of the thoughts expressed by the bishop. The sermon was throughout listened to with the profound-est attention, the auditory being at times with a mercion. been very sudden, but it had not found him unprepared. It should be a warning to all present to be always ready to die. No one within reach of his voice knew when he lay down to sleep at night that he would be alive in the morning. The summons may come at any moment. How necessary then it is to be always ready to quite overcome with emotion. His Lordshp's text was John xi. 11-14,

"He said to them, Lazarus our friend sleepeth ; but I go that I may awake him holy man; but God, from whose eye nothing is hidden, may have discovered blots and imperfections on that character which seemed to us so pure. Pernaps there were occasional weaknesses, now and then a lack of zeal in discharging the duties of his high and holy office, which would have to be atoned for. The good Bishop who had left us was not so good but he needed the prayers of all his people, and if these prayers were offered up from pure and devout hearts they would no doubt be of benefit to his soul in the other world. The Archbishop then announced that in The Archiener the amounted that in order that the people may pray with jure hearts, he would grant them ail the privi-lege of partaking i the holy communion without fur her absolution. This privilege would continue for eight days, and he urged his hearers to pray earnestly during this time for the repose of the soul of their late Bishop. VIEWING THE REMAINS.

VIEWING THE REMAINS. After the conclusion of the Archbishop's address the people were invited to file up to the sanctuary and view the remains. Then commenced the flow of a steady stream of huma.ity, which did not ceas until the church was closed, between 10 and 11 o'clock. The people moved up one aisle into the sanctuary, viewed the body and silently moved on down the other to make way for others. Many affecting make way for others, at my and the others, and the scenes took place at the catalaique. Oh men and women who had for years looked up to the Bishep as their highest spiri-tual authorit. leaned over the colfin with streaming eyes and softly-spoken ejaculations. The coffin was surrounded by the floral offerings which had been sent in. All of them were chaste and beautitul in the extreme, and nearly all were elaborate and costly. Among the most beautiful the

At 8.30 o'clock in the morning there was a solemn high mass celebrated by Very Rev. Father Lefebvre, superior of the Col-lege, at which the beautiful little mass of Werner was rendered, with the hymn to St. Cocilia by L. Lambillotte.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock, a delicious banquet was offered to the musicians and to the members of the French and English academies by the Very Rev.1. Superior.

At 7 o'clock a musical and dramatic en-tertainment was offered to the public by the students under the direction of Mr Andrew Bourque, Professor of music. An Accadian hymn, words and music of

Prof. Bourque, was universally admired and drew fortha thunder of applause. Two dramas as well as an operetta were also very finely executed. In a word, the whole of the entertainment was a success, and will be long remembered by the spectators.

A Great Singer Who is Fond of Simple Songs.

All great singers do not despise simple music. Nilsson is one of the exceptions. "It must not be supposed," she said to the Philadelphia Times, "that simple ballads are the easiest tasks which fall to the siner's lot. I may say that I sing them from choice because I love them. No lyric poetry gives me greater pleasure than the melodies of Moore, the ditties of Robert Burns, the many simple touching ballads of nameless authors that live in English homes. I regret that there are so few genuinely excellent modern ballads, though there is much that delights me in some of Sullivan's. English and Ameri-can audiences are alike fond, I find, of this simple music. After all, there is not much difference between the peoples."

A Methodist's Perception of Three Truths.

So strong is truth, that it compels ac-Knowledgment even from those not of our Church. Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, a Pro-testant minister, of New York, says: "There are three things true, in honor of the Roman Catholic Church. It has been

THE CATHOLIG REGORD

"Beautiful Years." l've seen them sgain. As the Dream stood W; The beautiful years I once let die. As the Dream stood by. He whispered a word, And the beautiful years Once more appeared. He whispered a word, And its sound in truth

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Was strong as a spell, For that word was "Youth." "O beautiful years," I eagerly cried, "You will stay here now: But no yoice replied. And I saw them fade Away through my tears, They were dreams themselves, Those beautiful years.

A Go-As-You-Please Church as Decribed byjOne of Its Own Members.

The [Protestant Episcopal] Church is, ideally and potentially, what she is in her recognized system of doctrine and polity, and in her Apostolic tradition; and it is thus that she is altogether above any of the sects, and rightly claims our reverence and submission. But as a matter of fact she by no means rises to the level of her theory. Take the side of doctrine; that heory. Take the side of doctrine ; that cally bore strong testimony in its favor. "Why, sir," said he, "I had been troubled a long time with stiffness of the neck. It Episcopal ordination is absolutely necessay; that it imparts supernatural grace; that the Sacraments confer grace as opere generate; that the Body and Blood of Christ are really present by consecrat on in the Holy Eucharist; that the Eucharist is a sacrifice; that priests have power to backs a singer superse that the superse of the neck. It was especially severe when I took cold. I had also suffered with rheumatic pains in my shoulders. It is, therefore, with feel-ings of gratitude that I say that the St. Jacobs Oil relieved me of every pain and ache. I most heartily recommend it as a that it imparts supernatural grace ; ache. I most hearthy recommend it as a ruperb relievant." During the morning the reporter's duties called him to North Beach. While there he met Mr. Charles Schwartz, proabsolve sinners; that the meaning of Scripture is to be determined by tradition under the authority of the Church—all

these doctrines are affirmed by many of the clergy, and denied (probably) by a yet greater number. Take the side of Eccle-siastical polity; and we shall find our own prietor of the North Beach Chowder House, No. 2209 Powell street. The following conversation ensued: "Mr. Schwarz, do you know anything about St. Jacobs Oil ?" Church, in practice, and while retaining the nominal presidency of a Bishop in each

diocese, departing in every direction by excess, by defect, and by sheer innovation, from the Church polity of the first four "Well, I should say so! It is just the grandest remedy for rheumatism ever made !'

made !" "Have you used it, sir ?" "Used it! Yes, it has been a standing remedy in my house for two years. There is nothing like it. We could not well get on without it. It cures my people of rheumatism, burns, bruises and every kind of ache or pain. Then my neigh-There are in our Church a certain num ber of dioceses ; but where is the Church herself? What is the relation of the dio-cese to one another? They are always absolutely independent; they are often actively antagonistic. At the present moment Albany and New York have to kind of ache or pain. Then my neigh-bors use it, too. I always have several bottles in my heuse, and it frequently happens that persons call for it in sudden emergencies. Only a few days since a drayman got hadly hurt, and I sent out a bettle of St. Lesch Oil. Then which it and are perfectly alle to undo, and are actually undoing, the work of Mary-land. The diocese of Virginia and Illinois are much less alike than the diocese of Virginia and the Methodists, or the Methbottle of St. Jacobs Oil. They rubbed it on him and it took away the pain. The odists and Presbyterians.-Rev. William Kirkus in the American Literary Church-

man was very grateful and said it was the best stuff in the world." The reporter stepped in at the popular pharmacy of J. Adolph Boyken, corner of Ninth and Mission street, and asked the proprietor if he had much call for the St. Jacobs Oil. Mr. Boyken replied: "The Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, has been having a big sale with me lately, and my customers are high

GREAT EXCITEMENTON MONTGOMERY STREET -A HAPPY THOUGHT AND A HAPPY MAN. in their praises of it as a conqueror of

HE BUCKED.

The Danger of Riding Texas Ponies.

[San Francisco Evening Post.] It is a fact beyond dispute that the average Texas pony is uncertain. As a general thing a Texas charger can be re-lied upon, sooner or later, to indulge in his little act, popularly known on the plains as "bucking." You can't cultivate the pony sufficiently to induce him to forget it. It is in his blood, and he sticks to it by the power of heredity. He would probably go without his hay for a whole day sooner than throw away a fair oppor-RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciotica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and day sooner than throw away a fair oppor-tunity to "buck." It is a part of his life, and the chief article in his creed. In short, a Texas pony which won't buck is not "The tarticle in the creed. In short, a Texas pony which won't buck is not "The tarticle in the creed. In the creed is not certain cure for neuralgia, giving immedi-Scalds, General Bodily Pains. Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted health and comfort remains. It is a short, a Texas pony whichwon't buck is not a Texas pony at all. He is a non-descript, and unworthy to be accredited to the Lone Star State. Mr. George Ridge-ate cases. Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. runs and menes. No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacons Ora as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 (ents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Elevan Languages. way, residing on Jefferson street, Oak-land will probably endorse the above heartily. At any rate the accident which befell him this morning would seem to be a sufficient guaranty for such inference a the street of the street and bodily regularity have been restored by it. Cases of debility of long standing, chronic biliousness, weakness of the back and kidneys, feminine ailments, and obstin-SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. in the minds of observers, for Mr. Ridge-IN MEDIOINE. A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S. A. "Mr. Thomas D. Egan, formerly Travelling Agent for the Fre-man's Journal; and as such, was always found by us to be honor-able, faithful and expert."-N. Y. Freeman's Journal, March 11th, 1876. way norrowly escaped death. As it is well known, this gentleman is a finished horseman, and is fond of riding spirited animals. This morning about eight ate types of nervous indigestion, are overcome by it. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St. o'clock he rode up Montgomery street at a very rapid pace. When opposite F. Garcia & Co.'s restaurant, popularly known as "Frank's" Mr. Ridgeway suddenly checked his horse and attempted to Worth Knowing. THOMAS D. EGAN, A Fact Worth Knowing. The best household remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough and all throat and chest troubles wheel. But the pony grew obstinate and refused to obey the will of the rider. Mr. Ridgeway attempted to force the horse, but the perverse product of the pampas declined to be enforced, and then ensued NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY tending toward Pulmonary Consumption is Haygyard's Pectoral Balsam, to be probut the perverse product of the pampas declined to be enforced, and then ensued a struggle for the mastery between horse and rider. True to his instincts the pony finally prepared a coup d'dat, and won the victory. Jumping into the air, the devil-ish creature stiffened his legs, humped his-back until he described an inverted U, came down on the street with all four feet at one time, plunged his head between his forelegs and the act was complete. Mr. Ridgeway strack the ground about six feet in front of his horse. He was insen-sible. A large crowd of excited people was dispatched for a physician. In the meantime restoratives were applied, and every means known to those present ashort time Mr. Ridgeway showed signs of returning consciousness, and moaned in great pain. Regaining the power of speech the hurt gentleman said: "For God's sake do something to relieve this horible pain in my shoulder. It is killing me. Have you a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil in the 33 Barclay St. and 38 Park Place. cured of any Druggist. NEW YORK. THIS AGENCY was established in 1875, for he purpose of acting as the Agent of any person wishing to save time, money and As your AGENT, it will purchase any kind of goods you may want. As your AUST. It will pirchase any kild of goods you may wait. As your AGENT, it will execute any bust-ness or look after any private matter needing careful personal on conf**dential a** tention. This Agency is so thorougn y well known to the wholesale dealers and manufacturers in this city and the United States, that it can guarantee entire satisfaction to its patrons. The Great LIGHT. 1 pain in my shoulder. It is killing me. Have you a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil in the Many people are not aware that it is the wrapper of tobacco which gives the the wrapper of tobacco which gives the color to the plug, and are, therefore, often deceived by a handsome outside appearance. The wrapper is a single film of leaf wrapped round the plug, and is never good smoking tobacco. It is costly only because of its fine color. In the "Myrtle Navy" brand the chief attention is roid to the "filler" that is the inside house?" "Just the thing !" said Mr. Garcia. "I have some of the oil conveniently at hand." ANETTE The sufferer was denuded of his clothing, and his right shoulder was found to be badly bruised. Quick hands applied the any Org't Co. Worces BUMMERMEGCO great remedy which is now creating such a sensation on the coast, and in an incredis paid to the "filler," that is, the inside of the plug. It is this which determines ibly short time Mr. Ridgeway began to show signs of satisfaction. Soon he said that the pain was greatly relieved, and the the smoking tobacco. A tobacco can le made to look as well as the "Myrtle Navy" without much trouble or expense, Blymyer Manufacturing Co., application of nearly a whole bottle took away all the pain and reduced the swelling No duty on Church Bells. but at the same time, be a very inferior article.

Children and persons with weak consti-tutions have always found great difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil, and from this fact it has not been universally used, but with Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, this prejudice is removed. It is so thoroughly disguised that you cannot detect the Cod Liver Oil. One physician writes us that it is used almost as a beverage in his family; another person informs us that he had to hide the bottle from his children. For Coughs and Colds, broken down constitutions and all Lung Diseases, it has no equal. neighboring drug store, Mr. Ridgeway secured several bottles of this wonderful healing substance and went home. The doctor arrived too late to see the patient. The exhibition of such wonderful power The exhibition of such wonderful power by the St. Jacobs Oil set all tongues wag-ging, and many gentleme.a present ex-pressed astonishment at the amazing re-sult of its application. Mr. Garcia ex-plained that the Oil was reputed to be almost miraculous in its action in some cases, and the incident of this morning was simply a varification of what he nersonally simply a verification of what he personally knew of it, as well as what was stated of simply a verification of what he personally knew of it, as well as what was stated of it by persons of his acquaintance. He thought so highly of its splendid curative properties in all cases of pains and hurts that he never failed to keep some of it on hand. Mr. Ridgeway would doubtless feel a little shaken up by his fall for a few days, but several more applications of the Little by Little.

The constant droping of water will wear away even the hardest stone. So the constant irritation of a cough will so wear upon the lungs as to induce indays, but several more applications of the remedy would undoubtedly place his shoulder all right. curable Consumption. Hagyard's Pec-toral Balsam will cure the worst cough, speedily and effectually

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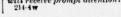
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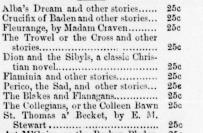
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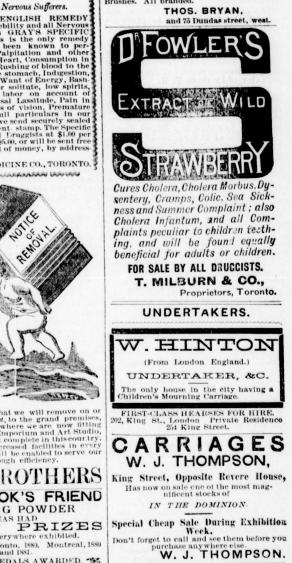


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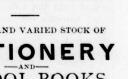
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De Profundis is the heart cry Of the aged mother left, Pining for the son she cherished, And of whom she is bereft, De Profundis is now chanted In his cloistered sisters' cell, And the chant is a liso echoed By his brothers loved so well.

De Profundis softi y murmurs Through Loretto's stately hall And her pure and loving child With fond love his name recall De Profundis' Oh St. Marys: You will surely not lorget He to you his life devoted And on you his heart did set.

De Profundis! Ah my crushed heart How it breathes this prayer for thee, Who was uncle, friend and father And was ever dear to me De Profundis! O Clamavi! From our inmost hearts we pray That the great God in mercy. May unite us all one day. -M

N. Y. Treas.-J. M. Welsh, Hornellsville, N. Y. -MINNIE. Almonts, Nov. 23, 1882. Marshal-J. A. Hickey, Detroit, Mich. Guard-J. T. Kinsler, M. D., Bradford,

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

ra. Trustees-R. Mulholland. Dunkirk, N. Y.; John Clifford, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Wm. Franklin, Wm. Look, Detroit. Trevelyan stated the number of agrarian OFFICERS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF CAN nimes in Ireland this month was under a hundred, which has not been the case any

officers of the grand country of ADA. Chancellor—T. A. Bourke, Windsor. President—John Doyle, St. Thomas. 1st. Vice—D. B. Odette, Windsor. 2nd Vice—John Kelz, Toronto. Recorder—Samuel R. Brown, London. Recorder-Samuel R. Brown, London. Treasurer-D. J. O'Connor, Stratford. Marshal-J. H. Reilly, Chatham. Guard-J. Reaume, Amherstburg. Trustees-Rev. P. Bardou, Cayuga, one year; W. J. McKee, Windsor, one year; Rev. P. J. Molphy, Maidstone, two years; J. E. Lawrence, St. Catherines, two years; A. Forster. Berlin. two years.

Peter Feron.

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C. M. B. A. NOTES.

SUPREME COUNCIL OFFICERS Chancellor-J. T. Keena, Detroit, Mich. President-F. J. Reister. Buffalo. 1st Vice Pres.-W. C. Shields, Corry, Pa.

Recorder-C. J. Hickey, Alleghany,

2nd Vice Pres.-Thos. Coffey, Lo

hundred, which has not been the case any month for 28 years. London, Nov. 51.—The News under-stands that owing to the present condition of affairs in Dublin, the Parnellites will not press for debate on the report of the committee appointed in Gray's case, as any appearance of attacking the Irish Judi-cial Bench might be misconstrued. Dublin presented the usual appearance on Wednesday night, notwithstanding the proclamation placing it under the Curfew Law.

A. Forster, Berlin, two years. Trevelyan in the House of Common LIST OF BRANCHES. stated the recent inflammatory speeches of Davitt, Healey and Redmond had been considered by the Government, and if 1 Windsor ... St. Thomas......P. L. M. Eagen, Amherstburg......P. H. W. Deare, such speeches are continued, the meetings of the National League would be prohibiof the National League would be prohibi-ted. Redmond's speech came within the purview of the Prevention of Crimes Act, and prosecution would forthwith be in-stituted in his case. Davitt's and Healey's speeches did not come within the Act. Healey's were indictable, but he advised that Healey be not prosecuted. If Davitt and Healey persisted in making inflamma-tory speeches, application would be made to have them bound over for good be-havior or to be committed to prison. Healy rose and in a defiant manner said he be egged to inform the Government he w ould return to Dublin to-morrow. CrossJohn C. Sullivan,P. O'Keefe, 4 London .. Brantford. 3 Strathroy Sarnia..... Chatham. 9 Kingston..... 10 St. Catherines. 11 Dundas..... 12 Berlin. Stratford ... 14 Galt Toronto 16 Prescott ... 17 Paris.. 17 Paria.....Jano. Sheppard, 18 Niagara Falls.....James F. O'Neil. Supreme Deputy—T. A. Bourke, Windsor, Grand Deputies—D. B. Odette, Windsor, and A. Forster, Doon. District Deputies—D. J. O'Connor, Strat-ford, A. R. Wardell, Dundas, and John Kelz Toronto. uld return to Dublin to-morrow. Cross as ked if the fact that Davitt was a ticketof leave man had been brought to the notice of the Home Secretary. Trevelyan said the attention of the Government had been called to the fact, but their opinion was very strong that Davitt should be

Kelz, Toronto. The following explanation of our C. M. B. A. "Graded Scale" will be found useful

....M. Lysaght, ...F. W. Robert,

treated like any other person. It is stated that if the Government seeks to have Healy bound over for good be-haviour he will not find sureties, but go to prison. Davitt is likely to take a similar course. The Prevention of Crimes Act does not provide for the punishment to our members and officers in making out assessments and Beneficiary Reports:-Class A.-65c.-All members between ages of 18 and 25 yrs. admitted prior to November 1st, 1882. ot persons making sedition speeches. It is expected that any proceedings against Healy and Davitt will be taken under Class B.-80c.-All members between ages of 25 and 30 yrs. admitted prior to

same date. the Act defining treason, passed during the reign of Edward III. Dublin, Dec. 1.—Davitt says: Not being Class 1.-\$1.00-All members between the ages of 30 and 35 yrs. admitted prior to 1st November, 1882; and all members between the ages of 21 and 25 yrs. admitmorally conscious of having broken the law or leading others to break the law, he shall remain in Ireland until Monday,

ted from and after said date. Class 2.-\$1.10-All members over 35 yrs. of age, who heretofore paid \$1.10 Assessment, that is, all members over 35 yrs. of age admitted previous to the adoption of scale of 1881; and all members between ages of 25 and 30 yrs. admitted from and after 1st Nov., 1882. Class 3.—\$1.20—All members between the ages of 35 and 40 yrs. admitted since

Canadian. The Canada Southern Railway is about to build a new bridge over the (that is class 4 of 1881); and all members

President be accepted, having filled nearly two terms as President, and now being chosen as Recording Secretary, as he would like to occupy the chancellor's cha'r for the remainder of this term. The request was cordially acceded to and Mr. Joseph Reaume, the First V. Pres., assumed the duties of President. An unanimous yote of thanks was

beautiful and impressive. The most pleasing feature of the evening was the brilliant rendition of one of Chopin's waltzes by Miss Feron, an accomplished pianist of Strathroy, Can. Taken alto-gether, the pupils of Notre Dame have occasion to rejoice at the success of this year's first entertainment. Those who were fortunate enough to witness the per-formance hope soon again to be similarly favored. The academy under the present management is progressing in every An unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring President, who was highly eulogised by the mover of the vote, Mr. Tomlinson as having been a faithful, zealous, and impartial officer, having administered the affairs of the Branck during his two terms with great management is progressing in every particular, and the number of its patrons is daily increasing. --Waterbury American. The Lady Superior of the Institution ability and success. Mr. Deare returned thanks in a brief to which reference is made above is aunt to the esteemed pastor of Strathroy, Rev.

but very appropriate manner. The Branch now numbers 51 members,

with several applications pending, among which is that of Rev. A. P. Schneider, Pastor of St. Clement's R. C. Church at McGregor. Very respectfully and fraternally,

REMI I. OUELLETTE, Asst. Rec. Sec

HAMILTON LETTER.

Last Sunday, at a meeting of the Young Last Sunday, at a meeting of the Young Ladies' Sodality, St. Mary's Parish, the Director, Rev. Father Cleary, puid a beau-tiful tribute to the memory of the late lamented Bishop Crinnon. He feelingly remarked that on the last occasion, only a few weeks ago, he addressed the Sodalists as children of a kind and loving father; new he stoke to them as company. they Ladies' Sodality, St. Mary's Parish, the Director, Rev. Father Cleary, paid a beau-tiful tribute to the memory of the late lamented Bishop Crinnon. He feelingly remarked that on the last occasion, only a few weeks ago, he addressed the Sodalists as children of a kind and loving father; in ew he spoke to them as orphans, they were rendered such by the death of their spiritual father, the Bishop. That, but a short period of time had elapsed since he departed for the Sunny South, in com-pany with our beloved Bishop; that, after a brief sojourn in that clime, he exper-ienced the distressing trial of beholding grey hairs of age being brought with sorpany with our beloved Bishop; that, after a brief sojourn in that clime, he exper-ienced the distressing trial of beholding the dead remains of the Bishop. The good father expatiated on the many, many virtues of the revered Prelate, and related some lovely examples of his admirable and profound humility, which was the prom-iment and shining virtue in his holy life. He showed that his interest rested among bis neople: the the world eave not

He showed that his interest rested among his people; that the world saw not his secret, zealous labor, since he shunne? all notoriety, and sought but the applause of his Heavenly Fether

all notoriety, and acoust but the summe : all notoriety, and sought but the applause of his Heavenly Father. Father Cleary exhorted the members of the Sodaiity to take a warning from this sudden and melancholy event. He drew a comparison between the transient joys of earth and the eternal joys of Heaven, F. W. Robert,
Owen J. Cleary,
P. H. Duty,
David Griffin,
Louis von Newbroun,
Thos. J. Wagner,
John S. Kelz,
John S. Kelz,
Janes F. O'Neil.
T. A. Bourke, Windsor,
G. Sheppard,
Magner, S. M. S. Kelz,
Janes F. O'Neil.
T. A. Bourke, Windsor,
State State

indeed, the good priest seems to appreciate it in its keenest sense.

The City Council passed a by-law granting the London Junction Railway free water and taxes for the term of twenty years and a right of way along Colborne and Bathurst Streets.

The safe in the grain warehouse of J. D. Saunby on York Street, was broken open by burglars on Wednesday night and about \$380 in cash abstracted.

The city vital statistics for November were-Births, 39; Marriages 22; deaths,



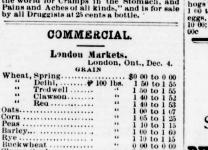
R. S. MURRAY & Co. are prepared t

by all druggists.

Mothers! Mothers!! Motners!

Mothers! Mothers!! Motners! Are you disturbed at night and broken o. your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth ? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-cepend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to th child, operating ilke magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest _d best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Soid everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. "Brows's HOTSEHOLD PANATRA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derful." "Brown's Household Pannece." being acknowledged as the great Pain Re-liever, and of double the strength of all other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remach, and Pains and Achesot all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.



PRODUCE.

GRASS SEED-Clover, \$5 10 to \$5 25. BARLEY-(street)-55c to 79c. WHEAT (street)-Fall, \$1 27 to \$1 29. WHEAT (street)-Fail, \$1 27 to \$1 29. HAMILTON. D*c. 1-Wheat, white at 0 oo to 0 00: red, 0 90 to 0 35; Deihi, 1 15 to 1 15; barley, 56 to 68c; oats, 37c to 38c; Deag, 65c to 70c; corn. 65c to 0 70; rye, 56c to 60c; clover seed 4 30 to 6 40: timolhy, 2 50 to 0 00. Dressed hogs, cheice, 8 50 to 0 00: No. 2 do., 7 75 to 8 00: live hogs, none offering. Hams, 13c. B. bacon, 13c; roll do., 12jc; shoulders, 10jc: long clears, 11c; C. C. bacon. 10jc. Butter-tubs, ordinary, 12c. to 13c; good. 13c to 15: extra, 00c to 00c: small rolls, fresh, 15c to 25c. Eggs-Fresh, 1n cases, 18c to 20c. Lard-Farmers' tried, 12jc to 13c; tierces, 13; k kegs. 14c; pails, 14jc heid firm. Tallow-tried, 7j to 20. Dried apples 5jc to 6jc SBAFORTH, Dec. 1.-Flour. No. 1 super, 4 25 to 4 50; fall wheat; 0 50 to 65; peas, 0 5/c to 0 68; rolts, 2 cto 35c; hides, 6 25 to 6 50; butter, 18c to 190; barley, 0 50 to 65; pota. 0 450; fall wheat; 0 50 to 0.8; spring wheat; 0 450; co 35c; hides, 6 25 to 0.8; pota. 0 450; ou 35c; to 0 40; corn, 00c to 0c. ST. CATHARINES. Dec. 1.-Flour, No.1

THE BEST CHRISTMAS CIFT

IF FATHER is getting Bald, and Moher suffers constantly from Headache is prematurely Gray, and Brother is troubled with Dandruff or Toothache-we will guarantee to cure all so afficient if you will act upon the following adv I on afficient and the sufficient of the approximation of the the sufficient of the sufficient

ST. CATHARINES. Dec. 1—Flour, No. 1 super, 475 \oplus 50'; fall wheat, 000 \oplus 000 barley, 65c # 70c; peas, 60c # 70; oata, 4c # 55c cattle, (1)ve weight) 4 00 \oplus 50; beet, 500 \oplus 6 00; mutton, 7 (0 # 8 00; dressed hogs, 8 00 \oplus 9 00; hides, 7 00 to 80; sheepskins, 00 to 00 butter, 25c # 27c; eggs, 27c # 28c; cheese, 12c # 00c; hay, 7 00 # 60; potatoes, 0 60 # 0 00 corn, 00c # 00c: KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. PERFECTLY CURED.

stered letter or Post Office order,

0

Bilie

corn, 00c @ 00c. OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$50 to 5 50; fall wheat, 1 60 to 1 65c spring wheat, 1 05 to 1 10; barley, 60 to 65; peas 0 65 to 0 70; oats, 35c to 40c; cattle, (11ve weight), 3 00 to 4 50; beef, 4 oo to 5 50; mutton, 7 00 to 8 00 dr ssed hogs 7 00 to 8 50; hides, 7 00 to 8 50 sheepskins, 0 90 to 1 40, wool, 00c to 00c; but-ter, 19c to 22c, eggs, 18c to 20c, cheese, 13c to 15c hay, 11 00 to 14 00 per ton; potatoes, 65c to 70c per bag; corn, 65c to 70c. HALLEAN N. S. Dec. 1.—Flour market PRICE, \$1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS 44 Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vi KIDNEY-WORT

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 1.—Flour market a little more active last week. Choice pastry 7 25 to 7 75; superior extra, 6 00 to 6 20, extra superfine, 5 50, to 5 60; spring extra, 5 50 to 0 00; strong bakers, 6 10 to 6 30; superfine, 5 25 to 5 50; Yellow k. d. cornmeal, 4 35 to 4 40; fresh ground, 4 30 to 4 30, Canada oatmeal, 6 00 Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability, Nos. 204 and 206 We.t Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

KINGSTON, Dec. 1.—Flour, No. 1 super, 7 00 to 8 00; fall wheat 0 90 to 0 00; spring wheat 0 95 to 100: barley, 65 to .70; peas, 70c to 00 oats, 35c to 00c; cattle, live weight. 3 50 to 4 50, beef, 6 00 to 7 50; mutton.5 00 to 6 50, dressed hogs, 7 00 to 8 00; hides, 6 00 to 8 00; sheep-skins, 0.75 to 1 25; wool, 18c to 20c; butter, 60c to 00c; eggs, 22c to 24c; cheese, 10 to 104c; hay, 11 60 to 13 00; potatoes, 0.70 to 00 per bag; corn, 0 80 to 90c; rye, 70c to 0c.

The Undersigned will receive Tenders up

per bag; corn, 0 80 to 09c; rye, 70c to uc. GUELPH, Dec. 1—Flour, No. 1 super, 250 @2 75; fail wheat. 0 90 to 0 95; spring wheat, 0 90 to 0 95; barley, 40c to 60c; peas, 65c to 72c; oats, 35c @ 36c; cattle (live weight); 3 00 to 4 00 beef, 5 00 to 7 00; mutton, 5 00 @ 7 00; dressed hogs 7 25 @ 7 90; hides, 7 60 @ 8 10; sheepskins. 1 00 to 1 50; wool, 20c to 22c; butter, 20c @ 20c eggs, 20c @ 22; cheese 00 to 00; hay, 9 00 @10 00; potatoes, 0 50 @ 0 60 per bag; corn, 00c @00c R. BEULLAC. 229 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL. BARLOW'S INIMAGON BLUE! Quality and Cuaptify Always Uniform Forsale by Grocers, D. S. Wit runsagin, Proprieto

BIG PAY to sell our Rubber Printing Stamp -Samples free. TAYLOR BROS. & CO. Cleveland, O. 189 26w cow **CURE FITS!** othing for a triaz, and I will cure you U. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New Yor SUPPLIES FOR A MARVELLOUS PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DOLL. SOMETHING NEW. The picture thewanderful Webber Singing Doll, just out, and the GREATEST NOVELTY ester offered in Children's Toys. The Doll justif is of the finest



VOL. 5.

DEC. 8, 1882.

THE

QUICKLY CURES

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, Paralysis, Palpitation, Impure Blood, Liver Complain Backaches.

THE LIVER

tion—all forms of Dyspepsia yield at once to a few doses of Zopesa, the new compound from Brazil. A 10 cent sample proves it.

KIDNEY-WORT HE CREAT CURE RHEUMATISM

the victims of Rheumatism can : THOUSANDS OF CASES

PIANOFORTES.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE DO.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS

Of French Manu

MINION FOR

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lesh Brush

NICHOLAS WILSON FASHIONABLE TA

A nice assortment of **TWEEDS** now in s ALSO-

New Ties, Silk Hand Underclothing, Etc N. WILSON

In Memory OF THE LATE BELOVED A REGRETTED BISHOP CR

Hear the summer breezes s In the Southern land of t Florida, of golden beauty, Land of bright and sunny Hear the surging waves of Sweil their song with mig They are chanting requiem For our dear departed one

Sainted prelate i did'st tho To these distant shores to Strangers gaze in silent pit Only one loved child is ni Priesis devoted e'er were re Waiting for thy word so Now when death's cold sea Only one weeps o'er thy b

Crosier, mitre, laid beside t Could they speak, an! the Faithful Shepnera! all tho For the sheep thou loved And the lambs—thy deares Children of thy tender cas Each one claimed thy gent Each in thy fond heart h

Hear the wail of sorrowing See their bitter tear-drop They are mourning for the For he loved them one an Ye may weep! that hand is Which so of't was raised and the volce is hushed for Which hath thrilled with

But beyond the starry hear From that bright elysian He will book with love upo And will bless us as of vo 'Mid the heavenly songs tr One dear voice of praise E'er will plead for us, his c Till th' eternal bliss we s "A PUPIL OF LORET

CATHOLIC PRE

Baltimore Mirro THE people of the United to be Christians, yet every d place which are sanctioned courts and by the ministers o of the inhabitants-events horrent to the principles Christ. From Cincinnati, i the most sanctimonious of

this story: Cincinnati, Nov. 23.-W was married to-day to Mrs wine in Green county, near Four years ago Wm. Der Alice Johnson, then very y not long before his drunker not long before his drunker her to procure a divorce. afterward they were rema winter he again resumed 1 and on February 7 she was a In the meantime Jos. Grap-of Jamestown, the village Dengess family lived, and protected Mrs. Dengess from assaults of her husband, m Grapewine so badly that Grapewine so badly that cured a divorce on March April 2 Joseph Grapewine gess, formerly Miss Johnst ried at Columbus, and wer Ohio, to reside. Grapewin

her, came to Xenia, and former wife. Alice follow

short time obtained a

Joseph, which left him free vorced wife, and which he h

and now William Dengess a son-Dengess-Grapewine ha

united in matrimony, and t are just where they start

years ago." Who "married" these ca

first separation, and "re-m Some officer of the law o Protestant clergyman. Ar

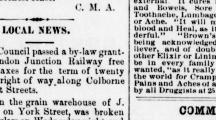
unions were accepted as Christians, although the explicitly: "What theref

joined together, let no man

No divorce, no "marriage persons possible among real

In his famous prayer, Saint Bernard reminded th

gin that never was it kn



Niagara River on account of the excessive between the ages of 30 and 35 yrs. admit ted from and after Nov. 1st, 1882. charged by the G. T. R. Prescott, Nov. 27 .- About 3 p. m. to Class 4-\$1.30-All members between

day a lad named Simmons, 14 years old, son of Peter Simmons of this place, was smothered to death at the wheat house Class 5.—\$1.45—All members between the ages of 40 and 45 years admitted after at the St. Lawrence and Ottawa depot. The order of Dominicans of Quebec Province will apply for incorporation at the next session of the Legislature. 1881.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

when, if not arrested, he intends to pro-ceed to the north of England to lecture.

If arrested because of his speech at Navan, where he eulogized the action of the

Irish Parliamentary party he will not enter into cognizances for good behavior, but

compel the Government to prove his

guilt in court and take the consequences.

Canadian.

the ages of 45 and 50 years, admitted since date of adoption of scale of 1881. From the foregoing it will be seen that The following is one of many similar letters we receive from our patrons throughout the Dominion. The letter the new scale does not affect the assessments of members who heretofore paid 60 cts., 80 cts., \$1.00, \$1.10, and \$1.45. speaks for itself. The members who paid \$1.25 shall now pay \$1.20, and those who paid \$1.85,

Belleville, Ont., 4th Dec., 1882. Thomas Coffey, Esq. Publisher "Catholic Record."

shall pay \$1.65. No person under 21 yrs. of age can be admitted into the associa-DEAR SIR:-In renewing my subscrip-tion for the "Record," which I regret not tion having done long ago, I cannot refrain from expressing my high appreciation of the paper, and the hope that at nc distant day it shall be found in every Our supply of new constitutions has not yet been forwarded; but as soon as received, all orders from Branches will be filled. Catholic house in the land.

I am, yours sincerely, THOMAS HANLEY.

St., Cecilia's Day at Notre Dame, Waterbury, Conn.

The pupils of the boarding school at the Congregation de Notre Dame celebrated the feast day of that patroness of music and musicians by a little musical and dramatic entertainment at their hall last evening. The apartment was tastefully decorated, and the young ladies taking Dear Sir and Bro.,-You will no doubt be pleased to hear that the election of part in the various numbers of the pro-gramme acquitted themselves in a manner officers which took place in Amherstburg, Branch No. 3, yesterday, passed off plea-santly, the following being elected for the nost creditable to themselves and to their teachers, and pleasing to their audience. ensuing term. President-Daniel F. Reaume. Among those present were the Rev. Father Walsh and his assistant clergyman, the Rev. Father Duggan, pastor of St. Pat-rick's, with several of the old pupils and graduates of the institution. The pro-1st V. P.-Chas. W. O'Rourke. 2nd V. P.-James M. Ouellette. Rec. Sec.-H. W. Deare. Ass. Rec. Sec.-Remi. I. Ouellette (regramme, which was pleasantly diversified, consisted of solos, duets and choruses, all elected.) of which were charmingly sung, especially that entitled "The Disobedient Doll," by a httle fairy scarce able to hold the huge doll whose wicked propensities she so cunningly deplored. A drama,

Treasurer—Denis Barrow, (re-elected.) Marshal—Gilbert Bertrand, (re-elected.) Guard—Peter Benner, (re-elected.) Trustees (2 years) Jno. J. McIntyre, "Evalina," in three acts, was effectively produced, and two tableaux, "The Three Graces" and "The Presentation," were from the Branch that his resignation as nd Patrice Ouellette.

time since from France, and later from Straw, per load. Switzerland, where they sought refuge, have found a home in Paynton, South Butter per lb.... the ages of 35 and 40 years, admitted from and after November 1st, 1882

Devon, England, where they have been warmly welcomed by the Catholic and even by Protestant residents. The Fathers have re-established their noviciate, their date of adoption of scale of 1881-that is class 5 of 1882 is the same as class 5 of

temporary church is crowded at every service wilh fervent worshippers, and a new church and monastery are building. This is the resurrection of the Church in Paynton, after its sleep of three hundred "3" Class 6.-\$1.65-All members between vears.

LOCAL NOTICES.

IN BOSTON recently Dr. M. Souvielle, of the Mon-treal International Throat and Lung Insti-tute, and ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, was visited by over 2 500 Physicians and sufferers using his wonderful Invention, the Spirometer, for the treatment of Co-

the Spirometer, for the treatment of Ca-tarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchits, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Parties unable to visit his offices can be Bronchitis,

Assessment 16 has been issued for the successfully treated by letter addressed by Sourcessfully treated by letter addressed br M Souvielle, ex-Aid: Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, or 173 Church street, Toronio, offices for Canada, beneficiaries of the following deaths:-No. 39, Moneghan Egan, Hornellsville N. Y., died Sept. 29th, 1882, aged 41 yrs. No. 40. Daniel McGowan, Stratford, Ont. where French and English specialists are always in charge. Full particulars free on receipt of stamp. Physicians and sufferers can try it 'ree at the offices. Catholic books, pictures, beads, scapu-lars, meda's, etc., of all kinds, kept con-stantly in stock at the Catholic Record Backstore, across of Bickend stread and died Oct. 8th, 1882, aged 48 yrs. No. 41, James J. Gavnor, Greenbush N. Y., died Nov. 15th, 1882, aged 24 yrs.

S. R. BROWN, Secretary Grand Council.

Amherstburg, December 2nd, 1882. To Samuel R. Brown, Esq., Grand Re-corder C. M. B. A. Bookstore, corner of Richmond street and Dufferin avenue.

Another Voice in Favor of the Pride of

Another voice in Favor of the Pride of the Valley, Hudsonville, Noy. 17, 1882. PROF. A. M. SHRIEVES, DEAR SIR:-Your valuable medicine has done me a great deal of good. I have only tried one box, find enciosed si for five boxes of Pride of the Valley and oblige Yours Respectfully, Hudsonville, Ottawa, Co. Mich.

For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS, 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest

Fin. Sec .- Thos Tomlinson, (re-elected) assortment in the city. Children's pictures

a specialty. SPECIAL NOTICE.-J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-

Butter per lb... "crock... "tubs... Cheese & lb... Lard.... 15 to 0 1 SKINS AND HIDES. Lambskins, each Calfskins, green, & tb.... Tallow, rendered.... 0 75 to 1 60 0 10 to 0 13
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 " 3 MISCELLANEOUS. furkeys, each.... Chickens, & pair. Ducks per pair. Beef, & owt. Muttor, & b. 0 75 to 2 60 0 50 to 0 70 0 50 to 0 70 5 00 to 6 00 0 07 to 0 08 Lamb, " Veal, " Dressed Hogs... Potatoes # bag Apples, # bag... . 1 00 to 1 50 London Stock Market.

60 London Load 50 Ontario. Xu 50 Royal Standard. Ontario Investment Ass'n London Life. 110 139 110

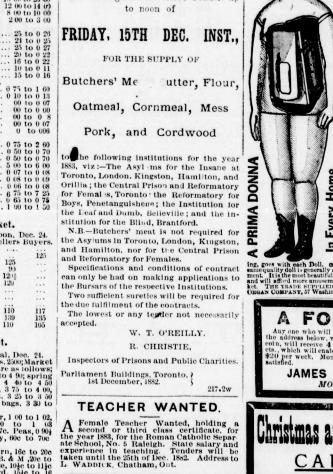
Montreal Market.

Montreal, Dec. 24. FLOUR-Receipts, 6200 bls; sales, 2500; Market quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as iollows; Superior, 4 55 to 505; extra, 4 90 to 4 90; spring extra, 4 50 to 4 ; 57 superfine, 4 40 to 4 50 strong bakers'; 5 50 to 6 75; fine, 3 75 to 4 00; middlings; 3 60 to 3 65; pollards, 3 25 to 3 50 Ontario bags, 2 00 to 2 50; city bags, 3 30 to 3 35.

Ontario bags, 2 00 to 2 00, city bags, 5 00 to 3 3; GRA1N-Wheat, white winter, 1 00 to 1 02; Canada red winter, 1 00 to 1 03; spring, 1 05 to 1 07; Corn. 87c to 87c, Peas, 0 804; to 0 91; Joans, 35c to 37c. Barley, 60c to 70c Rye, 65c to 70c; PROVISIONS-Builter, Western, 16c to 20c Eastern Townships, 21c to 23; B. & M. 20c to 22c. Creamery, 23c to 28c. Cheese, 104c to 114c Pork, mess, 25 00 to 27 00. Lard, 15 to 116 Bacon, 14c to 15c. Hams, 15c to 17c.

Toronto Markets-Car Lots.

WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$0 92 to \$0 93 No. 2, \$0 92 to \$0 93 No. 3, \$6 90 to \$0 93 No. 2, No. 1, \$1 92 to \$1 02 No. 2, \$1 00 to \$1 00. BARLEY-No. 1, 78c. to \$0 75. No. 2, \$0 74 to 0.75. No. 3 extra. 65c to 65c. No. 3, 57c to \$0 58.



one implored her help or tercession without benefit. is it that no one ever did a Mother of the Lord withou reward. When in 1856 th Immaculate Conception v honor of drafting the Bull USETT of the famous theologia Father Passaglia; and he di A FORTUNE. consummate ability, to the the Catholic world. Not wards he presumed to dict what should be the course on the question of the te JAMES LEE & CO., and because his views were MONTREAL, CANADA left the Church. Years an and he gave no sign of r the hearts of his friends we they thought that perhaps Christmas and New Year' sist in his error to the end of glorious memory, had i foreboding. "He will ret foreboding. "He will retu I believe," said the Pontiff CARDS. will obtain for him that g votion to the doctrine of l Nc. 1 Quality, 10 for 10c., 50 for 40c., 100 Conception." And the P his prediction. Father P. for 75c., 500 for \$3, 1000 for \$5. traced his steps, and is one Catholic. Te Deum laud Nc. 2 Quality-10 for 15c., 50 for 60c., 100 for \$1.00, 500 for \$4.00, 1000 for \$6.50.

J. LEE & CO., MONTREAL, QUE.

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