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Catholic Record.



"CHRISTIANUS MINI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 7.

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1884. FOR THE

NO. 320

CLERICAL

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

N. Wilson & Co.,

Editorial Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

All eyes declare thee beautiful; to me
Thou art sublimely so; for oh! I see
Where'er I turn my eyes, the bright cross
gleaming,
Elest emblem of my faith! it leaves me
dreaming,
of other lands, where that on which He died
Is not—as on this soil—a something to deDear Monumental City, thou dost seem
of glorious Bol falls on the darkened earth,
Giving it gladness, thy bright spires call
forth
Ecstatic day dreams,—and I proudly see

Ecstatic day dreams, - and I proudly see The acknowledged reign of Catholicity.

Not for the first time in its eventful history have the eyes of the American people been fixed on the lovely and lordly city which holds watch over the historic Chesapeake. Thrice before in this century have the prelates of the American Catholic Church gathered beneath the lofty dome of its majestic cathedral to legislate for the growing church of the yearly-expanding republic.

on the first day of October, 1829, the fathers of the First Council met in the Cathedral of Baltimore, the Most Reverend James Whitfield, Archbishop of Baltimore presiding; and the holy Bishop of Bardstown, Benedict Joseph Flaget; the eloquent and statesmanlike John England, Bishop of Charleston; the devoted Dominican, Edward Fenwick. Bishop of Cin. Bishop of Charleston; the devoted Dominican, Edward Fenwick, Bishop of Cincinnati; the Rt. Rev. Benedict Fenwick, compelled to leave the Society of Jesus to assume the mitre of Boston; Very Rev. William Matthews, Administrator of Philadelphia, with the Rt. Rev. Joseph Rosati, Bishop of St. Louis and Administrator of New Orleans, attending with their theologians. England, France, Ireland, America, and Italy, were represented in this little body of Bishops. The Superior of the Jesuit Fathers, and the Visitor of the Sulpicians, represented the regular clergy.

The Jesuit Fathers, and the Visitor of the Sulpicians, represented the regular clergy. This Council adopted the regulations of the synod held by Bishop Carroll, and the resolutions of the Bishops, in 1810. Its decrees, thirty-eight in number, were approved at Rome by Pope Gregory XVI.

This first council was followed by various other councils held in the different ecclesiastical Provinces. At these councils ecclesiastical legislation of the most useful character and significant import was famed. It was felt, however, that for the sake of uniformity and cohesion in the government of the Church a national Plenary Council should be called. Accordingly, in 1852, a Plenary Council was cordingly, in 1852, a Plenary Council was held in Baltimore, the Most Rev. Dr. Kenrick, Archbishop of Baltimore, presiding. Four other ops attended, besides the Abbot of the Trappists and the superiors of the Domin-ican, Augustinian, Benedictine, Francis-Jesuit, Redemptorist, Lazarist, and Sulpician orders and congregations. The great gathering was again followed by various Provincial Councils. Then came the civil war to distract and divide the American people. At its termination it was again judged wise to call a second Plenary Council, that the Church might, even after so gigantic a struggle, prove to the world its increasing vitality and unbroken unity, and to provide for the new condition of things brought about by the results of the mighty conflict from which results of the mighty conflict from which the nation had just emerged. At this council, held in 1866, under the presidency of Archbishop Spalding, assisted six archbishops, thirty-seven bishops, two abbots, and the superiors of fourteen orders or congregations. The decrees of this council form a most clear and valuable body of sharehy dectrine and discipline. Since ods have been held in Baitimore, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and San Francisco. And now, more than fifty years after the meeting of the first Provincial Synod within the hallowed walls of the venerable cathedral of Baltimore, the third Plenary Council has assembled. Then one archbishop, five history and results of the cathedral moved these "men of might." the third Plenary Council has assembled. Then one archbishop, five bishops and one administrator met in Council. Now have been summoned to the Plenary Council thirteen archbishops, fifty-seven bishops, seven mitred abbots, and upwards of thirty superiors of religious orders and

paternal solicitude for the welfare of all tention than any others. It were diffi-the faithful committed to his care, has cult in such a council as that of Balticil to consider the best means for promoting the salvation of souls in this portion of the Lord's vineyard; and because of the lighest and rarest natural talents, to make the Lord's vineyard; and because of the infirm health of his Eminence the Cardinal figures. We may, however, be nal Archbishop of New York, who was so well qualified to preside, not only on account of his high office, but also of his mature wisdom and weight of merits, his Holiness was pleased to appoint us to con-

voke by his apostolic authority the third plenary council of Baltimore and preside over the same as apostolic delegate.

"We therefore, dearly beloved brethren and children, now make known to you that, in witness of this authority, we have by our letters of date March 27, of this year, convoked the third plenary council to convene in our metropolitan church at Baltimore, on the 9th day of November, in this year of our Lord 1884. Eighteen years have now elapsed since the last plenary council was held, and we have reason to be devoutly thankful to God for the steady progress which religion has made in the United States since that period. It cannot fail to be a source of consolation and benefit to the chief pastors of the Church of America to meet again after so long an interval, to recount their trials, their hepes, and their success in their respective fields of labor, to interchange views, to enlighten each other by mutual counsel, and to derive that strength and confidence which result from the same holy confidence which result from the reunion of earnest men engaged in the same holy

"Every State and diocese of the Union will be represented at the approaching council by prelates and priests, and although they are descended from divers nations and speak every European tongue, they are all united by the bonds of a com-mon faith and animated by the spirit of fraternal charity.

"The object for which this council is summoned, as you are well aware, is not to formulate new dogmas of faith, for the only doctrine we preach now is 'the faith once delivered to the saints.' Nor faith once delivered to the saints.' Nor will our deliberations have any political grievances to redress, any political aspirations to gratify. The Church of God has no direct relations with politics; political intrigues form no part of her divine mission; the Kingdom of Christ and of His Church 'is not of this world;' she renders to Casar the things that are Casar's, and to God the things that are God's. to God the things that are God's.

"The enactment of salutary laws for the promotion of piety and sound morals, the correction of abuses, the establishment, so far as is practicable, of greater uniformity in ecclesiastical discipline, the development of the Christian commonwealth, the quickening and strengthening of the bonds of charity, which should bind us all, as members of the Christian family, to our God and to each other—these are the signal blessings at which we

family, to our God and to each other—these are the signal blessings at which we aim in assembling together.

"May the Supreme Legislator, the source of all light, be the sole suggestor and guide of all our judgments, so that we may in nowise stray from the path of equity. May we so temper justice with charity that our decisions may be approved by Him by whom "kings reign and law-givers decree just things."

On the 9th of November the Council met. The opening ceremonies were of

met. The opening ceremonies were of unusual splendor. In fact, it is doubtful if in the history of the Church in Amer-ica there have ever been witnessed relig-

ious ceremonies as grand and impressive as those attending the opening of the third Plenary Council.

With thirteen Archbishops, sixty-five Bishops, scores of abbots, monsignori, vicars-general, superiors of religious orders, rectors of seminaries and theologians, such a procession, and spectacle logians, such a procession and spectacle

The minor clergy and the laity, who were to take part in the procession, assembled at St. Alphonsus' hall, about two squares distant, and then marched to the Archbishop's residence to receive the great dignitaries of the Church. The great dignitaries of the Church. The streets through which the procession was to move to the Cathedral were filled with spectators, reverent in attitude. In order followed the secular and regular clergy, seminarians, theologians, bishops, archbishops and mitred abbots, all in full robes. After the Bishops and Archbishops were the censer-bearers and the appearance of the processing delegate. Archibishops deligible on the second control of the processing delegate. bishops were the censer-bearers and the apostolic delegate, Archbishop Gibbons, and accompanying him was his venerable Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Father McColgan. Archbishop Gibbons was supported by his deacons of honor, the Rev. Fathers Lee and Devine, his secretary and chancellar. Train-bearers followed. The chancellor. Train-bearers followed. The Archbishop, at all times ascetic in his looks, his face seemed paler than ever, when in triumph. The voices of the choir were soon heard, and the opening service of the

council began.

The Most Rev. Dr. Kenrick, Archbishop
of St. Louis, celebrated the High Mass,
at the end of which the Most Rev. Dr. thirty superiors of religious orders and congregations.

On the 7th of September last, there was read in all the churches of the archdiocese of Baltimore, a pastoral from the Most Rev. Dr. Gibbons, dealing with the Most Rev. Dr. Gibbons, dealing with the approaching Plenary Council. His Grace, in that pastoral, briefly set forth the reasons for the summoning of the

the reasons for the summoning of the council, and invited the prayers of his clergy and people for the success of this great assemblage. He said:

"Our Holy Father, Leo XIII., out of his matterly discourse. Even in such an assemblage of learned and eminent men there are always some who, in virtue of position, reputation and great attainments, will attract greater attainments, will attract greater attainments. desired all the Bishops of the Church in the United States to assemble in plenary council to consider the best means for promotation of the most profound and brilliant acquirements as well as of the

we find in a current popular work the fol-

we find in a current popular work the following sketch:

"The Most Rev. James Gibbons, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore, has been appointed by His Holiness to preside as Delegate Apostolic at the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore. Archbishop Kenrick, who presided at the first, stood at the very head as a theologian of vast knowledge and sound doctrine, as well as a biblical scholar of high rank; Archbishop Spalding, who presided at the second, had at Rome displayed ability and learning that were commented on in all countries; his vigorous, clear and solid mind comprehended, perhaps better than any one of his day, the condition of the Church in this country, and the ends which legislation should seek to accomplish. Archbishop Gibbons brings to the discharge of his high duties, learning, piety, benevolence, a great knowledge of mer, and accounting the condition of the church in this country, and the ends which legislation should seek to accomplish. Archbishop Gibbons brings to the discharge of his high duties, learning, piety, benevolence, a great knowledge of men, and especially of his own countrymen, which made him, like a Saint Francis de Sales, win souls to Christ in the very parts where Catholicity was unknown, and most pertinaciously misrepresented and maligned.

"He was born in Baltimore, July 13, 1834, and received the waters of hantism

misrepresented and maligned.

"He was born in Baltimore, July 13, 1834, and received the waters of baptism in the venerable Cathedral of that city. After pursuing a course of literary and theological studies under the care of the Sulpicians at St. Charles' College and St. Mary's Seminary, he was ordained by Most Rev. Francis P. Kenrick, D. D.

"After being for a time assistant at St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore, he was assigned to St. Bridget's, Canton, and became Secretary to the Archbisbop.

"His piety, his zeal and his readiness to undertake the most discouraging work were soon recognized, and when it was resolved to erect North Carolina into a Vicariate, and to make an effort to plant Catholicity on that soil, the Rev. James Gibbons was selected for the arduous position. No state has so small a Catholic population or so few churches—in fact, there must have been a hundred and fifty Protestant churches to every Catholic charsely in the external contracts. Protestant churches to every Catholic church in the state. Catholics could be courten in the state. Catholics could be counted by tens and by hundreds, but there were no thousands. He was consecrated Bishop of Adramyttum, August 16, 1868, and proceeded at once to the Vicariate assigned to him.

"Clear, eloquent and frank in the expessition of the destricts of the Christians."

position of the doctrines of the Church, he soon found men crowding to hear his discourses. In some his words became germs of faith; in all they produced a favorable impression. In a very brief time Bishop Gibbons had won the heart of the rugged old North State. Little communities of converts among the most cul-tivated and honored people of the state began to form; and there was a general expression of regret when, on the 30th of July, 1872, he was transferred to the see of Richmond. He still retained the duty of Vicar Apostolic, and both Virginia and North Carolina felt the influence of his

North Carolina felt the influence of his zeal.

"When,in 1877, the health of Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore became precarious, Bishop Gibbons was again called upon to assume new duties. He was appointed coadjutor, and soon after, on October 3, 1877, succeeded to the see of Baltimore. In this third field of episcopal labor he has shown the same ability, the same high qualities which were so striking in those where he had previously labored.

"His short but compreheusive work, 'The Faith of Our Fathers,' is so eminently adapted to our times and to this country, that it has done incalculable good. No Catholic book written in the United States has received so wide a circulation,

States has received so wide a circulation and none has been so widely read among those without the fold. Like the great work of Milner, it has called forth several replies from the Protestant side; but as each one is soon declared by Protestant to be anything but conclusive, some other undertakes the hopeless task. The work of Archbishop Gibbons stands as the American Apology for Catholicity in the 19th century." Of Archbishop Ryan it was, at the time of his translation to Philadelphia, written

of his translation to Philadelphia, written:

"Most Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, D. D., was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in the parish of Thurles, not very far from the historic 'Cashel of the Kings,' in 1831. While yet young he attended a school in Dublin. At an early age he showed a predilection for the Church, and in 1847 entered Carlow College, where he received a thorough ecclesiastical training. Being attracted to America, he arrived in St. Louis in 1852. A short time after he was made Professor of English Literature in the Carondelet Theological Seminary, and was ordained in 1853 by Archbishop Kenrick. In 1860 he took charge of the

Kenrick. In 1860 he took charge of the

Church of the Annurciation, St. Louis, his pastorate extending through the civil war. He was very active in the military prisons during those troublous times, and his labors as chaplain were highly commended. Subsequently he was trans-ferred to St. John's Church in the same city. After being established here, he visited Europe, traveling through Ireland, France, Germany and Italy. During the Papal Jubilee, celebrated while he was in Rome, he was invited by the Pope to preach the Lenten sermons in English. So eloquently did he honor the occasion that he at once attained to a high position in the estimation of the Vatican. In 1866 the University of New York conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. During the absence, at the Vatican Council, of Archbishop Kenrick, in 1869-70, he acted as Administrator in temporals. In 1872 he was made Coadjutor-Bishop, and was consecrated, under the title of

"On his return recently from his second European trip, on the occasion of the assembling of American Prelates in Rome, he representing the Province of St. Louis, his elevation to the Archiepiscopal dignity, under the title Salamina, was announced, to the great satisfaction of his friends. As a speaker Archbishop Ryan has no equal in the Catholic Church of America, and is one of the most elequent orators of the day.

While our contemporary is in error in

America, and is one of the most eloquent orators of the day.

"In St. Louis, where he is best known, he is greatly beloved by both the clergy and the laity, and we are sure that his departure from the field of his great usefulness will be deplored in a measure equal only to the joy with which he will be welcomed to Philadelphia. Nor well this regret at the translation of the great Western Prelate be confined to Catholic circles in St. Louis. On the contrary, the great body of Protestant and non-Catholic people of St. Louis will unite with their Catholic friends in demonstrations of regret that so able, so amiable, so with their canonic friends in demonstra-tions of regret that so able, so amiable, so public-spirited, and in every way so worthy a fellow-citizen, as well as dis-tinguished churchman, has been called away from them to another field of labor."

away from them to another field of labor."
The Right Rev. John Ireland, who for years served as coadjutor Bishop of St. Paul, succeeding last summer to that see on the resignation of Bishop Grace, is one of the most prominent churchmen and distinguished citizens of the United States. By his advocacy of total abstinence he has endeared himself to Americans of all classes and creeds. He has also, by his earnest and untiring efforts in the interest of Catholic colonization, given Minnesota a prosperous and progressive popusota a prosperous and progressive population. What marvel then if throughout lation. What marvel then if throughout the great North-West he is regarded as the Apostle of home and fireside and family? Bishop Ireland, on the second day of the Council, delivered a most remarkable discourse on "The Church the Support of Just Government." All the Bishops and theologians and an immense congregation, heard the discourse, which was of peculiar significance. Bishop Ireland, in the course of his sermon, said:

"Objection has been raised in the name of the State against the Catholic Church, as if she interfered with the duties of cit-

as if she interfered with the duties of citas it sae interfered with the duties of cit-izenship by dividing the allegiance of the subject. No less a name than that of William G. Gladstone has been connected with this objection. There is no ground with this objection. There is no ground for it. The temporal administration, the practical methods of government are matters for the State exclusively. The Church simply proclaims the principles of justice and morality, which are binding upon men, whether as individuals or communities. To bid her be silent is to make the State supreme alike in morals and in secular concerns. Protestantism did nothing ular concerns. Protestantism did nothing for liberty. Its claim to private judg-ment in religion was religious anarchy.

ment in religion was religious anarchy. If it was anything in civil and political matters, it was political anarchy, which leads to despotism."

In conclusion, Bishop Ireland eloquently paid a tribute to this Republic, saying: "Believe me, thy surest hope is from the Church, which false friends would have thee fear. Believe me, no hearts love thee more ardently than Catholic hearts: no tongues speak more loudly is a large supply of excellent new desks would have thee fear. Believe me, no hearts love thee more ardently than Catholic tongues speak more loudly thy praises than Catholic tongues; and no hands would be lifted up stronger to defend thy laws and institutions than Catholic hands. Esto perpetua."

These are but types of the men of incomplete, that of blackboards sufficiently and, thanks to Sister Superior, is sufficiently and, thanks to Sister Superior and the superior and superior and

These are but types of the men of which the Plenary Council is made up.
When the individual members are so illustrious what must be thought of the consist aggregate? We are not, we must confess, surprised that the eyes of all America are now fixed on the Monumental City; that to American Protestants of all classes the meeting of the Plenary Council is one of deep interest. This meeting has led our respected and thoughtful contemporary, the American, to reflections that show the leep interest taken in the proceedings the Council as bearing on the growth of the Church and its attitude in respect of the civil authorities:

"The growth of the Catholic Church in America has been rapid, though it has been by accretions through immigration and annexation rather than by assimilating any considerable part of our Protestant population. And in spite of some very great mistakes, such as cast a shadow over the last years of Archbishop Purcell, the management of the Church's interests has been able and wise. There has been a steady improvement in the educational apparatus, a better adjustment of parochial machinery to American wants, and an awakening of literary activity which promises large results in the future. Of the questions before the council, hardly any will be more urgent than the relation of the Church to the freedmen of the South. It might be supposed that the negro's love of display and visible grandeur would attract him to the membership of a Church which counts so much on the efficacy of a splendid ceremonial. In Central and South America the black man seems to be much at home in this communion, and even in its priesthood. But thus far, we believe, the colored members of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is but slight, although plans to increase it were discussed at the pre-

vious Plenary Councils.
"Another topic of discussion will be the transformation of the American Catholic Church from a missionary into a national Church. Heretofore it has been assumed that some recognition generally has taken the shape of a concordat between Church and State. There are European digni-taries of the Church so ignorant of Amer-ican conditions as to suggest that such a recognition be asked in America also. equally with all others, enjoy the fullest at once before our supply is exhausted. | words.

though the State cannot abandon its atti-tude of indifference."

While our contemporary is in error in

attributing the personal misfortunes of any individual, however eminent, to the church itself, the tone of his remarks is so friendly that we discern in his observa-tions an expression of that kindly feeling now entertained by the bulk of the Amer-ican people towards the Catholic Church, as a great civilizing and humanizing force. For our part, though we may be accused of being over samping, we have formed For our part, though we may be accused of being over sanguine, we have formed great hopes of this Plenary Council. The Church has come to America, not only to stay, but to increase and multiply and wax exceeding strong in the land. It is the church of the future, the only institution that can save American civilization from the ruin with which licentiousness and infelality threaten; the church that civilization is considered in the church that can be considered in the church considered in the church church can be considered in the church chur fidelity threaten it. The church that civilized the Frank and redeemed the Saxon, the church that flourished in the republics and the free cities of the Middle Ages, is the same church which will save America. It is the same church which the inspired man of old likened unto "that great city, the holy Jerusalem, descending out of heaven from God, having the glory of God, and her light was like unto a stone most precious; even like a jasper stone, clear as crystal." It is that city whose builder and maker is God. It is that church of which is sung the sweet anthem

Glorious dwelling of the holy, where no grief or gloom of sin Through the pure and pearly portals evermore shall enter in;
Christ its light and God its temple, Christ its song of endless laud,
Oh! what preclous consummation of the things of God!

F. C.

SARNIA SEPARATE SCHOOL.

The following report of Inspector Donovan, regarding the standing of Sarnia separate school, reflects the very highest credit on the worthy pastor, the school trustees and people of that parish:

Hamilton, Nov. 3rd, 1884.

To the Trustees of the R. C. Separate Schools, in the Town of Sarnia:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to report on your Schools in the following particulars, which I collected during a

particulars, which I collected during a visit made on Thursday, the 30th ult. : Accommodations—The class room for

the boys' department has good facilities for lighting, heating and ventilating. It is large, with high ceiling, and all parts clean and in good condition. The water supply is abundant and convenient, the

is incomplete; that of blackboards suffi-

Organization-The boys' department consists of all grades, from the alphabet class upwards, and is under one teacher. Should your means permit, an additional room and teacher for the boys would fully repay their cost. The girls, having two teachers, are better situated. The transfer of class III from the junior to the senior teacher would equalize the attend-ance, and, I think, promote the general edicinory of the girls' designature its. efficiency of the girls' departments

Standing of the girls departments.

Standing of the pupils—Boys, I(Mr. M. J. O'Connor, teacher): Reading, good spelling, very good; arithmetic and writing, middling; literature good, composition middling, geography excellent, grammar very good, history good, Christian doctrine good, order and discipline middling.
Girls' senior, (Sister M. Medard)

Reading good, spelling good, arithmetic and literature fair, composition middling, writing good, singing good, geography and grammar good, history middling, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline very good. Girls' junior, (Sister M. Blaudina): Reading middling, writing good, spelling good, arithmetic fair, analysis of reading lesson good, singing good, Christian doc-trine very good, order and discipline Remarks-The teachers seem earnest

and indefatigable in their labors. Irreand indetaugate in their laborations and tardiness, especially on the part of the boys, are faults which the authorities should promptly remedy. Although there is generally ample room to accommodate all the pupils attending, still every class-room is not what could be desired for comfort and convenience. However, all things cannot be done at once, and I have reason to hope that, before long, any deficiency in this respect will be fully sup-With best wishes for the success of

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CORNELIUS DONOVAN, Inspector. CATHOLIC FAMILY ALMANAC.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Petitions have been sent to the Holy See, asking that the privileges granted to the priests of Spain and Portugal and their dependencies of saying three Masses on All Souls' Day be extended to the Universal Church the Universal Church.

The Pope sent \$2,000 to Catania for the relief of sufferers from the recent cyclone. The Pope presented his portrait with an autograph letter to Father Curci, as a mark of favor. The archbishop of Florence invited Father Curci to preach a thanksgiving sermon on the escape of that city from the cholera.

Bay Dr. P. L. Chapelle, register of St.

Rev. Dr. P. L. Chapelle, pastor of St. Matthew's Church, Washington, recently called at the White House and invited the President to attend the opening exercises of the Plenary Council to be held in Baltimore, November 9. The President promised to be present if not prevented by his public duties.

An official report, published by the Statistical Department of Japan states that the number of Christian converts in the country is approximately, 80,000. Of these 60,000 are Catholics and 20,000 are Protestants. The number of converts to the Greek Church is not stated; but it is believed to be very large, especially in the Islands of Jero. Islands of Jero.

A Rome dispatch says the Propaganda has received advices from Canton tha many Catholic chapels have been sacked and destroyed. Two hundred houses of Christians have been pillaged and burned, women outraged and men tortured for refusing to continue to in. tured for refusing to participate in Chinese religious rites. Two bishops, thirty missionaries and seven hundred Catholic refugees have arrived at Hong Kong

The German elections show a large increase in the Socialist vote. The Liberal vote has declined. The vote for the Party of the Centre, which the eminent Catholic statesman, Herr Windhorst leads, shows that Prince Bismarck will have to make tems with that restricts. make terms with that party, to secure a majority in his great social and colonization schemes.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Mgr. Maceoto's project to launch a floating church on the Amazon River is floating church on the Amazon River is exciting much attention in France, where the Bishop now is, having gone thither to prepare for the realization of his plan. The vessel will be called the Christopher—an appropriate name, as it will bear Our Lord to the Brazilian Indians in isolated lands on the Amazon.—New York Freeman's Journal.

The following are the names of eight of the nine new cardinals: Ganglbauer, Archbishop of Vienna, Austria: Gonzalez Y Diaz Tunon, Archbishop of Seville, Spain: Celesia, Archbishop of Palermo; Massaia, Venerable African Missionary; Meros Gori, Secretary of the Consistorial Congregation: Laurenzi, Assessor of the Congregation; Laurenzi, Assessor of the Holy Office; Masotti, Secretary of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars; Verga, Secretary of the Congregation of Council.

The evils of intemperance are wide-spread, and effect many Catholic homes that otherwise would be prosperous and happy. Intemperance is at the root of many an apostacy, many a dishonored life, many an unhallowed death; it causes more suffering, more tears, than war it self. It is a terrible evil, and one that has become appallingly prevalent. Every Catholic must rejoice from his heart of hearts at the energetic efforts which are now being made for its suppression.—Ave Maria.

The Moniteur gives an interesting ac count of the exhumation of the remains of Bossuet, which have lain at Meaux for a century and a half. On lifting the lid of the leaden coffin enclosing the body of the bishop, the silken winding sheet was removed with care, disclosing to view the head slightly inclined to the left, and so little defaced that the likeness to the portrait by Rigand was discernable. The silver white hair of the Bishop remains as in life. Into the lid of the coffin a glass plate was inserted, and the remains were thus exposed to the public for two days.

Who set up the first printing press in Rome? Paul II., the Pontiff whom "Liberal" accounts would represent as an enemy of learning; was one of the first to welcome the new invention. Who sheltered it? The Colonnas so often maligned for their attachment to the Holy See. Who protected it? Cardinal Torquemada, a near relative of the Inquisitor of that name. These details are given by the "Liberal" Liberta, which will not prevent the same paper from maintaining in another issue that the Church is afraid of light—Indo-European Correspondence.

The Liverpool Times quotes detailed accounts of miraculous cures effected during the recent great French pilgrimage to the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes. The names and addresses of those benefitted are given, together with the most authentic particulars of their maladies. A very remarkable instance is that of a young girl named Josephine Blays, of the town of Luche, canton of St. Veran, Deux Serves, who became entirely dumb some two years ago from an affection of the nerves. From the month of May, 1882, she was unable to articulate a single word, and her lips had acquired an appearance of utter immobility. She was taken to Lourdes, and was bathed several times in the waters; but apparently without effect until Sunday the The numerous orders we daily receive for the Catholic Family Almanac attests its popularity and excellence. We urge on those of our patrons and friends who have not yet sent their orders to do so have not yet sent their orders to do so and she articulated distinctly several Light foam and sparkling ripples and the show of pretty, playful creatures, and the tones of sweet and cheerful voices; but below, A waste of waters, rocks and dead men's bones.

Flowers and green leaves delighting in the And mayhap, stately cities on the slope; And yet, the boldest might in terror shun That hill, lest the dread volcano should

Roses and lilies on a queenly face, With diamonds crowned, less radiant than her eyes,
But oh! that soul is an abandoned place,
With ashes strewn, cinders and latent fires

Calm, peaceful corpses dressed in seemly robes, And rest, 'neath some white, sculptured stone, is near; But whosee'er that awful mystery probes, Revealeth that which well might make

Warm cloudsof sunset on a sleeping lake,
And one bright, glorious star amid their That seemed destined the waters to awake; But no! their dark depths sleep in night's

Oh! friend, so near that hand in hand we apoke—
And yet so far, immense guifs lay between,
And silence of the soul remained unbroke,
That hour was vain as if it ne'er had been.

Bleak, barren clay and stones; but under, ms rectous gold; thus often we may Beneath a cold exterior, tender dreams; Despite rough aspect, wealth of heart and

A poor, plain peasant at his daily toil, And we might fancy wretchedness attends Not so, sweet, heaven!y joys around nim and angels are his helpers and his friends

An humble chapel, bare of ornament, And kneeling people, each with low bowed And at the altar in rapt worship bent,
A priest, and in his hands, as it seems
bread.

But under that appearance is a God, The God of burning scrapns, and of men; Who rules unnumbered worlds with slight est nod ; La To write of this requires an angel's pen.

Had we but eyes to pierce the veil between The worlds of sense and spirit, and behol All that beneath the surface lies, a scene Of glory and of dread we should unfold.

A MEMORIAL CHURCH.

No more glorious period in Canadian history is there than that of our early martyrs. It is the heroic age of our country, the age that the sufferings and death of Brebeuf and Lalemant have made for ever glorious. Is there anything better calculated to inspire us with that true patriotism which must be based not alone on love of country but also on love of God than the recollection of the heroism and self-denial of these saintly men Fathers Brebeuf and Lalemant were the apostles and proto-martyrs of Upper Canada. They labored among the Hurons and suffered when the Iroquois made their terrible and destructive onslaught on that nation—about the middle of the 17th took place would form the most fitting century. The Abbe Ferland, in his history of Canada, gives us a graphic narrative of the martyrdom of these devoted

"Meanwhile those Indians who had en tered Fort St. Ignatius would have the pleasure of torturing the two Jesuits. The latter were already in expectation of the torments reserved for the prisoners. Father Brebeuf had even, a little before,

They were, in the first place, beaten with sticks, then fastened to the stare. the neck of each hung a string of red-hot

Wissionaries came.

That before doing so, it is essential to taken." axes, and round their waist was fastened a strip of bark soaked in burning pitch and merits of the object should have received resin, while, in derision of Holy Baptism, boiling water is poured on their head. Some recreant Hurons show themselve even more cruel than the fierce Iroquois, and add insult to cruelty. "You have told us," say they, "that the more people suffer in this world, the happier they are in the other ; well, we are your friends, since we procure you greater happiness undertaking, that in approaching the other in heaven. You ought to thank us for Dignitaries of the Dominion we might be

rendering you such good service."
"In the height of his torments, Father Gabriel Lalemant raised his eyes to heaven, and clasping his hands, begged of God to assist him. Father de Brebeuf stood like a rock, insensible to fire and iron, without uttering a single cry, not even so much as a sigh or groan. From time to time he lifted his voice to announce the truth to the heathens, and to encourage the Christians whom they were torturing around him. Exasperated by the holy freedom with which he spoke to them, his executioners cut off his nose; then his lips, and thrust a red-hot iron into his mouth. The ers cut off his Christian hero maintained the greatest

"They then brought near to Father de Brebeuf his younger companion covered with fir-bark, which they prepared to set on fire. Throwing himself at the feet of the elder missionary, Father Lalemant commended himself to his prayers, and re-bishop Lynch, of Toronto, and a memorial

Gabriel Lalemant, who was tortured without interruption till nine o'clock the folour interruption till nine o'clock the following morning. Even then he was indebted for the termination of his misery to the compassion of an Iroquois, who, tired of seeing him languish a day and a night, put an end to his sufferings with a blow of his tomahawk.

"Father Gabriel Lalemant, nephew of the

two missionaries of that name, had been but six months in the Huron country but six months in the Huron country. Born in Paris of a family distinguished in the profession of the law, he had taught the sciences for several years. Notwithstanding the feebleness of his frame, and the delicacy of his constitution, he had for years solicited the favor of being sent on the perilous Canadian mission. Although one of the last to reach the scene of combat, he had the happiness of being one of the first to secure the crown of martyrdom. He was but thirty-nine years old when he had the glory of dying, announcing the Gospel."

Some time since it entered the mind of Father Laboureau, the worthy pastor of Penetanguishene, that there, on the very scene of their labors and of their glorious death, should be erected a temple worthy in some measure, at all events, such sublime courage and heroic charity as animated these soldiers of Christ. The people of the neighborhood, irrespective of rac or creed, took up the project with alacrity. But the means at their disposal could not, they felt, enable them to raise a truly lasting monument to such glorious memories. The names and memories of these great men are, they justly thought, national property. All Canada should, therefore, be appealed to, to assist in the good work. Impressed with the Lieut .- Governor of Ontario the following memorial:

To His Honor John Beverley Robinson, Lieu-

To His Honor John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

The Memorial of the Corporation of the Town of Penetanguishene Humbly showeth:—

That the people of Penetanguishene and the French Canadian population of the surrounding District have for years expressed a strong desire that in this Province of Ontario amidst the scenes of the vince of Ontario, amidst the scenes of the Huron Mission of 1634, a fitting Monu-ment should be erected to commemorate the events of that time, that transpire here, and which form in the opinion of all the writers of Canadian and America tory one of the brightest pages in the annals of early Canada.

That this wish has been echoed from many parts of Canaua, and strong expres f sympathy with the project have received from many and varied sources; that after consideration and after consulting the opinion of many well versed in the history of the Mission, it has been admitted that the Bay of Penetangui-shene as the birth-place of the Mission shene as the birth-place of the Mission would be the most fitting and convenient spot upon which the Memorial should be erected.

That taking into consideration the object to be commemorated, it has been con-sidered that a church in the style of archiand appropriate Memorial to the Martyrs of the Mission; and a site has been selected from which the towers of the church will form a most noble and striking mony

That to erect a monument really worthy of the men and the events is beyond the ability of the residents of this locality altogether apart from the fact that the re cognition of the events to be worthy should be national and not merely local it will thus be necessary to appeal to the people of the Dominion, and possibly, to ask the aid of the Land from which the

the approval of, and have been accept by the leading men of our Province.

We therefore most earnestly ask that

your Honor, so well versed as you are known to be in the early history of this Country, would grant us the benefit of your great personal influence, and would so endorse and accredit the merits of the able to show that we have the approval and sympathy of the Lieutenant-Governor

of our Province. W. J. KEATING, of Penetaug. H. Jennings, Clerk. Mayor of Penetanguishene.

Penetanguishene, March 10th, 1884. Father Laboureau has since sounded public feeling on the subject, as may be learned from the Penetanguishene Herald of Oct. 9th :

"Our Town-Reporter, in a devout mood, The went to St. Ann's Church last Sunday, eatest and listened with surprise and pleasure to composure, and his aspect was so firm and the account the Rev. Father Laboureau resolute that he seemed still to command gave to his congregation of the trip he has tormentors. then brought near to Father de morial Church, to be erected here, to the

commended himself to his prayers, and repeated the words of the Apostle St. Paul, "We are made a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men." Dragging endorsed it, and said that "he trusted that Father Lalemant back to his stake, they set fire to the barks that covered him; and his tormentors stood still to enjoy the pleasure of seeing him burn slowly, and to hear the groans which he could not revent to Quelec where he called on the ress.

"Rendered furious by the smell of blood, the Iroquois now surpassed themselves in Robitaille having perused the document "Rendered furious by the smell of blood, the Iroquois now surpassed themselves in refinements of cruelty; they tore out Father Lalemant's eyes, and replaced them by burning coals; they cut pieces of flesh from the thighs of the two missionaries, which they baked on the coals, and devoured before their eyes.

"Father Brebeuf's torture lasted about three hours; he died on the very day of his capture, the 16th of March, 1649, about four o'clock p. m. After his death the savages tore out his heart, which they shared among them; they hoped that whosoever eat of it would obtain a share of their victim's courage. The tormentors than threw themselves upon Father

Province. He called also at Quebec and at Montreal on a few prominent men in the ecclesiastical and civil world and in the world of letters, who all promised and gave their support. He met with no refusal. The names of Fathers de Brebeuf and Lallemont and their companions seemed to open every heart and every

The Hon. Mr. Solomon, who, it will be advecate would be described by Captain Colomb, Royal Marine Artillery, as the Malta and Gibraltan of the west. In view of the opening of traffic through the Panama canal the arguments advanced by the advocates of Jamaican annexation to the Dominion great value to any naval or maritime power. The union with Canada which I advected would by drawing closer that its and Gibraltan colomb, Royal Marine Artillery, as the Malta and Gibraltan colomb, Royal Marine

"He met with the same success in Ottawa. His Excellency the Governor General thought that, though he could no give his name indiscriminately to every undertaking, he saw in this project some-thing particular and special that justified him in giving his name and subscription. The Rev. Father met with the same re-ception by Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hec-tor Langevin and in fact from everyone and all on whom he had time to call in his hurried trip. his hurried trip.
"He intends to begin work immediately

"He intends to begin work immediately, clearing and preparing the site, and moving the old Town Hall, in order to be ready in the spring to commence building. He mentioned that he had not yet seen all the members of his congregation, and he expected that those not yet called upon will follow the example of those that were already appealed to. It is indeed naturally expected that the people of this locality, who will be specially benefited, will be foremost in their support of the work; and the Rev. Father had to show to the people outside that he received already, and had the hope of receiving, as good and generous local subscriptions as the circumstances of the people allow. We trust that all upon whom Father Laboreau; may call will consider it a privilege to contribute to this memorial to the pioneers of Christianity memorial to the pioneers of Christianity in this country, and that they will respond liberally to the call for assistance."

From the same journal we learn that His Grace the Archbishop has made forthese convictions the Town Council of mal selection of the site. The Herald Penetanguishene last spring addressed to again speaks in terms of warm and happy commendation of the project. On the 23rd of October that paper said :

"This morning his Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, supported by the priests of this district, the Mayor and council of Penetanguishene and a large number of the citizens, formally selected and appropriated the ground on which is to be erected the national memorial to the mis-

sion of 1634.
"The site selected by his Grace is singularly beautiful and appropriate. It is the one formerly used by the Township of Tiny for their Township buildings and is the crown of the southern bank of Penetanguishene Harbor. The building to be erected will show to the greatest possible advantage on this site from all points. The view of it from the waters of the harbor will be particularly striking and it will be the first object to attract the attention be the first object to attract the attention of any one entering the bay. Its appearance will be equally good from all the other points of approach, and as it is the adjoining lot to that on which the Catholic Presbytery is already built it will be most convenient for the priest in charge.

"The story of the mission is public history. Writers of all shades of thought, in giving the early history of Canada outries."

giving the early history of Canada, outvi with each other in paying tribute and homage to the essentially grand figures composing this mission. All differences of opinion as to the doctrine sought to be inculcated by the missionaries is sunk in ad-miration of the grand qualities of the men, and in national pride of having such men as these as the pioneers of Upper Canada. "A nation honors itself in honoring its

past. In erecting this memorial here the people of Canada have justly selected the spot. Penetanguishene is the Quebec of Upper Canada. It is the connecting link tween the past and present, both civil. military and ecclesiastical. The banks of its harbor have witnessed scenes almost as grand as those of the Heights of Abraham. and it would be a pity indeed if the hon-orable past were to be altogether lost sight of in the new growth the town has

apostles and martyrs of Canada. They were a glorious band. But none among them are more deserving of our unending love and deathless veneration than the heroic Jesuits, Brebeuf and Lallemant, whom Father Laboureau and his parishioners design, with the co-operation of

honor. We feel that we need not commend to the Catholics of Ontario, or elsewhere in Canada, the furtherance of this worthy project. The very mention will, we are assured, be sufficient to enlist the sympathy and support of our readers. It should and will, we know, be looked on as a singular privilege to assist in rearing a monument and a memorial to the martyred dead of our early history. Now that this work, too long delayed, has been undertaken, it will surely be a disgrace to the Catholics of Canada if, by any indifference of theirs, it should fail of fullest realization. Let there then, be no indifference, but let all be animated with an earnest purpose of having some share, however small, in the erection and completion of the memorial church of Penetanguishene Let it stand in its completion a tribute of the grateful remembrance in Catholic hearts of days of sublime courage and dauntless zeal for the propagation of holy

The Hon. Mr. Solomon, who, it will be remembered, lately visited Ottawa, unofficially of course, as there is no really representative system of government in Jamaica, on the 6th of Oct. last addressed, the Colonial Standard and Jamaica Despatch a letter on this important subject. He states in this letter that he had been impelled to give notice of motion in the legislative council of that colony, affirming that it was advisable to consider the formation of a political and commercial value they may possess be transferred to The Hon. Mr. Solomon, who, it will be mation of a political and commercial that power. alliance with the Dominion of Canada by the fact that the principal industry of the island is threatened with immediate extinction and ruin, and the ruin of this let England keep them. Let her satisfy industry must extend to the injury of them by the concession of popular govevery class of inhabitants of Jamaica. Mr. Solomon declares in significant tones that when the Jamaicans sought from the English government help out of their distress, all they received was a dogmatic chapter on political economy, and instead of assistance, England rejoices in the power she possesses to facilitate their ruin. The hon. gentleman sums up his views on the subject in brief in the following paragraphs: "Confederation or the admission

Jamaica as a province of Canada would give us an open market for all our products. We in turn would have to take the products of Canada on like terms: there would be a loss to us of the revenue from customs excise, and there would be a loss to Canada of the duties at present imposed by their tariff on what we sent to them.

It may be asked how are we to make good the loss of so much revenue, but if any one will refer to the British American Act, 30 Vic., Cap. III he will find that the tion to each province and also contributes to the expenses of the government. I think I shall at the proper time show to the satisfaction of all parties that the adoption of what I here recommend will not entail one farthing additional taxation on us on the contrary the economy in the ex-penditure of the Dominion stands out in very favorable contrast to the extrava-gance of the Jamaica expenditure."

"Canada can supply almost everything we consume and I believe as cheaply as we can get supplied from any other country. The admission of her products duty free would cheapen them to the consumer, our exports going to Canada duty free would also cheapen them to the consumer there; consumption would in-crease and a ready market would be found. politically. But if this distinction were Ve should be entitled to a free and representative legislature and would also Dominion and to have appointed members of the Senate. I do not think reci-procity with the United States or Canada, would confer so much benefit as confeder-

Mr. Solomon's contentions may be summed up after this fashion : Jamaica s commercially and politically in a bad condition. England will do nothing for the relief of the colony. Jamaicans must, therefore look to Canada for relief. For Canadians arises, above and before all, the question whether this country is or is not repared to do that which the Imperial government either will not or cannot do. We have never denied that free trade between Canada and the West Indies orable past were to be altogether lost sight of in the new growth the town has taken."

It is indeed true, as the Herald says, that a nation honors itself by honoring its

between Capada and the west Indies would be profitable to both countries, but we do hold that no closer alliance than one merely commercial should be established between Canada and those islands that a nation honors itself by honoring its

between Capada and the west Indies went indies to repudiate any such proposal. Its endorsation may, perchance, secure a momentary triumph in a party sense, but in matters of this kind every man in Parliament should be above mediately Mrs. Roberts sent for the past. Our past as a Catholic country is a or any one of them. We have already as glorious one, and we can take no better much territory as we can legislate for. We means of proving ourselves worthy the have fully as many political problems of heritage of heroism that is ours, than by a most complicated and intricate character seeking to keep green the memory of the to solve as we can deal with, and we have financial burdens heavy enough for our carrying capacity for a generation at least to come, without adding to our territorial. financial, or political difficulties. The annexation of Jamaica would of necessity mean the assumption by Canada of all responsibility for the enforcement of law their fellow-citizens from elsewhere, to and the maintenance of tranquility on the island. The history of the colony is at hand to attest that this is no easy task. That which Britain, with all its power, could not do, this country, poor and struggling, should not attempt. There is a race difficulty in Jamaica that cannot be overcome except by what must be the practical political effacement of the white population of the island, Besides, the annexation of the island would necessarily place us in a position of the most painful stringency in regard of the United States, and render the resumption of reciprocal trade relations with the American republic an utter impossibility. The natural mart for Jamaica is, after all, the adjoining republic, though in regard of certain propublic, though in regard of certain products Canada could with success compete with the American States. The United ple in this country? Will it be trepresentative in anything but name! Have States government has not lost sight of a long formed design of acquiring a foothold in the West Indies and could not but view with displeasure the pushing forward of Canada by Imperial policy and necessity to dispute its right to ascendancy in that archipelago. We are certainly not but the wealthy? Sir, is this fair? or military strength equal to the demands of West Indian extension. In a letter to the London Times Mr. Henry Berkely, And if not what, in this view of the the London Times Mr. Henry Berkely, Solicitor-General for the Leeward Islands, very plainly advances as an argument in favor of West Indian annexation to Canada their strategic value:

value they may possess be transferred to

All this may be very true, but if the strategic value of the islands be so great ernment, and, if necessary, bring about their confederation. But we cannot afford to be dragged into perpetual enmity with a neighboring and friendly state merely to relieve the Downing street people from responsibility and difficulty of right pertaining to them. What Canada now most needs is the consolidation of her present possessions. They are large and in the most urgent need of development. She has taxed her energies to the very utmost to bring them into connection. She has undertaken works of a gigantic character and stands in the face of responsibilities of the gravest import. Her most patriotic citizens are firmly convinced that her steps must be cautious if her future is to be assured. No such leap in the dark as an alliance with the Wes Indies can in safety be ventured on. We heartily coincide in the views of the Montreal Herald in opposition to the scheme of annexation. That journal clearly shows that Canada has nothing in common with Jamiaca:

"The great majority of the Jamaicans are," says the Herald, "blacks—ignorant, degraded, and unable to govern themselves—with no elevating political aspirations, and nothing in common with the people of Canada. The persons who would represent Jamaica in the Federal Parliament would represent a people sep-arated by a wide gulf from the Canadian people—separated by every possible form of difference, whether of color, race, sentiment or political opinion. The distance separating Jamaica from Canada—say 2, 500 miles in the color of separating Jamaica from Canada—say 2, 500 miles—is not greater than that which politically. But if this distinction were obliterated, and the two countries stood on the same footing in this respect, Canadians might well ask themselves why they should go to the tropics in search of new territory when they have hundreds of millions of acres at home awaiting devel-opment? why they should assume the responsibility and expense of governing and defending an island lying at the mercy of any navy in the world? why they should expend their energies and means in developing a country so distant and s strange to us? when there lies at our own doors ample work to keep Canadians and their capital and all the resources of the Government employed for the next hun-

We will not be surprised to see a scheme of annexation sprung upon Parliament at its next session. But we rely on the firmness and patriotism of the honest this answer, the dying woman implored every man in Parliament should be above party, and heartily with the country he has been chosen to serve.

Since the above writing news has arrived that the scheme of Jamaican arrived that the scheme of Jamaican annexation has received a severe set-back by a vote in the Legislature of Jamaica itself, on a proposition in its favor, moved by Mr. Solomon. We are informed that in the Legislative Council of Jamaica, on reward, and eulogized her many estimable reward, and eulogized her many estimable reward, and eulogized her many estimable. Oct. 28th, the Hon. Michael Solomon brought forward a motion of which he had previously given notice : "That in the opinion of this Council it will be for the opinion of this Council it will be for the general interests of this Island that steps should be taken for negotiating and con- which was deep within her heart. She cluding arrangements for a political and commercial confederation with the Dominion of Canada."

Mr. Solomon spoke at some length in favor of his motion. He was followed by Mr. Farquharson in opposition. That gentleman, among other things, is reported to have said :

"For the past 18 years we have been struggling for political liberty. The whole history of this country shows how jealous we have always been of our right to levy and appropriate our own revenue; are we now showing fidelity to our traditions in this latest new departure? sentative in anything but name! Have we in the country to day twenty men of sufficient ability, and—mark you—of sufficient independence of time and money to be able to spend two or three months of every winter in Canada? And if we have, do we not hereby admit that the doors of the Senate are closed to all field wherefrom we could replace them increased, and if they were, how could we "The strategic value," he says, "of the word it? Canada cannot West Indies is undoubted. Antigua, in supply us with all the manufactured

goods we require, for she herself imports very largely from England, and under such an arrangement we should have to pay at least 20 per cent. import duties on goods we would get from England, which is considerably more than we now pay. It is perfectly true that all manufactured goods coming from Canada would come in free of duty, but we must not forget that Canadian manufactures are under a protective tariff; that protection means high wages; and high wages means increased cost of production; and it is very necessary to calculate whether under this new departure our duties of 12½ per cent. ad valoren, which we now pay, on imports direct from England, will not be far preferable to any goods we can get from Canada. Again, should the United States, at any time, admit sugar free of duty it would follow as certainly as anything can be that Canada must do likewise. Is it then wise? Is it safe for us to ally ourselves to a country whose that Canadian manufactures are under likewise. Is it then wise? Is it safe for us to ally ourselves to a country whose very fiscal policy depends upon her wealthy neighbor, the United States? But, sir, have the people of this country desired such a change? Have they had an opportunity of expressing any opinion whatever on the subject? Is this legislation for the benefit of the whole country or only for the benefit of a section of the tion for the benefit of the whole country or only for the benefit of a section of the community? Is it indisputably true that the prosperity of the people is entirely dependent upon the prosperity of the sugar estates, or is this not an assertion that has been steadily denied in certain quarters? I express no opinion on the arbitest but I meals are that the subject, but I merely say that such an opinion does prevail, and there can be no opinion does prevail, and there can be not doubt about it that the assertion has been contradicted and repeatedly contradicted, and if such an opinion prevails is it right that we should favor or advocate such a radical change if even a minority of peo.

ple is opposed to it? Mr. Farquharson's doubts and fear: seem to have been partaken of by his fellow-members in the council, for, on a division being called for, Mr. Solomon's was the only name registered in favor of the motion, the remaining eight members voting against it.

It were, however, amiss to suppose that the scheme is killed. The British government has, as far as we can see, decided to get rid of Jamaica, and will bring every pressure to bear to secure its admission into the Canadian confederation. The adverse vote in the legislative council will be a disappointment to the Colonia! office, but the attempt to force Jamaica on Canada will not for that reason be abandoned.

RECEIVED INTO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND DIES.

Bay City Chronicle A respected friend in Port Huron

sends us the following:

Port Huron, Mich., Oct. 20. The circumstances attending the leath of the late Mrs. Ollie Roberts, whose funeral took place here this morning at 9 o'clock, are very remarkable and touching. The deceased, who died on Saturday last from congestion of the lungs, after a brief illness, was only 20 years of age, and was married three years ago to Mr. Albert Roberts, of this city. Mrs. Roberts was rigidly brought up a Baptist, but for some years past nanifested a disposition to enter Catholic Church. When she felt that she was on her dying bed, she sent for Dr. Clancy, and asked would her illness prove fatal. The doctor, in order to cheer her up, answered that she might recover, saying, "while there was life there was hope." Not satisfied with him not to deceive her, saying that if she mediately Ars. Roberts sent for the priest, requested to be baptized, and was received into the bosom of the Catholic Charch by Rev. Father E. Van Lauwe. Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated this morning at 9 o'clock, at the Catholic qualities while living. "Since this lady came to Port Huron," he said, were many reasons why we Catholics should respect and esteem her while she obtained the light and the grace of God through Jesus Christ, and was true to it The remains were interred in Mount Hope cemetery, and were followed to the grave by a large number of friends.

You will be happy.—Make your old things look like new by using the Diamond Dyes, and you will be happy.

Any of the fashionable colors for 10c. at the druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with dyspepsia and Rheumatism for a long time; e tried many different medicines, did not get any relief until she used North. rop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bot-tles of it, and now finds herself in better health than she has been for years." Sold by Harkness and Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

The constant feeling of being "played out" and "used up" can readily be re-moved by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holoway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial and you will not regret it. Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, in Acute Pulmon-ary Troubles. Dr. F. B. Strickland, New York, says: "I find your Emulsion very beneficial after all acute pulmonary at-tacks in adults, and in children."

Seen no more, for image must O'er my life-printing of the series of the Thou wert as a ing, flashin In the dreary s gasping sta And in vain o torturing it as 1 stooped to during it In the treeless, the thirsty Sands that for simon bla

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opinion on the there can be no sertion has been ily contradicted, evails is it right dvocate such a ainority of peo. ubts and fear aken of by his

ouncil, for, on a

, Mr. Solomon's ered in favor of g eight members e British governn see, decided to will bring every re its admission federation. The gislative council

to the Colonial to force Jamaica t reason be aban-E CATHOLIC

DIES.

in Port Huron Mich., Oct. 20. attending the Ollie Roberts, e here this morny remarkable and ed, who died on ngestion of the ess, was only 20 s married three Roberts, of this rigidly brought some years past n to enter en she felt that ed, she sent for rould her illness or, in order to that she might e there was life ot satisfied with saying that if she Catholic. Then the truth -thet er recovery. Impaptized, and was n of the Catholic E. Van Lauwe.

s was celebrated k, at the Catholic ergyman, for the deceased. Rev. oration, in which ner who, he hoped re an unspeakable er many estimable er many estimable "Since this young a," he said, "there hy we Catholics em her while she atholic.' eclared that faith her heart. She the grace of God nd was true to it. nterred in Mount re followed to the r of friends.

ppy.—Make your ew by using the u will be happy. colors for 10c. at Richardson & Co.,

n House, Toronto, croubled with dysfor a long time t medicines, but le Discovery and as taken two botherself in better for years." ggists, Dundas St. of being "played an readily be re-

Sarsaparilla. Exterminator is

ny have tried it d whining about ent bottle of Holl remove them will not regret it.

ure Cod Liver Oil n Acute Pulmonar Emulsion very e pulmonary at

A Last Farewell.

BY ROBERT A. WILSON (BARNEY MAGIONE). Seen no more, forgotten never—thou whose image must forever over my life-path cast a shadow of commingled bills and pain—shadow of visioned rapture that my spirit saw in vall.

Would that I had never met thee! would that I could now forget thee!

Since no changing fate can set thee as my lone life-star again—life my dreamy heart is destined in its darkness to remain.

Gabaon, nor thou, O mocn, toward the valley of Ajalon; and the son and moon stood still"—Joshua, x., 12. 13. Also: "He (the sun) as a bridegrouse coming out of his bedchamber, hath rejoic ad as a giant to run the way. His going out is from the end of Heaven, and his circuit even to the end thereof."—Paalms xviii., 6, 7 (Protestant Bible, Psalms xix). Knowing, as we all do to-day, that it is the motion of the earth on its axis which causes the apparent motion of the sun from east to west, it is all very well to say that these words of Scripture are spoken in the common language of men, but lefore the world had this scientific knowledge, it was natural to interpret these words as mean-Thou wert as a fountain springing—laughing, flashing, sparkling, singing
In the dreary soul-Sahara where my spirit
gasping stands,
And in vain one drop of coolness for its
torturing thirst demands;
As I stooped to drink it vanished—from my
burning lips was banished,
in the treeless, arid desert, swallowed by
the thirsty sands—
Sands that form the red sepulchres of the

natural to interpret these words as mean-ing that the apparent motions of the sun are real. Hence all who reverenced the

His theory was taught in the "Roman (Jesuit) College," also in the "Sapienza," the Pope's own university, and in the University of Pisa, as a probable opinion. Copernicus was satisfied with teaching it,

Galileo, however, was not contented with teaching the Copernican theory as a scien-tific truth. He endeavored to urge it as a

Could I but again behold thee ! could I only once enfold thee
To this hunger-wasted bosom that is famishing for thee
Like a doomed and dying sailor tossed upon a sailess sea.
But, no matter, all is ended; perished is the hope that blended
With my wild rapt dreams, so splendidended evermore for me—
Dark-eyed haunter of my spirit, let me dream no more of thee.

Here on earth asunder driven, parted as the poles of heaven,
Severed like the thunder-riven fragments of a blasted oak.
Dashed upon the earth and shattered by the fated lightning stroke!
Never more—ob, never, never!—is there aught that can deliver
From the deadly drear sensation with which dreaming hope awoke,
When the lurid light of bitter life upon my spirit broke.

which dreaming hope awoke.

When the lurid light of bitter life upon my spirit broke.

I must tame those wild sensations: I must hide those pained pulsations: I must hide did while occupying a professor's chair in Rome, under the very eyes of the Pope. Pope Leo, the well-known patron of science, literature and art, far from discouration; and, indeed, 40 years before Copernicus was the number of science, and this he did while occupying a professor's chair in Rome, under the very eyes of the Pope. Pope Leo, the well-known patron of science, literature and art, far from discouration; and, indeed, 40 years before Copernicus was the number of science, literature and art, far from discouration; and, indeed, 40 years before Copernicus was the under the very eyes of the Pope Leo, the well-known patron of science, literature and art, far from discouration; and, indeed, 40 years before Copernicus I must tame those wild sensations; I must hide those pained pulsations; Nor give token of the torture that in sil-ence preys on me Like Alcides' fabled garment in its burn-

Hearts that this vile world has blighted, souls that in this world are slighted.
Shall in the great unseen be righted—
righting all that's here amiss;
In that world shall be united, severed hearts that bled in this.
There the souls that earth has riven to each other shall be given
Each to each a wondrous heaven of unspoken, speechless bliss—
Each shall there find in the other's love a fathomless abyss.

teaching the Copernican theory as a scientific truth. He endeavored to urge it as a theological doctrine, and endeavored to force it as such upon the notice of the float along with medical contents of the tribunal appointed to force it as such upon the notice of the even endeavored to grozer blending.

To eternal one east tending, I shall sall along with thee.

Bright and beauteous, rare and radiant hope of my eternity!

DR. CAMPBELL ON GALILEO.

London Advertiser.

To the Editor:—I observe in Friday's Advertiser a synopsis of a lecture delivered by Dr. Cl. T. Campbell, of London, before the East Middlesex Teachers' Association, the subject being, "A Teacher of the fallie) says: "It is yight to all the fall to the fallie) says: "It is yight to all the fall tribunal. The same of the fallie) says: "It is yight to all the fall to the fallie) says: "It is yight to all the fall to the fallie) says: "It is yight to all the fallies as contented with the myst as a sciented with the tific truth. He endeavored to urge it as a theological doctrine, and endeavored to force it as such upon the notice of the tific truth. He endeavored to urge it as a theological doctrine, and endeavored to force it as such upon the notice of the tific truth. He endeavored to urge it as a theological doctrine, and endeavored to force it as such upon the notice of the force it as such upon the notice of the force it as such upon the notice of the force it as such upon the notice of the force it as such upon the notice of the force it as such upon the notice of the force it as such upon the notice of the force it as such upon the notice of the force it as such upon the notice of the force it as such upon the notice of the force it as such upon the notice of the force it as such upon the notice of the force it as such upon the notice of the force it as such upon the notice of the force it as such upon the notice of the force it as such upon the notice of the fall my bound in the force it as such upon the notice of the fall my bound in the fall m before the East Middlesex Teachers' Asso-ciation, the subject being, "A Teacher of the Middle Ages." The lecturer spoke of the industry of Galileo Galilei, and of his obeyed. Thus Chamber's Cyclopedia (art. Galilei) says: "It is right to add that the congregation of the Inquisition by which Galileo was condemned is not believed by Roman Catholics to speak with the plenary authority of the Catholic Church, nor are its decisions regarded as infallible even successful studies in mathematics, astronomy, and the physical sciences, and eulo-gized this great discoverer and inventor as he deserved, for having maintained against powerful opposition the truth of the Copernican philosophy. So far Dr. Campbell was right, but he very unneces-sarily and untruly represented the Cathoby the most extreme ultramontanes."
Galileo's imprisonment was but nominal, and his persecution is a mere myth. When he disobeyed the promise he made to that tribunal to desist from his former sarily and untruly represented the Catho-lic Church as having persecuted the great discoverer as a heretic for maintaining the truth. Against this part of Dr. Camp-bell's lecture I must enter my emphatic protest, and I request the use of a small space in your valuable columns for the purpose of enabling me to do so. The physical discoveries and inventions of Calileo, have undoubtedly been of very course, he was nominally imprisoned. The first place of imprisonment assigned to him was the dwelling of some of the principal officials of the tribunal, the Doprincipal officials of the tribunal, the Do-minican Convent of the Minerva in Rome. Here he spent a week, occupying the rooms of one of his own intimate friends, attended by his own servant, and having the range of the whole house and gardens, and receiving as many visitors as he chose physical discoveries and inventions of Galileo have undoubtedly been of very great use, not only for the insight they great use, not only for the insight they gave into the mysteries of nature, but also for their practical benefit to man; and in sustaining the Copernican theory of the planetary motions, he was certainly right. I have no desire to detract from the honor due to the great scholar for his desire to make known the truth in this matter, but I do not think it fair or honorable to missent the Catholic Church, by represent the Catholic Church and pardens, and having slight of a new employer hearing the truth. But he thought better of it and frankly got up and kindly made, we complete surprise, so much, the but he thought better of it and frankly got up and kindly made, we complete surprise, so much, the but he thought better of it and frankly got up and kindly made, we complete surprise, so much, the but he thought better of it and frankly got up and kindly made, we complete surprise, so much, the but he thought better of it and frankly got up and kindly made, we complete surprise, so much, the but he thought better of it and frankly got up and kindly made, we complete surprise, so much, the but he thought better of it and frankly got up and kindly made, we complete surprise, so much, the but he thought better of it and frankly got up and kindly made, we dole exactly the circumstances which had to he se Monte." Here he remained for four or five months, at the end of which time he was told he was at liberty to leave Rome. As the plague was raging in Florence, Galileo's home, he wrote to his friend: "They sent me to my best friend, the Archbishop of Siena, and I have always enjoyed the most delightful tranquility. Now I am at Arcetra, in my nather country. This was his own villa, near represent the Catholic Church, by representing her the enemy of science, because of events with which the "Church" had really nothing to do, and even the "persecution" is a mere myth. Dr. Campbell says: "The Copernican philosophy was met by the combined opposition of the Church and quasi-scientists of the day." It is evident that the Doctor has quite mistaken the circumstances of the case. tive country. This was his own villa, near Florence, and here he remained without further molestation until his death. Cer-The Copernican philosophy was never opposed by the Church; but neither was it a dogma of religious faith. To appreciate the true state of the case, it is necessary to consider the condition of astronomical tainly all this does not look like the bloodtainly all this does not look like the bloodthirsty persecution to which one would
imagine he was subjected, were we to
judge from Dr. Campbell's lecture. The
fact is, the Inquisitors were animated with
a zeal; for what? Was it to prop up
some Popish superstition? No, but to
vindicate the truth of holy Scripture,
which Catholics are so often accused of
disrespecting. In fact, so far were the consider the condition of astronomical recience at that time. It was then universally believed, both by Catholics and Protestants, that the earth was the centre of the universe. It was thought that this opinion was the only one reconcilable with Holy Writ. Of course, with the light of modern discoveries it is now clear enough ome Pojah superstition? No, but to earth was the centre of the universe. It was thought that this opinion was the only one reconsible with Holy Writ. Uf course, with the light of modern discoveries, it is now clear enough to all that the words of Holy Scripture, which Catholics are so often accused of modern discoveries, it is now clear enough to all that the words of Holy Scripture, which Catholics are so often accused of modern discoveries, it is now clear enough to all that the words of Holy Scripture when the third of the content of the

to be submitted to the academical senate of Tubingen before it could be printed. The unanimous opinion of the Protestant divines composing the senate was that it contained a damnable heresy, because it contradicted the Bible. Kepler maintained that the passages of the Bible in question were capable of being interpreted in such a way that they would not be contradictory to the astronomical theory, and, clearly, on the principle of the right of everyone to explain the Bible for himself, Kepler should have been permitted to retain his views and publish his theory; but the divines adhered to their conbut the divines adhered to their con demnation with more bitterness than be-fore, so that it was necessary for his intimate friend, the Duke of Wurtemintimate friend, the Duke of Wurtemburgh, to interpose in his behalf. However, even the authority of the Duke did not protect him from the annoyance to which he was subjected by many of his clerical opponents, so that he was obliged to take refuge from them in Prague, in a Catholic country. Surely, if the treatment of Galileo proves hostility to science on the part of the Catholic Church, the condemnation of Kepler proves the same are real. Hence all who reverenced the Bible were very naturally shocked when they heard a theory advanced by some learned men, which apparently contradicted the plain words of Scripture. Hence, among others many pious Catholic priests and laymen found great fault with the new theory. But they were not alone in this. The Protestant clergy were equally, and even more zealous still in opposing it on similar grounds, as we shall see by their dealings with Johann Kepler. The Copernican theory was not opposed by the Catholic Church. Copernicus was himself a Catholic priest, and he taught his theory in Rome itself with the full approbation of the ecclesiastical authorities. His theory was taught in the "Roman" on the part of the Catholic Church, the condemnation of Kepler proves the same hostility on the part of Protestantism. The Catholic Church, Mr. Editor, has shown herself the friend of learning. She has always erected schools wherever her authority was established. Most of the great universities of the world were established under her auspices. Oxford, Cambridge, Pavia, Rome, Paris, Louvane, etc., all owe their establishment to her earnestness in the encouragement of earnestness in the encouragement of learning; her Popes have always been foremost in patronizing the learned. It was at the very period that Dr. Campbell describes that a Pope, Gregory XIII., called to his aid all the lights of science to reform the calendar on scientific princi-ples and that the College of the Propa-ganda was established, which has done so much for philological learning, and other periods before and since have been no less remarkable for her zeal in the same glorious cause. Thanking you for your kind courtesy, I am, Mr. Editor, yours sincerely.

P. Corcoran, P. P.

Debbill 15 Normalis 15 Sept. cerely. P. Corcora: Parkhill, 15 November, 1884.

> IT IS ALWAYS BEST TO TELL THE TRUTH.

"Lost your situation? How did it hap

way."
"It never stands in one's way to do

right, James, even though it may seem so sometimes." He found it harder than he had expected to get a new situation. He walked around and inquired, and he felt almost discouraged, until one day something real seemed to be waiting for him. A young-looking man, in a clean bright store, newly started, was in want of an assistant. Things looked very attractive, so neat and dainty, that James, fearing that a boy who had a record for carelessness, might not be wanted there, felt sorely tempted to conceal the truth. It was a long distance from the place from which he had been dismissed, and the chances were slight of a new employer hearing the truth. But he thought better of it and frankly told exactly the circumstances which had

to learn to be more careful."

"Indeed, sir, I will try very hard," said James, earnestly.
"Well, I always think well of a boy

who tells the truth, even though it may seem to go against him. Good morning, uncle; come in sir."

He spoke to an elderly man who was entering the door, and James, turning found himself face to face with his late employer.
"Oh, ho!" he said, looking at the boy.
"Are you hiring that chap, Fred?"
"I haven't yet, sir."

"I haven't yet, sir."

"Well, I guess you might try him, if you only," he added laughing, "keep him from spoiling all the wet goods and smashing all the dry ones; you will find him reliable in everything else. If you find you don't like him I'll be willing to give him another trial myself."

"If you think that well of him," said the younger man, "I think I shall keep him myself."

"Oh, mother." said James, going home.

particulars and symptoms in the case. By return mail they will get good advice free

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE REV. JOHN DAUDET.

Silver Jubilees are now of so common occurrence in this country that they have lost much of the interest they had when less frequent. Golden jubilees, however, among priests on the American missions, where trials and difficulties and hardships are the almost common lot of priests, are extremely rare. Hence when in God's providence one of his ministers is thus favored with longevity, it is but proper that an event of so rare occurrence receive more than a passing notice.

For the first time in the history of the diocese of Cleveland one of its priests has been thus signally favored, in the person of the venerable and most respected Father Daudet, pastor of Immaculate Conception church, Grafton, who on last Sunday completed his fiftieth year in the Sunday completed his fiftieth year in the holy ministry, having been ordained October 26th, 1834. It was indeed a day of much rejoicing for the members of his devoted flock, and many a fervent prayer was offered by them for the welfare of their beloved and aged pastor. As his many friends of the clergy were debarred the pleasure of offering him their felicitations on the anniversary itself, because the pleasure of offering him their felicita-tions on the anniversary itself, because detained in their respective parishes for their Sunday duties, they arranged to visit him on the day following and evi-dence their congratulations by word and gifts. Monday evening, 27th inst., a large number of priests from Cleveland and various parts of the diocese assembled at the pasteral residence. Grafton, Hearty the pastoral residence, Grafton. Hearty and sincere were the words of greeting and good wishes extended to the venerable Nestor in the ministry, who, in spite of advanced age, and the fifty years of honest, hard work in God's vineyard, looked hale and hearty, with every in-dication of a goodly number of years of active life yet in store for him.

After greetings the Very Rev. Vicar General Boff, in the name of the assembled

clergy, as also of those who were unavoid-ably absent, presented to Father Daudet a costly chalice, studded with precious stones, a beautiful set of cruets, suitably engraved, an elegant missal, and a very handsome stole (this last, a gift of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour) and made the fol-

Rev. Bishop Gilmour) and made the following presentation address:

We have met here this evening Rev. and dear Father Daudet to offer you our sincere congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of your priestly ordination, to celebrate your Golden Jubilee.

Our chief, the Rt. Rev. Bishop, joins in our best wishes, and sends you, bylhis Rev. Secretary, a beautiful stole.

As the spokesman of my Rev. Brethren,

Secretary, a beautiful stole.

As the spokesman of my Rev. Brethren,
I am glad to say that we are happy to
venerate the gray-haired hero of this day,
who for fifty years has honored the
priestly character by his sacerdotal virtues, and the daily sacrifices of his life,
spent for the salvation of souls.

As a tylen of curious and a pleasure of

As a token of our joy, and a pledge of our respect and esteem, allow us to offer you a chalice, a set of cruets, and a missal, which you will use for many years to come, we hope, in the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice of the Altar, at which we here a memento, not only we have year. Holy Sacrifice of the Altar, at which we beg a memento, not only we here present, but all the priests of this diocese, who form one of the Igreat families in the Church of the living God. When you shall have passed the threshold of eternity, and shall have received the reward of your labors, we beg, you to remember, in the labors, we beg you to remember, in the bosom of God, those who are still fight-ing the good fight in the battle of life,

that they also may, with you, enjoy God's beatific vision forever. The venerable priest was visibly affected. The visit was expected, because announced, but the presentation, so quietly got up and kindly made, was to him a complete surprise, so much, that he was at a loss for some moments what to say in response to this expression of good will on the part of his reverend brethren. His discomfiture was greatly enjoyed by the donors, as his faltering reply to the address of Father Bolf was eloquent, even

After an hour or two of most pleasant entertainment the guests of the evening departed with feelings expressive of the happy reunion, and with an earnest hope and wish that good Father Daudet might yet be spared many years.

Rev. John Daudet was born in Puy-en Valve. Fearned August 15, 1810 ordained.

Velay, France, August 15, 1810, ordained October 26, 1834, by Monseigneur J. B. De Bouille, Bishop of Poitiers, came to America in 1848, and has been in the dio-cese of Cleveland since 1865. He had charge of Holy Rosary church, 18th ward, Cleveland, from 1865 to 1871, and is pas-tor of Immaculate Conception church,

Grafton, O., since 1871.

The following is the letter addressed by Bishop Gilmour to Father Daudet :

Episcopal Residence. Cleveland, Ohio, October 25th, 1884. Cleveland, Onto, october 25th, 1654.

Rev. John Daudet:

DEAR SIR.—It is a matter of sincere joy for me to send you my blessing and congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of your ordination to the priesthood. It

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ULCEROUS "At the age of two years one of SORES my children was terribly afflicted face and neck, which the age of two years one of sores my children was terribly afflicted face and neck, much inflamed, and very sore. Sore Eyes critical terrible medicine must be employed. They united in recommending Ayrel a preceptible improvement, which, by and the age of the control of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly,

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Meetings.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY —The regular monthlymeeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.39. All members are requested to be present. C. A. Sippi, President. to be present. C. A. SIPPI, President.

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CASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit, Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every muth, the first and third Thursday of every muth, and the same benefit and third Thursday of every muth, and the same bettles 10c; Regular size \$1.

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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1884.

LORD DUFFERIN AND INDIA.

Lord Dufferin goes to India at a very critical period in the history of that country. The administration of the Marquis of Ripon was so singularly prudent and successful as to have averted troubles of the very gravest character. It is remarkable that just at the moment he resigns the reins of office there should be sinister rumors of uneasines in regard of the political condition of India. It is but a short time since the St. James Gazette asserted that it had indisputable authority for saying that England is approaching a crisis in India in comparison with which the Sepoy rebellion of 1857 will appear commonplace. The dangers foretold arise from the disloyalty of the Mahometans in Calcutta and Bombay, and the Russian invasion which is always threatened by way of Afghanistan. The Gazette even went as far as to promise revelations in which the oppressions of the natives of India by tax farmers and collectors will be shown in as bad a light as the crimes of Warren Hastings. That famine is now impending, in the richest country under the face of heaven, is certainly not reassuring. Famines beget revolutions and we all know that revolutions sooner or later overturn governments. Speaking of the coming famine in India, that well-informed journal, the American, says it is difficult, if not impossible for us in this country to realize all the horrors implied in this bit of news. Bengal, the afflicted province, adds our contemporary, is the most densely settled portion of the peninsula:

"It is exactly ten years," continues the American, "since it was thus deso-lated before. In 1874, it (with the ad-jacent province of Behar) suffered more than it would have endured in five years of desolating warfares. Its people died by millions, as 37,000,000 at least have died in India since 1837. The ties of natural affection were sundered; parents sold their children for a few shillings to secure them a refuge and to prolong their own lives for a few weeks of hun ger. Others died in the last agonies of slow starvation, while saving every morsel of food for the little mouths depen dent upon them. Children were col-lected by relief agencies, who had been reduced to living skeletons for want o food. In a word, more than all the horrors our brave sailors had to endure o the Greely expedition were inflicted on an entire population greater than that of any European kingdom, except Russia. These horrors were renewed in 1877-8 in the western parts of the peninsula, under the eyes of Miss Florence Nightinale, who declares the official figures as to loss of life fall far below the facts."

of India responsible for all this, They, however, maintain that they are not to government and equal taxation. Under these conditions they hold that "population has increased, because two of the Malthusi checks to its growth, war and pestilence, have been held in abeyance. Therefore the third-famine, takes a larger sweep. The country is overpopurains plunges whole provinces into ruin." The American very easily disposes of this argument. India, it points out, like Ireland, is a food-exporting country, and therefore cannot be overpopulated. Just as in the worst years of the Irish famine, the Irish exported great quantities of food, so in 1874 the export of grain and other food went on from Calcutta and other ports. It will be so, the American assures us, this year also. The Hindoo raises scarcely anything else but food. "He has," con tinues that journal, "to deal with a government which collects of him twenty per cent. of his crop in taxes. This must be paid in money, not as the old native governments were paid, in kind." He has no choice but to export enough or be evicted from his holding, as no native government ever evicted him. He is also obliged to export food for nearly all the manufactured goods he uses. There was a time when India was one of the chief manufacturing countries of the world. Her delicate cotton fabrics drew the European traders to her shores as much as did her spices and precious stones. In certain parts of the country every man, woman and child was engaged in this industry, and great manuthis is destroyed. Just government and equal taxation could not have brought about this destruction of manufactures nor did over-population, for no such thing exists in India.

In 1877 a special income tax was established for the creation of a famine relief fund. But this tax has never been applied to its proper object, but diverted to pay the ordinary or extraordinary xpenses of the Indian government. Lord Lytton, for instance, used it to pay the costs of the Afghan war. The East Indian government has no surplus to expend on famine relief, and will be further embarrassed by the impossibility of collecting the usual land rent from the people of the famine-stricken regions. The debt amounts already to \$748,000,000, so that to add to this burthen were to further impoverish the whole land. The outlook is indeed a wretched one.

"And yet," sententiously adds the American, "India must be happy and prosperous, for she has all the elements which Henry George desires for any country. The land is nationalized, being the property of the government. The the property of the government. The possibility of a landlord is excluded by the fact that the land-tax is the full amount of the rent value. There is also, as Mr. George wishes, absolute Free Trade. On his principles the countries with the land-tax in the countries of the coun try ought to be an earthly paradise. As a matter of fact its poverty transcends even that of Ireland, and for the same

If the situation were not strained Lord Dufferin had not at this juncture been selected for the vice-royalty of India. The sound, sober, and equitable administration of the Marquis of Ripon served to postpone the crisis which for years has been impending. Lord Dufferin s credited with the highest diplomatic skill and keen knowledge of men and of institutions. He has certainly the talent required to govern men, even in times of extraordinary difficulty. But he has none too much of skill, none too much of governing power for the position to which he has been called and for which it is said he has long had a yearning and a longing. He appears himself fully persuaded of the difficult and intricate character of the mission before him. At a banquet lately tendered him in Belfast the noble lord, in a speech freed to a large extent from rhetorical glitter he was so fond of when Governor-General of Canada, appeared to foreshadow days of trial and tribulation for India and of adverse criticism for him.

"Above all, let me remind you, my lords and gentlemen, that when dealing with such vast subjects as those which occupy the statemen of Calcutta; when occupy the statemen of Calcutta; when handling the tremendous forces which are evolved out of the complicated and multitudinous political systems which exist within the borders of the Indian Peninsula; when endeavoring to mould by slow and cautious efforts the most ancient, the most continuous, and the most artificially organized civilization to be found on the face of the earth into forms that shall eventually harmonise more and more with those conceptions which the progress of science and the result of experience have shown to be conducive to human happiness, the re-sult of the ruler's exertions and the flower of his achievements are seldom perceptible at the moment, but far more frequently bring forth their fruit long after those that tilled the field and sowed the seed have rested from their unrecognized and sometimes depreciated

He then added that the days when great reputations were to be made in India The American holds the English rulers | are, happily perhaps, as completely past as those in which great fortunes were accumulated. Famous Indian pro-conblame, for they have, they say, given the suls were not, he thought, any longer recountry peace, freedom of trade, just quired by their superiors or compelled by circumstances to startle their countrymen by the annexation of Provinces, the overthrow of dynasties, the revolutionising of established systems and all those dramatic performances which invariably characterize the founding and consolidating of new empires. He exlated, and any failure of the periodical pressed himself convinced that the successors of the famous Indian viceroys, who founded and consolidated British power in India, must be content with the less ambitious and more homely, but ity. Mr. Thurman, in the Department equally important and beneficent work of State, would, we cannot entertain a of justifying the splendid achievements doubt, restore American diplomacy to of those who have gone before them, by the traditions of a noble past, lost sight the careful and painstaking elaboration of in later years by the obtrusion into of economical, educational, judicial and high posts of ninny-hammers and flunsocial arrangements, calculated to bring | keys. happiness, peace, contentment and sehumble ryot, to the mansions of the her majesty's honored allies and princely feudatories."

"So convinced am I indeed," the noble lord proceeded, "of the truth of what I say, that I imagine the greatest success and triumph I can obtain is that, from the time that I depart from these shores and wave a grateful response to the farewell you are saying to me to-night, even the echo of my name may never be wafted to your ears until at the end of my official term I stand again amongst you, having won from the historian of the day no higher encomium or recognition than that my administration was uneventful, but that I had kept the empire entrusted to my guardianship tranquil and secure. Nor let it be imagined that this humble pro-

nost experienced servants and England's visest counsellors."

But while marking out for himself this quiet and uneventful course in India, Lord Dufferin took his hearers somewhat into confidence as to the changed position of India, both as to its foreign relations and domestic condition :

tions and domestic condition:

"Things," he said, "go very fast with us nowadays, and the changes in their conditions and relations are as multiplex and instantaneous as those in a kaleidoscope. Yesterday India was an isolated region, remote from the disturbing influences of foreign contact. To-day we have a European neighbour on our north-western frontier, and ere long we may have another on our eastern bounmay have another on our eastern boun-dary. Happily, I have the good fortune to be united to the Foreign Minister of Russia by the ties of personal intimacy and regard. I am convinced that a more and regard. I am convinced that a more moderate-minded, wise, and unaggressive statesman does not breathe in Europe. I believe his great desire is that Kussia should live in amity with England, and that no causes of disagreement and suspicion should be generated in Central Asia between the two countries. He has more than one assured me that the has more than once assured me that he regarded the expansion of Russia in a south-easterly direction with regret, and that his most earnest wish is for such a condition of affairs to come into existence as should impose upon that expansion its natural and permanent arrest. I rejoice to think that it should have fallen to my let to coverage with a recognito my lot to co-operate with a personal friend in arriving at this desirable and necessary result. Nor within the con-fines of India itself have matters remained a whit more stationary. The spread of education and the extension spread of education and the extension of railways, the congestion of popula-tions, slow moving as are the habits of Indian thought and sentiment, have created new requirements, and demand fresh readjustments, the successful ac-complishment of which will call for the most extensive knowledge and the acut-

We cannot help but looking on Lord Dufferin's allusion to his friendly relations with the Russian Foreign Minister as altogether far-fetched. Personal friendship has, as the noble earl is aware, little to do with matters of public policy-especially where the antagonistic claims of rival states are concerned. The Earl of Dufferin is a loyal servant of Britain, and would not permit his regard for the Russian Minister to influence him in any matter of public concern to his country. Nor can he expect, nor does he really expect, the Russian Minister to do otherwise by his government. If the government of Russia decide on a further extension of its south-eastern boundary, the Foreign Minister must either resign or seek, by all means in his power, to carry out its purposes.

Lord Dufferin may not startle hi countrymen by the annexation of Provinces, or the overthrow of dynasties, or the revolutionizing of established systems, but he well knows that he has been called to the government of India at a most critical period, and that, judging from the present gloomy outlook in that unfortunate country, his administration cannot but be eventful. If he have the courage to inaugurate reform tending to the amelioration and the happiness of the vast populations confided to his government, he will leave a name in history more deeply revered and truly honored than that of any of the famous pro-consuls alluded to in his Belfast speech. Let him, in a word, give the Hindoos just government and equitable taxation. and his name will be blessed by countless generations.

THE NEW CABINET.

Already the Cabinet makers are at work framing an administration for President-elect Cleveland, According to our contemporary, the Advertiser, Sena tor Beck, of Kentucky, one of the most prominent representatives of the Democratic party, gives the following as the probable Cabinet of Cleveland: State, Mr. Thurman ; War, Gen. McClellan ; Attorney-General, Mr. McDonald; Postmaster-General, Mr. Reagan; Secretary of the Treasury, some first-rate New York business man (Belmont?) This would, indeed, make a strong Cabinetstrong in ability and strong in popular.

We feel, however, constrained to say, curity alike "to the cabin doors of the and we submit the matter to the earnest consideration of our American royal zemindar and enterprising Euro- Catholic contemporaries, that the Cathpean settler and to the palace gates of olic body is entitled to some representative in the Cabinet. There are first-rate business men outside of New York, and Catholics too, any one of whom could fill the post of Secretary of the Treasury. We take the liberty of sug- privilege of arranging another encounter. gesting one name, that of the Hon. P. H. Kelly, of St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Kelly's name is a household word, not only in his own state, but throughout the great north-west, whereof he is one of the representative business men. He tution. As to setting proper limits for has the shrewdness, the sagacity, the caution and the initiative required in a with studies, no one knows where to Secretary of the Treasury. He has, draw the line better than Dr. Tabaret. besides, rendered his party great and We are glad to learn that the college signal services. As a delegate of the directors are negotiating for the purchase

fluence was felt throughout the campaign in the direction of unity and enthusiaem for the nominees of the party. And to the labors of such men as the Hon. Mr. Kelly, to their singleness of purpose and patriotic disinterestedness, must be attr:buted the great victory that has this year crowned the standards of the dem-

ALAS. POOR BURCHARD.

Republican anger has, since the election, fallen so thick and fast on the Rev. Samuel Burchard, of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" fame, that he feels himself a truly wretched man. With tears in his eyes-we speak metaphorically, of course—the rev. gentleman has risen to

"I designed," he said, "to cast no dishonor upon the Roman Catholic Church, either upon their integrity, their patriotism or Christianity. I had reference in my remarks to the Democratic party and to their doings, and I meant, first, to characterize that party in their antecedent action and history as manifesting, if not friendliness, certainly no hostility, to the vile use of rum; second, I meant to be understood that the party in question had endeavored to use the Catholic tion had endeavored to use the Catholic to be understood that the party in ques-tion had endeavored to use the Catholic population of this country as a factor in their ranks for partisan and political purposes. No reflection, as you per-ceive, is here cast upon the Roman Catholic Church; third, I did mean to emphasise the fact that the party as such did not frown upon the late rebellion but rather encouraged the effort to dis-sever and destroy this Republic."

The explanation is a poor one, but were it ten thousand times as strong, it could not deliver poor Brother Burchard from republican fury. In an evil time he spoke, and words of evil portent did he speak. He thought he might, by an asinine alliteration, build the fortunes of republicanism, but lo! the fabric that he thought to strengthen is now levelled with the dust. True, indeed, is it, as the Pilot puts it, that the tongue of Blaineism will not cease for many a day to curse the unruly member within the senile jaw of the reverend Burchard, whose untimely wagging closed the White House and lost the Presidency to Mr. Blaine.

COLLEGE GAMES.

Some time since the London Tablet. eviewing the annual record of intercollegiate games in England, pointed with pride to the numerous victories won by Stoneyhurst, and warmly commended the Jesuits for their discreet interest in College sports and the facilities granted to their students when preparing for these competitions. No College director of any experience fails to recognize that a well-regulated campus is an important factor of college life. Athletic exercises are encouraged not merely for the sake of physical development, but for mental and moral vigor as well, and it is generally observable that wherever the gymnasium and the play-ground are wisely patronized, other influences being equal, discipline is easiest maintained. It is always possible to abuse a good thing, and it is complained that in some educational institutions, notably the great uni versities of England, athletics are inordinately promoted. On the other hand, in some colleges that we know of, there is little or no provision for out-door pasimes, and the results of this neglect are apparent to all save those who will not vince in 1870. The North-West Terri- English lungs, was trotted up to the see. In this province a safe medium tories likewise have, within a very brief public buildings and politely requested course is pursued, and there is no cause of complaint, at least so far as Catholic colleges are concerned. All necessary means are provided, under fatherly direction and care, for healthy recreation and amusement, and it is safe to say that the we not here inequalities in the matter Under the Civil Service Act it is indeed, students who enter with most spirit into of assessment, inequalities in the matter as our contemporary alleges, supposed the games are generally the most diligent of representation at headquarters, in that no person can be appointed to at their desks and the foremost in their equalities in regard of public aid to our office who has not passed the necessary classes, and excellent in their behaviour at all times. We are led to these remarks by read.

ing the report in an Ottawa paper of an inter-collegiate contest at the good old game of Rugby foot-ball between the a statement of things educational in the violation of the spirit, if not of the letter Harvard University eleven and an Ottawa College team. True, it was a struggle between fully developed men, and youths who were most of them in their teens, but that made the fight on the college side all the more glorious. It was not by any means a walk-over for the big men, and when the score in the second half-play was declared a tie, the enthusiasm of the Ottawa students may be easier imagined than described. The match throughout was most interesting and the visitors were delighted with their hospitable reception and treatment. How the boys will look back to that day! and how they will strive by their good conduct and application to deserve the Such events as this help to promote that esprit de corps among the students and that attachment to Alma Mater which are an evidence of the present prosperity and an earnest of the future success of the instisports and games, without interfering gaged in this industry, and great manufacturing cities like Decca, with 80,000 [gramme is not enough to exhaust the energies and strain to the utmost the looms, testudded the land. Now all abilities and statesmanship of India's [additional democratic committee, his in-

main building, and that the work of preparing it for summer pastimes will be mmediately begun. The grounds wil be none too large for over three hundred

A SHUFFLING OF THE CARDS.

It is some time since we read in the Ottawa Sun that the correspondent of the Toronto News at the capital had telegraphed his paper that the government was finding greater obstacles than they expected in the way of appointing John Rochester, ex-M. P., to the Post-mastership of Ottawa. It is, according to this worthy correspondent, a foregone conclusion that Francis Clemow will be appointed to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Skead :

cancy caused by the death of Mr. Skead:

"This is all right," saith the News correspondent. "Clemow is a prominent Orangeman, yet that would make no difference unless Rocnester, who is also an Orangeman, were appointed to the postoffice. Against this combination of Orange element the protest of the Catholic electors of the city and county comes. On the other hand, the name of James A. Gouin, proprietor of the Russell House, is mentioned in connection with the postoffice. While no one could be more postoffice. While no one could be more popular than Mr. Gouin, there is an obection raised in his case. It is a well-known fact that Chas. H. Mackintosh, the known fact that Chas. H. Mackintosn, the city senior member, has recommended Frank Hawken, assistant postmaster, for the position, while Mr. Tasse, the junior member for the city, supports the candidature of Mr. Gouin. The appointment of the latter, it is held, would be to give the nomination to the junior member."

The correspondent of the News is evidently well up in the way things are done at Ottawa. But when he sums up Mr. Francis Clemow's qualifications for a senatorship in his statement that he is a prominent Orangeman, he gives away that gentleman's case altogether. Mr. Clemow has not only been a prominent Orangeman-he has been a howling bigot of the Johnson of Ballykilbeg style. Than this he has no other claim on the place. We could name without difficulty fifty Protestant Conservative gentlemen in the Ottawa Valley with claims and qualifications for this posi-

tion that require no endorsation from office-seeking and plunder-loving Catholics. The Senate, as we once before stated, requires all the strength it can get from respectable appointments. And the Catholic body has a right to expect from the government that no outrage should be inflicted on its just sentiments of self-respect by any such appointment as that of Mr. Clemow. As to the post-mastership, we have nothing to say but that Mr. Gouin is, in all respects, better qualified for the post than Mr. Rochester. If the government paid less attention to the wire. pullers, little difficulty would be experienced in filling the place with a compe-

tent man.

TWO SIDES TO THE PICTURE. We are so accustomed to hear belauded the school system of Ontario, that we can hardly believe there is anything like it under the sun. It so happens, however, that in this view we are labordating only from its erection as a Proequality and justice. There is no onesidedness, no inequality, no extortion. Can we say the same for Ontario? Have schools? At the late meeting of the

Free Press : "Mr. Colton said things were rather flat in connection with the North west, but he decided to comply with the request of the Inspector, and speak to them of educational matters in Moose-jaw, where he occupied the post of chairman of the School Board. been a School Act passed by the Northwest Council, appointing a School Board on a similar plan to their local board, six themselves for service members being Roman Catholic and six Protestant. People here had an idea that there were no schools in the Northwest, but such was not the case. There were twenty-eight stations in the Territory. The Government made a grant last year of \$7,815, and \$8,000 was contributed by the ratepayers, thus making tributed by the ratepayers, thus making a total expenditure on education of over \$15,000. Therefore, he thought people had nothing to fear on going to the North-west from educational troubles. In regard to the promotion of teachers the newly appointed teachers were placed in the first book, and they were promoted to the second book and to the third. He thought this system preferable to that in use in Ontario. He also spoke flatteringly of Lieut. Governor Dewdney, who has and had endeavored to promote the interests of education among them, by increasing the Govern-ment grant from one-half of the teachers' salaries up to the sum of \$600 to one half of the salaries up to \$800, at the late session of the North-west Coun-

cil, while at the same time he reduced the numerous attendance from fifteen pupils to ten, in order to receive the Government aid."

The school system of the North-west i flourishing. It has been started on a good basis-that of equality. There is no coercion of conscience in that great country. Protestants are free to maintain their schools, and Catholics to maintain theirs. There is an equality in that great country in the matter of education that should fill just men here with a laudable envy. Let us take a leaf from the school law-book of Manitoba and the North-west, and then we may boast-but not till then

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

We insert with pleasure the following letter, which speaks for itself. We need not, we feel confident, assure our esteemed correspondent that we had any desire whatever to misrepresent him or any other speaker at the Church Congress. In discussions of this kind there is nothing whatever to be gained, but much to be lost, by misrepresentation:

The Rectory, Smith's Falls, 14th November, 1884

MR. EDITOR:

DEAR SIR:—My attention has been drawn, by a friend in Ottawa, to an article in your paper of the 1st Nov., on "Religious Education," as discussed at the "Anglican Church Congress."

The question of Sunday Schools was also referred to in your article above men-

tioned, and my name appears, and I am reported as having stated that "the Roman Catholic Church had no Sunday Schools." I write now to say that I think I quali-fied my statement at the time, though the

ers seem to have missed the words

I think what I really said was this "The Roman Catholic Church has no Sunday Schools—at least, she has not Sunday Schools such as ours." What I meant was that the children of Roman Catholics were not left to the uncertain and in-definite teaching of irresponsible and often incapable young men and women of the various congregations, but that the teaching which they did receive was definite and systematic.

I am quite sure that you had no intention to misinterpret or misrepresent me, though I think I have been misrepresented by a good many ignorant talkers and religious spouters who heard of, or read, or misconceived my imperfectly reported speech at the Toronto Church Congress.

speech at the Toronto Church Congress.

I am a friend of Sunday Schools and of religious instruction every day in the weel

What I do wish to see is thorough teaching of Christianity, definitely, dis-tinctly, and systematically, by the author-

ized teacher.

I may say that I am indebted to a genial and kindly Roman Catholic friend of mine here for a copy of your able and seem-ingly well conducted paper, containing the part of my speech above referred to.

Yours truly, A. C. NESBITT.

IS THIS FAIR?

The Ottawa Sun a short time ago reported that it was stated, on the very best of authority, so good indeed that it did not admit of contradiction, that within a few weeks before its writing a number of recent importations from England had been quietly placed in good positions in the civil service, without examination or qualification. The Sun ing under a very sad delusion. The sys- gives an instance of one individual who, tem of Manitoba is much younger than the very day after his arrival in Ottawa, that of Ontario, its present school law almost before the autumn air of Canada had had a fair chance to expand his period, inaugurated a school system to do the Canadian government and the which, like that of Manitoba, is based on Canadian people the honor of going

through the form of working for them. The Sun asks, in the name of common sense and of reason, if this is fair. schools; inequalities, in fact, all round, examination. Yet it is well known that from the university to the elementary temporary employment is given to many who have not passed the necessary exam-East Middlesex teachers' convention, Mr. ination. Many of those so employed go Colton opened the eyes of his hearers by on working for years. This is indeed a North-West. He is thus reported in the of the act, and an injustice to those who have passed the necessary examination.

"But why," asks the Sun, "should outsiders, strangers in the land, be shoved in as temporary clerks, or any other kind of clerks, when we have hundreds of our own young men well fitted to fill any ordinary position under govern-

"And how about the scores of young fellows who have specially prepared themselves for service; who have passed the examination, and who are anxiously awaiting their turn to be placed behind a public desk? Is it fair to them, is it fair to their parents, is it fair to the people of Canada, who have to pay the piper, that recently imported Englishme letters of introduction from My Lord Tomnoddy or My Lady Fitzfoodle, should be shoved into a warm berth, while qualified Canadians are compelled to kick their heels out in the cold?"

We have only one answer to give the query of our contemporary. Not only s such a course not fair, it is unfair in the last degree. We have no desire to raise a cry of nativism. We would exclude no one from office, whatever his race, nativity or color, provided he have the necessary qualifications. But no man should be promoted to office, no matter what his nativity, color or parentage, without these qualifications. We are not, however, we must confess, surprised at the of by the S looked upon colony. And good-for-noth nothing, did v have in the good quality, of their cads public crib. nation will th Sun be remove

NOV. 29, 1

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Not only is unfair in o desire to would exhatever his ded he have s. But no o office, no olor or parcations. We onfess, sur-

of by the Sun. Canada is, after all, looked upon in England as a mere colony. And we are poor, harmless good-for-nothing colonists. Good for nothing, did we say? Not quite; for we have in the eyes of Englishmen one good quality, that of providing so many of their cads with good, fat places at the public crib. Not till Canada becomes a nation will the abuse stigmatized by the Sun be removed.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The elections for the German Reichstag have been attended with many surprises, not the least of which is the sweeping victory obtained by the French party in Alsace and Lorraine. The candidates of this party have been elected in all the districts of these Provinces, without a single exception.

A vigorous opposition was offered at Meta to M. Antoine, the candidate of the Franco-protestation party whom the government had last year prosecuted for high treason. The religious opinions of M. Antoine having withdrawn from his support a certain number of electors. the government created a further diversion against his candidature by putting in the field in opposition to him a Catholic priest, M. l'Abbe Jacques. M. Antoine was, however, triumphantly returned, the people declaring at the polls that treason in the eye of the German law is no disqualification for a seat in the Reichstag as representative of Alsace and Lorraine. M. de Wendell at Thionville, M. le Chanoine Winterer at Altkirck, M. Grad at Colmer, M. le Chanoine Guerber at Guebvillers, M. de Bulach at Soverne, M. l'Abbe Simon at Ribeauville were all re-elected without opposition. But one change was made in the personnel of the delegation. This was at Strasbourg, where two candidates of the French protestation party contested the seat, M. Quirin was the successful candidate.

the French patriotic party. In Alsace, the voting was open, exposing the electorate to every sort of vexation and annoyance. Besides, the polling was fixed for a Tuesday, a working day, in the hope that the working classes might on that account abstain [from casting their suffrages. But German authorities had formed too low an estimate of the vigor and vitality of the patriotism of Alsace and Lorraine. The working classes turned out in their strength to record once more their protest against the German occupation. It is indeed a most remarkable fact that after fourteen years of Prussian sway, in a country whose population is of German origin, and which itself had formed part of France for but two centuries, there should still be such attachment to the latter country as to prevent the election of a single deputy in favor of German absorption. Such patriotism is to be admired. It proclaimed in loudest accents the fidelity, constancy and magnanimity of the good people of Alsace

Every means was employed against

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- In reply to a correspondent from the east, we beg to state that, while the Hon. John A. Logan, republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States at the last election, is of Irish descent, he is not a Catholic.

- Much stress is laid on the statement that during the Parliamentary recess in England it is estimated that 3,500,000 people attended meetings called to protest against the action of the House of Lords. while those called by the Tory leaders in support of the position of the Lords were attended by only 671,000 persons.

- We are happy to announce that Mr. John James Kehoe, of the village of Sault Ste. Marie, has been appointed Clerk of the Peace and Crown Attorney of the Judicial District of Algema. The government could have made no better appointment. We compliment Mr. Mowat on his choice of so able and painstaking a gentleman for the position.

- We have much pleasure in announcing that His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa has made choice of two of his ecclesiastical students to pursue their studies in Rome. The fortunate students are Messrs. Farrell McGovern, of Almonte, and Mr. De Guire, a young French Seminarian. We beg to offer His Lordship our sincere congratulations on his choice of these young gentlemen for ecclesiastical training in the Eternal City, and wish them not only much success there, but a very happy return to this country.

- One of the results of the democratic triumph has been to develop a strong union feeling in the South. At a late meeting in Savannah, Georgia, it was "Resolved, that we will welcome the day when my own feelings and intentions, they will have no just cause for complaint in the future. But I value too highly years ago; and when all American citizens, white and black, native and adopted, at home and abroad, shall stand equal before the law, and be covered and protected by our country's flag." If the election of I always try to avoid insulting people, or there shall be no Solid South and no Solid

prised at the state of things complained Grover Cleveland had no other effect but to reassure the South, that event should

> of £15,000 annually, which will be asked for Prince Edward, the ground being that the Queen is rich enough herself to support him out of her own income, which she does not spend. The grant will, of course, be carried-easily carried-for there is ever in the British legislature s servile majority, ready to acquiesce in any such demand. But the reason advanced by the few is nevertheless a solid one. Her majesty is already amply provided with means to endow respectably all her grand-children, her children being provided for already from the public chest. She will not, however, waste one of her shekles on these little scions of royalty so long as a willing tax-payer is found to foot the bill.

- A contemporary well puts it when he points out that the Cardinals are not the wealthiest of princes. Many of them, in fact, have scarcely means enough to sustain the dignity of their positions, and dispense charity to the afflicted. An instance is given. His Eminence of Naples, upon whose means there has been a terrible strain of late on account of the local outburst of cholera, took the gold cross off his breast-the gift of the Holy Father-and sent it to the sufferers from the cyclone at Catania. He had nothing else to give. Cardinal San Felice has applied the emblem of salvation to its noblest purpose, that of char-

ity. That one act of self-sacrifice is more eloquent than a thousand sermons. Immediately, however, upon its becoming known in Catania, that Cardinal San Felice, Archbishop of Naples, having given all he had to his own afflicted flock, had despoiled himself of his cross and sent it to the Archbishop of Catania to be sold in aid of the sufferers there, a number of Catanian citizens went to Monsignor Dusmet, the Archbishop, with 2,000 francs to redeem the cross, requesting him at the same time to beg the cardinal to take it back as a gift from them, in memory of grateful Catania. All honor to the grateful Catanians who so kindly appreciated the noble self-sacrifice of Cardinal San Felice.

LETTER FROM DR. CAMPBELL.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD. SIR .-- In your last issue you have done me the honor of devoting two or three columns to my benefit; and, in so far as you were influenced by the desire to give me instruction and counsel, you are entitled to my grateful acknowledgments. I have no desire to enter into any controversy on the subject of my address before the East Middlesex Teachers' Association, but I would like, if possible, to correct the false impression you seem to have received. In my address I made no assault on the Catho-lic authorities or the Catholic people. My object was to use the life of Galileo as a text upon which to base some practical observations on education, and it was as a teacher and not as a theologian that he was considered. In sketching his life some reference to his relations with the ecclesiastical powers of his time was unavoidable; but that reference was not made in an anti-Catholic and cer tainly not in a pro Protestant spirit. The sole allusion to the matter in the Advertiser's report is contained in the following brief sentences:

"His advocacy of the Copernican philosophy was met by the combined opposition of the Church and quasi-scientists of the day. The Inquisitorial council declared that the stability of the sun and the diernal revolution of the earth were false and absurd, and heretical in religion, and compelled Galileo to renounce his heterodoxy. . Old Galileo was led to the dungeon door and there solemnly abjured the heresy that the world

This, be it remembered, is not my lan-

guage, but that of the reporter. Accepting it, however, as correct, I fail to see how you can find therein ground for the charge that I sought to prove Catholics "debased," that I insulted Catholics or that I "malevolently" distorted facts. One might even make a statement which was not correct, without doing so malevolently. At the charge of ignorance, I am not disposed to murmur, for though I have read the Catholic version of this story as well as that which is not Catholic, there may as that which is not Catholic, there may possibly be some points in connection therewith not recorded in history, and of which I am ignorant. But to the charge of bigotry and malevolence I cannot submit without at least a protest. It is true that I did not hesitate to express my opinion of the mistake made by those ecclesiastics, whether Catholic or Protestant, whether in the seventeenth century or the nineteenth, who have century or the nineteenth, who have undertaken to oppose science. But, in so doing, I supposed I was in accord with all intelligent Catholics of the present day—the editor of the RECORD among the number. It is not to be expected that you and I should always agree in our views of the relations of your Church applying mean any public events in to public men and public events in past ages. But I should have thought it possible that I might differ from you without necessarily being either big-oted or malevolent. Catholics have had orey little cause to find fault with my conduct in the past, either as a private individual or as a member of the City School Board. So far as I understand my own feelings and intentions, they will

offending their sensibilities. If, with all to reassure the South, that event should not be regretted.

—We are now told that a few English Radicals will oppose the coming grant followed by the care I take to say with courtesy and fairness what I honestly believe, I am to incur the charge of bigotry and malevolence, the misfortune will be mine but not the fault. Let the blame in the present case, however, fall on me, and not on the teachers of East Middlesex, who had no opportunity of knowing be fore hand what I intended to say.

Very truly yours, CL, T. CAMPBELL,

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

DEAR SIR,—Business, weather, and everything else is dull here just now, everything with the exception of night sales and auctions and these are booming briskly at present. The fellows who run these affairs are principally Nova Scotians who swarm to this unfortunate country like locusts at this season of the year. These chaps never seem to get year. These chaps never seem to get along at legitimate trades but seem to possess all the latent genius to develop into successful tramps. We occasionally see one as a book or lightning rod agent, but that point seems to be the highest they can attain in this country.

We are to have one of Her Majesty's ships stationed in Harbor Grace the ensung winter to prevent any rising taking place here. The poor, quiet, unassuming Protestants are afraid of the "Blood-thirsty Fenians," as they graciously con-descend to call the Catholics. A Protestant union was formed here some time ago, the aims of which are supposed to be very philanthropic. This institu-tion has a branch in Harbor Grace and one in Carbonear. This latter cabal outof its no-popery platform. It is presided over by a Scotchman named Duff. His right-hand man is a person named His right-hand man is a person named Moore, formerly a cabman, but lately elevated to an office in the new society from his adaptability to personate King William on horseback during the parades of the Orange society. Mr. Altred Penny, who is M. P. for the district, also makes himself conspicuous in the new society. This gentleman is the scion of a noble family of Victoria village, whose crest in days gone by was the muskrat, but the family have degenerated since those days.

No two in the rabble can agree on any point but one, and that is, down with the Catholics. I saw a description of one of their meeta description of one of their meetings the other day in the Mercury, of this city. It is plain to the most careless observer that they mean to oust every Roman Catholic in the country from power, if they can. Inspector Carty, principal of constabulary here, seems to be a bitter pill to them and they want his place healty for them and they want his place badly for an Orange worthy named McGowan, the present keeper of the Penitentiary here. This latter fellow came from the North of Ireland a few years ago as a common police man.

Could this fellow succeed in getting Carty's place his billet will be given to another of this precious flock, Doyle.

I believe that the poor River H

boys are coming up for trial on the sec-ond indictment in a few days. Their able counsel are preparing in good style, and it is the prayer of all impartial men that the poor fellows may go free.

I will let you know all news connected

with the trial in a subsequent letter.
Yours truly,
BLAVERD NISKO.

BLESSING THE ASYLUM CHAPEL.

On last Sunday afternoon | Monsignor On last Sunday afternoon Monsignor Bruyere, vicar-general of the diocese of London, assisted by Rev. Father Tiernan, blessed the altar and sanctuary of the new chapel at the Asylum for the Insane near this city. Previous to the blessing he spoke most earnestly and impressively on the nature of the ceremony he was about to perform. From the beginning, he said, everything that was used in the worship and adoration of God, was dedicated to him by a special blessing, and hence it was on this account that he was there to bless their new and beautiful chapel, and consecrate it to the service and worship of God. After that he was there to oless their new and beautiful chapel, and consecrate it to the service and worship of God. After the ceremony of the blessing, Father Tiernan addressed the audience on the "Respect and Veneration due to God's Temple." The chapel they were now assembled in, said the rev. gentleman, was henceforward to be a house of prayer where God would lend a willing ear to their supplications and grant, to those who would earnestly ask Him, an answer to their petitions. The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given immediately after Father Tiernan's eloquent and impressive discourse. The full choir of St. Peter's was in attendance, consisting of the Misses Cooke, Dibbs, Ranahan and Murdock, and Messrs. Dromgole, LeBel, and Coppinger, being most ably assisted by Miss Raymond and Mr. J. T. Dalton. The organist of the Cathedral, Mrs. Cruickshanks, presided at the organ and conducted the musical portion of the service in a most admirable manner.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

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

PERSONAL,-From the San Antonio (Texas) Light, of a late date, it is learned that Mr. H. P. Drought, attorney of that city (son of Mr. Thos. Drought, of London South), was successful in a suit involving the sum of \$25,000 before the CATHOLIC FRESS.

London Universe.

There has been a so-called Church Congress (State Church) at Carlisle. At one of the meetings on the closing day, the Protestant Bishop of Derry said all the outrages in Ireland—aye, even the loathsome, unspeakable scandals of the Castle crew, were to be attributed to the disestablishment. That logical divine is a treat. The man who said Tenterden steeple was the cause of Goodwin Sands had some show of reason in him. His lordship should be put under a glass-case and exhibited as a phenomenon.

The Dublin Corporation has determined to re-name some of its streets, though this resolution is adopted rather late in the day, it is to be rejoiced at, and the sooner the idea is carried out the sooner will the rising generation grow London Universe.

sooner will the rising generation grow accustomed to the new names. Some alterations in nomenclature have been alterations in nomenclature have been already made, and they are good, such as O'Connell Bridge, Bute Bridge, and Grattan Bridge, As for the pitiful partisan who writes in the Evening Standard of the "historic" names of Grafton, Sackville, and Merrion, as compared with Tone, Emmet, and Fitzgerald, he should be sent to his reading-madeaux. Who be sent to his reading-made-easy. Who were they and what did they ever do for Ireland? Grafton was a—well, his arms were debruised by a baton sinister; Sack-ville is the name of a titled family from that portion of Ireland called Tunbridge Wells; Merrion is the appellation of a suburb, but it may be associated with a dukedom or an improved churn, for aught that anybody knows or cares. Tone, Emmet, Fitzgerald—these all recall and represent something—patriotism, intellect, courage. New York Freeman's Journal.

One day last week Sitting Bull, with his Sioux companions, also his wife and Princess Red-Spear, his niece, called on Archbishop Ryan at the Archiepiscopal residence, Logan Square, Philadelphia. Sitting Bull, addressing His Grace, said: Sitting Bull, addressing His Grace, said: "Twenty-three years ago I first met the great missionary, Father De Smet, and since then I have loved, respected and trusted the Black Gowns. I hope they will continue to aid the poor children of the plains in their efforts to become like to the white man." Archbishop Ryan, in reply, expressed his pleasure at meeting so many distinguished braves, and learning how much they desired to improve their condition. He further assured them their condition. He further assured them that their needs would receive full con-sideration from the Fathers of the Plenary Council soon to assemble in Baltimore.
The entire party afterwards paid a visit to Miss Holohan, President of the Catholic Indian Missionary Society of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Standard. "Does the Church condemn all Secret Societies? Or does it condemn only some, but teach that all are dangerous?" some, but teach that an are must to us, elicited by a discussion between several Catholics. We are somewhat surprised at the form of the second question. To teach that a Society, or anything else, is "dangerous" (to faith and morals) is to warn against it and virtually condemn it. For, "he that loveth danger shall perish in it." The first question substantially includes the whole subject. The Church gaes condemn Secret Societies and all does condemn Secret Societies, and all Societies which it comprises under those terms. What Societies are secret she, to a certain extent, defines, and also lays down certain rules and tests by which they may be distinguished. But the number and the varieties of Societies are number and the varieties of Societies are countless. New Societies, too, are constantly springing into existence. The question, therefore, often arises whether a constantly society is or is not, a Secret "Mr. Kelleher was a very old citizen of the constant of the consta

Buffalo Union Writes a great-hearted Christian woman of Dublin—and her words have world-wide application: "Anyone who has gone much amongst the poor can testify what heart and hope the people get when they find that those better educated and better clothed than themselves have a real interest in them. The promise of a second visit has cleaned many a dirty window and floor, and a toy bestowed on neglected little ones has brightened more faces than the children's!" But the poor are so un-interesting, you know. And they have not our fine feelings, you know. And it is so much easier and more poetical, to stand off at a comfortable distance, and preach patience and resignation to them, than to go right down into the midst of their squalor, and lift off a little of the oad of labor and privation that is crushing them into criminals. Oh, rose-water Christians, how shall ye stand before the Christians, now shall ye stand before the face of Christ at the great Accounting-Day, when He shall judge you by your attitude towards these His poor and world-forsaken? Catholic Columbian

The ignorance of some people who claim to be exponents of religious systems is often colossal. We have before us an article taken from a paper called the Pres-byterian, and for downright stupidity it beats the juvenile efforts of an idiot. We call it stupidity, for charity's sake, though we are inclined to denounce it as simple malicious misrepresentation. The squib is headed "Romish Idolatry," and then goes on: "There is sometimes a question goes on: "There is sometimes a question whether Roman Catholics pray unto the Virgin Mary." Then follows a quotation from the prayer authorized by the Sacred Congregation of Rites to be said during the recent Triduum. The squibber is far behind the times. There never was questioned to the said that the squibber is far behind the times. tion of Roman Catholics praying to the Blessed Virgin. They have done it from the very beginning and are doing it every moment in the day. And yet Roman Catholics are no more idolaters than the Catholes are no more idolaters than the editor of the Presbyterian was when he begged his mother to intercede for him to save him from a severe chastisement that his father had in store for him. One rea-

son why we have no patience with the

Protestant organs—both paper and mouth tracting parties were present. After the happy event the bride and bride-Protestant organs—both paper and mouth—editors and preachers—is their reckless and totally unwarranted misrepresentation of Catholics and the Ca-holic Church. There are a large number of honest, upright non-Catholics who appreciate the Catholic Church, and are willing to learn about her doctrines, but slow to believe the evil they hear of her. Such people we can appreciate and tolerate, too. The buzzards of Protestantism that live on carrion proved to be rotten ages ago, have no sympathy if they gorge themselves on it unto death. They deserve the confempt of all fair-minded men.

PURCHASE OF A CHURCH.

Uxbridge Journal, Nov. 29.

The indefatigable Father Allain, after having paid the church debts and made everything comfortable for the Catholics of Uxbridge and Markham, now turns his attention to the Port Perry congregation. Some twenty years ago the Catholics of that place built a beautiful frame church in west end of that town called church in west end of that town called Borellia, but before it was quite finished it was burned to the ground. There being no insurance on it the loss was heavily felt; but the small congregation, composed of about thirty families, united all its energies and succeeded in putting up a temporary little frame church in which they worshipped to this day, but which proves too small for the present congre-gation. They had therefore made up their mind to build a brick church next spring when, hearing that the Methodist church of Port Perry, a large and beautiful brick building, very nicely located, put up some eight years ago at the cost of seven thousand dollars, was for sale, Rev. Father Allain at once com-

cal Catholic, and always took a special pride in contributing towards the erection and support of the Church. The "Reporter" says:

"A well known and respected resident of Galt passed away rather suddenly on Friday afternoon last in the person of Mr. Patrick J. Kelleher. During the day and preceding night Mr. Kelleher had not been as well as usual, but nothing serious was apprehended; but towards evening he grew rapidly worse, and about half past 4 o'clock sank calmly to his rest of paralysis of the heart.

four daughters are left to mourn his loss. Several members of the family have taken high honors in the educational world, and at the present time his eldest son, Mr. P. D. Kelleher, is Principal of Brantford Separate School, while his youngest daughter had just carried off her certificate as a teacher, and has been in attendance at the present term of the Model School in this town.

"Mr. Kelleher was a devoted adherent of the Catholic Church here, and no trouble was too great for he or his family to take to advance its interest. At the funeral on Sunday afternoon—which was very largely attended, parties being present from Stratford, Bamberg, Waterloo, Elora, New York and other places-Rev. Father Maguire delivered an address in which he spoke in the highest terms of the deceased, and alluded to his endeavors to foster and encourage in his children a love for education. Mr. Kelleher was 62 years of age at the time of his death, and his remains were in-terred in the Catholic Cemetery."

HYMENIAL.

Mr. John Phelan, of North Gower one of the wealthiest and most respected farmers in the Banner County, arrived in the city to-day, on his return from a honeymoon tour. Mr. Phelan was united in matrimony on the 11th instant, in the Roman Catholic church in Fallowfield, to Miss Tierney, daughter of Mr. James Tierney, of Nepean. The hymenial ceremony was witnessed by a large number. The bride was supported by one of her sisters, and Dr. Phelan, of Kingston, brother of the groom, acted as hot was Mr. T. Marsey, Mr. T. Marsey, Mr. D. O. best man. Mr. T. Murray, M. P.P., of Pembroke, wife and niece, relations of Miss Tierney, were in attendance. Mr. Phelan's many friends in the capital and throughout the county wish him and his newly-made bride every happiness in the future.—Ottawa Free Press, Nov. 9. In St. Peter's Cathedral, London, on the 18th inst., Mr. John Deer, of London West, was united in marriage to Miss Agnes O'Dwyer, daughter of Mr. Stephen O'Dwyer, of London. Rev. Father Tiernan performed the caremony. A large number of friends of the con-

groom repaired to the house of Mr. O'Dwyer, where, in company with a large circle of friends, they partook of supper. The bride received many valuable presents. We wish the newly married couple every happiness in their new state of life.

Free, by Mail, 25 Cts. BEN ZIGER'S CATHOLIC

SECOND YEAR.

Pure, wholesome reading for the Home circle-of Interest to both old and young-A collection of Short Stories, Humorous and Pathetic; Poems; Historical and Biographical Sketches; and

Statistics. Beautifully and profusely illustrated. With a rose colored cover, Chromo Frontispiece, and Calendars in red and black. It contains the best reading and the prettiest pictures, and is the best value for the proper of any Catholic Albertance. money of any Catholic Almanac ever offered to the American public.

for sale, Rev. Father Allain at once communicated with the trustees of that church and a purchase was ultimately effected; \$4,525 to be paid on the 2nd of January, 1885, on which day he takes possession of the church.

Although sold at a great sacrifice on cost it is a heavy sum of money for the small congregation of Port Perry and a very responsible undertaking for Father Allain. No doubt the Rev. Father, who has always been successful in all his undertakings here, is confident of having the whole amount cleared in the near future, We might add that under his able management we also feel confident of his success.

Father Allain, who has already subscribed and heads the list with \$525, has a sanguine expectation of a generous support by the Port Perry congregation and from all other parts of the parochial district—Markham and Uxbridge. The names of all subscribers and the sums subscribed will appear in the Port Perry, Uxbridge, Markham and Toronto papers.

DEATH OF MR. PATRICK KELLE-HER, OF GALT.

We notice by the "Galt Reporter," Nov. 7th, the death of Mr. Patrick Kelleher, an old subscriber to the Recomp, and one of the most esteemed and best known Catholic settlers in that town. Mr. Kelleher was an earnest and practical Catholic, and always took a special pride in contributing towards the erection and support of the Church. The "Reporter" says:

"A well known and respected resident of Galt passed away rather suddenly on Galt passed away rather

As we were unable to supply many customers last year, we suggest that orders be sent in at once.

THOMAS COFFEY. CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE,

LONDON, ONT.

YOUNG LADY.

CHRISTIAN FAMILIES Hail this book as a harbinger of bliss and happiness. It has received most flattering endouragement from the highest ecclesiasti-cal sources.

encouragement from the highest ecclesiastical sources.

Among others Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Torento, says that "it is solid and exquisitely beautiful, and should be in the hands of every young lady."

Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo, calls it "an excellent work, calculated to do much good among an interesting and important class,—the young women of our age,—who will necessarily exercise a mighty influence for good or evil in society; for most certainty, if they had the wise councils and prudent admonitions so charmingly inculcated in 'Serious Hours.'"

Rt. Rev. John Walsh, Bishop of London, styles it "a summa of instruction and edification for those for whose special benefit it has been published."

Rt. Rev. John Francis Jamot, Bishop of

Rt. Rev. John Francis Jamot, Bishop of Rt. Rev. John Francis Jamot, Bishop of Peterboro, says: "I would be glad to see it in the hands of our Christian mothers and their daughters. Both would find in it most wholesome advices. I hope that it will have a large circulation." Targe circulation."
It is the true friend and should be the vade weeum of mother and daughter.

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The bestowal of knighthood in the ages of chivalry meant the recognition of deeds of heroism or acts of public virtue. On October 27, it was Sam Anderson, of Dublin Castle, who knelt for the knightly accolade. Truly there is a vast difference between then and now. For two decades no man, except his own father, has known so much of the dark corners and crooked ways of Dublin Castle, or of the suspicious methods of empanelling Green street juries. He has been a faithful ally and a valued adviser of Earl Spencer and other bitter enemies of the rights of the people of Ireland, and he has, without doubt, earned some consideration from his masters. So long as Dublin Castle etiquette tolerates the conferring of titles without any regard to what is noble or exalted in public life, we suppose that no complaint can be made that the Crown Solicitor of Green street has become Sir Samuel Anderson. If Earl Spencer intends to confer these marks of his favor on all who have helped him to carry out his coercion policy so effectually as he has done, we hope that after he has paid attention to George Bolton, Clifford Lloyd, and Plunkett Pasha, that he will not overlook the claims of Mr. Patrick Delaney, who is so ready at all times to mount the witnesstable in Green street.

ready at all times to mount the witness-table in Green street.

Cornwall and Kirwan have been acquitted by a jury principally composed of brother-masons. The newly appointed (a Catholic), was too liberal to challenge any Catholic), was too liberal to challenge any of those whose names were called. The jury however attached to their verdict a rider to the effect that the Crown had not put forward sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. There was actually one Catholic on the Cornwall and Kirwan jury—Mr. Lawrence Egan, described in the Press as of "87 and 88 King street, North, wholesale grocer." The only theory on which we can account for his not being challenged is that Mr. Egan was one being challenged is that Mr. Egan was one of the members of the Dublin Corporation who was compelled to resign his seat in consequence of his refusal to vote the freedom of the city to Messrs. Parnell and Dillon.

Warren Payne in the late stirring conflict about the poor-rate exactions has been most ignobly excelled by their latest tri-umph of flunkeyism, in voting for the rabid Cork Constitution in preference to the Examiner as a medium for their advertisements. This mean-spirited act shows what these Guardians are made of, and to what contemptible lengths they can follow the "great small men" of Ban-

On October 25th, quite a number of On October 25th, quite a number of arrests were made on the roads leading from Millstreet. Five young men who were on their way to a dance at Mr. Bennet's house, near Feale-bridge, were accosted by two members of the Royal Irish as to their destination, &c. They were ordered back. On coming into town four of them were allowed to go, and the fifth—Owen Callaghan—was detained in custody until the following morning. On the Mushers road, and not far from their own dwellings, two men—one named Kelleher, and the other John Sullivan—were arrested and closely searched about 11 o'clock. They were brought back within a half mile of the town, and finally allowed to go on their way.

though he offered them seven shillings a week. Even his own sons refused to work on it. The reason for this is, that the farm in question is one from which the Creed family were evicted under very of a branch of the League. painful circumstances.

with offences against the unwritten law of the National League.

The Limerick Corporation are giving to other public bodies an example of spirit and courage worthy of the heroism of the siege which baulked William, the Dutchman, in his victorious march through Ireland. The dispute between Limerick on the one side, and Earl Spencer and the Queen's Bench on the other, stands upon a good basis. The refusal to pay the extra police tax is grounded upon the great principle of no taxation without representation. When Clifford Lloyd thought it a good stroke of oppression to employ his police protectors at the expense of the citizens of Limerick, he did not say as much as "by your leave" to Limerick representatives. Neither did Earl Spencer. Therefore opposition, up to the very hilt, against taxation without representation, is lawful; it is even more than that; for it is absolutely incumbent upon the Corporation in the interests of morality and public liberty. To pay a shilling of the money would be a cowardly blow at the principles of freedom. There is now no danger that Limerick will shame her glorious record by truckling slavishly to the despotism of Earl Spencer and Dublin Castle. The fight has happily gone beyond the possibility of compromise or surrender. And if there were a poland Dublin Castle. The fight has happily gone beyond the possibility of compromise or surrender. And if there were a poltroon in the Limerick Corporation the people would soon hurl him from the position which he abused. Moreover, the Corporation know very well that surrender on their part would not bring Earl Spencer or the Treasury Bench one inch nearer to getting the tax from the people. This is the fortunate position of the strife. Bravo, Limerick!

On Oct. 25th, Mr. R. J. Sweeney, nephew of the late Mr. Richard Sweeney, Jail street, paid a visit to his friends in Ennis. When only a boy he left his native town and settled down in Liverpool, where he devoted himself to com-merce in that great emporium. He is now one of the foremost shipowners in

Bravo, Limerick!

of the members of the Dublin Corporation who was compelled to resign his seat in consequence of his refusal to vote the freedom of the city to Messrs. Parnell and Dilloa.

Kilkenny.

The Rev. Dr. Hayden, parish priest of St. Patrick's, Kilkenny, and Vicar-General of Ossory, died on Oct. 28. Father Hayden had been ailing for some weeks, and from the beginning of his illness his medical advisers had very little hope for his ultimate recovery. Dr. Hayden was born in 1811, and completed his classical course in old Burrell's Hall, Kilkenny if from that he went to Maynooth, where he real his theology and philosophy, and was ordained in 1837, and, after being several years on the mission, he succeeded the late Rev. James Ryan, as pastor of St. Patrick's. While in Kilkenny he was respected and esteemed by all classes.

Westmeasth.

On Oct. 22, at Moigh, about half a mile from Ballymahon, a farmer, named Edward Mulvihill.

Leuth.

The Rev. James Noonan, C.C., Dromville, county Louth, has been appointed parish priest of Tullyallen, vice Rev. Matthew Kearney P.P., deceased.

Queen's County.

The affairs of the Timahoe branch of the League continue to be managed with great energy and skill by the committee. The ascendancy of public opinion in the district appears to be complete. At a recent meeting Michael Ransbot, at his earnest entreaty, was allowed to come before the committee, to ask forgiveness for back-sliding. In fervid language he promised to be a Leaguer for the future of the continue to be managed with great energy and skill by the committee. The ascendancy of public opinion in the district appears to be complete. At a recent meeting Michael Ransbot, at his earnest entreaty, was allowed to come before the committee, to ask forgiveness for back-sliding. In fervid language he promised to be a Leaguer for the future of the control of the c

carnest entreaty, was allowed to come before the committee, to ask forgiveness for back-sliding. In fervid language he promised to be a Leaguer for the future, and was in consequence reinstated in public opinion, on a good footing.

For downright shabbiness and wretchedness of spirit the Catholic Poor Law Guardians of Bantry Union surely deserve a gilded leather medal. Their ugly and inglorious notoriety in supporting John Warren Payne in the late stirring conflict for the last thrity years. His death has for the last thirty years. His death has created the most wide-spread sorrow.

Down. On Sunday, Oct. 26th, there was a new manifestation of the irrepressible patriotism of county Down. The Sheepsbridge demonstration, which was previously postponed on account of the patriot-orator, A. M. Sullivan's death, took place, and turned out in every way a conspicuous success. The speech of the chairman, Mr. E. Magennis, was a capital one. Replying to the ridiculous threats of the landlords to crush the spirit of Ulster patriotism, he

on their way to a dance at Mr. Bennet's house, near Feale-bridge, were accosted by two members of the Royal Irish as to their destination, &c. They were ordered back. On coming into town four of them were allowed to go, and the fifth—Owen Callaghan—was detained in custody until the following morning. On the Mushers road, and not far from their own dwellings, two memore named Kelleher, and the other John Sullivan—were arrested and closely searched about 11 o'clock. They were brought back within a half mile of the town, and finally allowed to go on their way.

On October 26th, an influential deputation waited on the Rev. D. O'Brien, C. C., on the part of the united parishes of Clonakilty and Darrara. They came to express to him the joy of all the parishioners on his complete recovery from his recent severe illness, to welcome him back to home and duty after the vacation which that illness had rendered necessary, and to beg his acceptance of a purse of sovereigns as a mark of their sincere respect and complete recovery from his recent severe illness, to welcome him back to home and duty after the vacation which that illness had rendered necessary, and to beg his acceptance of a purse of sovereigns as a mark of their sincere respect way.

A man named O'Brien had to give up a farm in Ballylongford, which he took some time ago, owing to the fact that he could not induce laborers to work on it, though he offered them seven shillings a week. Even his own sons refused to work on it. The reason for the six he problems a privilege of the huntred to the epriving the the ridiculous threats of the landlords to crush the eprivice to the crush the eprivice of the huntred to the growing and widespread organization of the province under the banner of the National League. He said, further, that the spirit of Uslear particle to the vould live and thrive in the "miner of the National League. He said, further, that the spirit of Uslear province under the banner of the National League. He said, further, that the spirit of to the voul

The Limerick.

The Limerick Chronicle newspaper calls the attention of the authorities to the existence in the counties of Limerick and Clare of "National League Courts" fashioned on the model of ordinary Petty Session Courts, and appointed to deal

times. On Sunday, October 26, a branch of the National League was established at Castleconner, and on the same day a meeting was held at Dromore West, which was attended by representatives from all the surrounding parishes. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of making the necessary preparations for the holding of a great demonstration in the place in the month of November, and for the establishing of branches of the League in all the neighboring districts. At Moygownah a branch of the League will soon be formed.

For the protection of an emergency man a police hut has been erected near Lifford in Donegal. The person whose safety so much engrosses the attention of the authorities is at present under bail, to appear for trial at next assize on a charge of setting fire to his own house. He is now the "guardian" of an evicted farm.

WHAT STRUCK HIM!

THE MYSTERY OF A DEADLY ATTACK SOLVED BY A NEWSPAPER PARAGRAPH.

"How are Americans liked in Eng-"How are Americans rates and are land?"
And Mr. B. F. Larrabee, of 42 Chester Square, ex-director of the New York & Boston Despatch Express Company, who has recently returned from a considerable residence in London, answered: "If they have good recommendations and behave themselves they are well treated, but they themselves they are well treated, but they will like the English people, anyway, when acquaintance ripens into confi-dence."

"How do the English compare with Americans?"
"The finest looking men in the world

"The finest looking men in the world can be seen on pleasant days of the London season, promenading Piccadilly. The English ladies, however, are neither so neat in appearance norso graceful of form and movement as the Americans, but they seem to enjoy more robust health."

"Are English people longer lived than our people?"

"I don't know. I have not fully investigated. But I remember once heaving read a newspaper paragraph entitled 'Why do Englishmen Live Longer than Americans? The paragraph, by the way, once solved a great mystery for me."

"Ah, indeed, another "tribute to the power of the press'"? suggested the reporter.

over the plant and the poster.

"Yes, if you so please to call it. In 1879, when I was residing at the Commonwealth hotel, in this city, I had occasion to do some business in Washington sion to do some business in Washington street. When I got to the corner of Franklin, I seemed to feel a blow in the breast and fell to the pavement like a dead man. When I recovered consciousness I was taken to my hotel. I first thought perhaps some enemy had struck me, but my physician assured me that such could not be the case and advised strictest quiet. For six long me that such could not be the case and advised strictest quiet. For six long weeks I was unable to lie down. I was violently ill, and my physicians said I would probably never walk the streets of Boston again. I did not want to die, but who can expect to live when all doctors say he cannot?" And Mr. Larrabee smiled, sarcastically, and expressed himself very freely concerning the number of common disorders which are controlled by remedies which physicians will not emremedies which physicians will not em

"But how about that paragraph?" "But how about that paragraph?"

"Yes, yes. When I was obliged to sit up in bed day and night for fear of suffocation, and hourly expected death, my nurse begged the privilege of reading that paragraph to me. I refused him at first but he persisted. It described my condition so exactly, that for the first time I began to realize what had prostrated me. I was filled with a strange hope. I at once dismissed my physicians and immediately began Warner's safe cure. In a few months, I was restored to perfect health, notwithstanding mine was one of the worst possible cases of bright's disease of the kidneys, which all my physicians,—and I had the best specialists in Boston,—said was incurable. I tell you, when a man gets into the desperate condition I man gets into the desperate condition I was in, he doesn't forget what rescues him."

"But were the effects permanent?"
"That was five years ago," said Mr.
Larrabee, "and for thirty years I have not
been so well as during the past five years.
If I nad known what I do now, I would
have checked the matter long ago, for it
was in my system for years, revealing
itself in my blood, by frequent attacks of
chills, jaundice, vertigo, typhoid fever,
nervousness, wakeful nights, etc., etc. I
took over forty bottles before I got up
and over one hundred and fifty before I
was well. I have commended that treatment in thousands of cases of general "But were the effects permanent?" was well. I have commended that treatment in thousands of cases of general debility, kidney and liver disorder, etc., and have never heard ill concerning it. I bank on it."

"Speaking of paragraphs, how do Eng-

"Speaking of paragraphs, how do English papers compare with American, in this particular?"

"Well, they have fewer witty paragraphs, but the smaller papers, like the Pall Mall Gazette, St. James Gazette, and Truth, abound in sharp, incisive paragraphs without wit. In general, American papers make the most of news, the London papers make the most of opinion."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

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

Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, N.Y., says he has been using Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil for rheumatism; he had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bottle has, to use his own expression, "cured him up." He thinks it is the best thing in the market.

PROF. Low's SULPHUR SOAP is highly recommended for the cure of Eruption, Chafes, Chapped Hands, Pimples, Tan, Money !

A Skilful Surgical Operation.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and; strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind eyer performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation; a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and aleep does not seem to give rest. After a time yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and aleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes close, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed in the intestines becomes close, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine caseso ut

of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the pro-I shrunk ! From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been docsold by an enemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White (Limited), 17, Farringdon road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

out of the system.
St. Mary-street, Peterborough, St. Mary-street, Peterborough,
November 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite

cured. I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White. William Brent.
September 8th, 1883.
Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's
Syrup steadily increasing. All who have
tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours, (Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

Fathfully yours,

(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,

Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

The Latest and Greatest Improvement in PARLOR ORGANS.

Besides its famous Beethoven organs, the Daniel F. Beatty Organ Co., of Washington, N. J., is prepared to furnish the latest and greatest improvement in parlor organs. That this improvement should have been devised and have taken shape in the Orchestral Piano-Organ in the brief time that the company has assumed charge of and reorganized the Beatty establishment is ample proof of the vigorous enterprise of the new concern. The Orchestral Piano-Organ resembles in outward design the upright piano, which is now the favorite style of piano, having for use in parlors of ordinary dimensions superseded the square and grand. But it resembles in outward design the upright piano, having for use in parlors of ordinary dimensions superseded the square and grand. But it resembles into pright piano in something of far greater in the square and grand. But it resembles in the parlors of ordinary dimensions superseded the square and grand with an action as light, easy and eash organ with an action as light, easy and eash organ with an action as light, easy and eash organ with an action as light, easy and eash organ with an action as light easy and ready of the organ of the organ builders of the world. Capables of developing as delicate a touch as the pianor developing as delicate a touch as the pianor developing are gegicos, quick runs, fantastic embellishments, with the greatest case. A sonata, waltz, a complicated accompaniment to a song, can be performed with the same facility as on a piano. But its uses go further. You can sustain the notes, diminish or increase their youtone at will, produce effects of magnificent sonority, enable your sonas, waltz, or other composition, to sound as if it were being played on an orchestranin a word you will have an instrument which will answer all secular demands, and, at the same time, like the company's Beethoven organ, be unrivalled for the performance of

such a price in the history of music.

A Fourfold Work.

Burdock Blood Bitters act at the same time upon the liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the skin, relieving or curing in every case. Warranted satisfactory or money refunded.

Henry Clement, Almonte, writes: "For a long time I was troubled with chronic hemmetian at times whelly dischloid.

rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit, until a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two botnally and externally, and before two bot-tles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for croup, burns, cuts and bruises, it has no equal."

Depend Upon It. You can depend upon Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a pain reliever in rheumatism, neuralgia and all painful and inflammatory complaints. It not only relieves but

Where do the Jesuits Get all Their

This rather impertinent question was once made to Rev. Father Kerkhove, S. J., a very popular, as well as saintly preacher, who died in Belgium some years ago. The following Sunday he ascended the pulpit, and after giving his sermon, told the audience of the question proposed to him, and added that if each person present would bring another with him the following Sunday he would publicly answer it.

As might be expected, on the appointed day not only was the church filled to overatiowing, but a large crowd stood at the door; all were anxious to hear the answer to the great question. When the hour arrived Father Kerkhove ascended the pulpit and delivered one of his soul-stirring sermons that lasted over an hour, and was listened to with the greatest attention. He closed his discourse, gave his blessing and prepared to leave the pulpit, seemingly forgetting the all-important subject that had brought together so large an audience; when suddenly turning, he said: "Oh! I had almost forgotten my promise. You want to know: Where the Jesuits get all their money, that they always build such fine churches and never want for anything. Now, as I did not know myself, I went to my Superior, and said, "Fr. Superior, where do the Jesuits get all their money?" Shall I tell you what answer he gave me? Here it is." At this moment the most perfect stillness reigned in the church, the people held their very breath, expecting some great disclosure. "He said: 'Father Kerkhove that is none of your business.' Now, if that is none of my business, I, who am an old man, belonging to the Society for so many years, then my dear brethren, it surely can be none of yours." In the name of the Father, etc.

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

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

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

R. FITZPATRICK.

Dublin, June 6, '81. Dublin, June 6, '81.

CHAPTER II.
"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. GentlemenI suffered with attacks of sick headache," Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciat

ner.

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;"
The second made me as well and

strong as when a child,
"And I have been so to this day."
My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,

"Pronounced by Boston's best physi

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

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

"They almost Do miracles?" —Mrs. E. D. Slack.

How to GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! **Some senuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label, Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

An Old Soldier's

EXPERIENCE.

" Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882. "I wish to express my appreciation of the

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

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

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

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

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The object of this work is to state the difficulties urged by Unbelief against Catholic Christianity plainly and even forsibly. The answers are directed chiefly to common sense, and are supported by plain matter-offest demonstrations, carefully selected on the same principles. If, at times, the author is same principles. If, at times, the author is same principles. If, at times, the author is the well before a controvery, he leaves that cannot be mistaken by ordinary intelligence the essential marks of true Catholic teaching.

mEDITATIONS FOR EVERY DAY IN
THE YEAR, collected from different
Spiritual Writers and suited for the
Practice called "Quarter of an Hour's
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This book was first written in Latin, in 1639, by N. B. (an English religious), and handed around in manuscript for years, during the time of persecution in England, where it was used by many holy persons. It was translated into English in 1639 by Rev. E. Mico, and revised and modernized in 1822 by Rev. Roger Baxter, B.J., of Georgetown College. It is now republished and revised in the 251st year of Jesuit labor in the United States by Rev. P. Neale, B.J., of St. Inigos, Md.

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Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 6; per cent., according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, it he so desires.

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OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St. London, Ont.

"She is dead "She is dead away; Kiss her and I They smooth hair; On her forehe Over her eyes they drew th With a tende The sweet, the About her brothey tied her And drew on shoes; Which were the And over he hands—"Come away,

NOV. 29

And there was a hand lessasing.
And they sai a he.
And they he who is a he.
With a shudd gloom.
But he who is the who is the he lit his lam And turned it he and she; I Though he is crewhile the and she; I Though the crewhile the and she, I To any one property of the said she, I want to the said she Then he said, Then he said, breath, is there no we Dumb to the But to heart 18 See, now 1 If What was the Was it the in That you ever for was it the in The perfect ce Was the mirroll if the perfect of the perfect of the Was the mirroll in the perfect dear. O perfect dea in hold the brillaten as de As high as to There must be To make you To make you I would tell y And 'twere y shed; I would say, laid

Which of al prise, The very stra Of all the sur Ah, foolish w Though he to said? Who will bel With the sw way? "The utmost And see you dear;

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Be sure from frost. It will pa

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Rev. Roger own College. in Letin, in eligious), and ipt for years, in England, oly persons. It 1668 by Rev. ernized in 1822 of Georgetown d and revised rin the United of St. Inigos, OHN NEPO-D.D., of the st Holy Re-

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EYS, MANAGER Richmond St.

By the Dead. [The following gem appeared in the Boston Transcript a few years since. Its author is unknown. It is replete with beauty, ten-derness, and consolation.—R. S. RUST.] "She is dead," they said to him; "come away; Kiss her and leave her; thy leve is clay." They smoothed her tresses of dark-brown

They smoothed her tresses of dark-brown hair:
On her forehead of stone they laid it fair.
Over her eyes, which glazed too much,
They drew the lids with a gentle touch;
With a tender touch, they closed up well
The sweet, thin lips that had secrets to tell.
About her brow and her beautiful face
They tied her veil and her marini face,
And drew on her white feet her white silk
shoes; which were the whitest, no eye could choose,
And over her bosom they crossed her
hands— "Come away," they said, "God understands."

NOV. 29, 1884.

And there was silence, and nothing there But silence and scent of egiantere, And jessamine, and roses, and rosemary; And they said, "As a lady should lie, lies she." And they held their breath as they left the room, With a shudder to glance at its stillness and gloom.
But he who loved her too well to dread
The sweet, the stately, the beautiful dead,
He lit his lamp, and took the key,
And turned it. Alone again, he and she.
He and she; but she would not speak,
Though he kissed in the old place the quiet

cheek,
He and she; yet she could not smile,
Though he called her the name she loved
erewhile.
He and she, still she did not move
To any one passionate whisper of love.

Then he said, "Cold lips and breast withou

Then he said, "Cold lips and breast withor breath,
Is there no voice, no language of death?
Dumb to the ear, and still to the sense!
But to heart and soul distinct, intense!
See, now! I listen with soul, not ear,
What was the secret of dying, dear?
Was it the infinite wonder of all
That you ever could let life's flower fall?
Or was it the greater marvel to feel
The perfect caim o'er the agony steal?
Was the miracle greater to find how deep
Beyond all dreams sank downward th sleep?
Did life roll back its record, dear,
And show, as they say it does, past things

And show, as they say it does, past things clear?
O perfect dead! O dead most dear!
I hold the breath of my soul to hear—
I listen as deep as to horrible hell,
As high as to heaven, and you do not tell.
There must be pleasure in dying, sweet,
To make you so placid from head to feet.
I would tell you, darling, if I were dead,
And 'twere your hot tears upon my brow shed:
I would say, though the angel of death had laid on my line to keen it unseld.

His sword on my lips to keep it unsaid. You should not ask vainly, with streaming Which of all death's was the chiefest sur-The very strangest and saddest thing Of all the surprises that dying must bring?" Ah, foolish word! (), most kind dead! Though he told me, who will believe it was

Who will believe what he heard her say,
With the sweet, soft voice, in the dear old
"The utmost wonder is this—I hear,
And see you, and love you, and kiss you,
dear; And am your angel who was your bride, And know that though dead, I have never

FARM AND LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Use the feed cutter. Manure is farm capital. Clean out the open ditches. Colts need plenty of exercise.

Preventing is better than curing dis-

A smooth animal coat indicates health. Dry off early cows six weeks before calving.

Be sure that the potatoes are secure

from frost. Make tramps work for what you give It will pay to sort over the beans before

marketing.

The period of gestation in sows is about sixteen weeks.

As a general rule lime should not be converted with manure.

composted with manure.

Don't tempt thieving by leaving your coops of fat chickens unlocked.

It is bad to neglect the care of service rams; feed good clover hay and a little

Coarse food only, for young animals, tends to produce the undesirable "pot-belly" form.

loss of an animal's hoof, as has sometimes happened by accident, will be made right again by nature, if the foot is supported by a sling until a new hoof can

Cold air is heavier than warm air, hence its tendency is downward. To combine a milk room with an ice house, if the ice chamber were to be placed directly over the milk apartment, it is obvious there

would be some natural advantages.

Push the fattening of animals for slaughter as rapidly as possible now. The farther the matter is deferred into cold weather the greater will be the consumption of feed to secure the same gains. As yet the cold makes no great draft on the feeding to secure additional ani-mal warmth, while enough to stimulate the appetite.

Improving the Live Stock.—The farmer who finds no interest in improving the blood of his animals is away behind the blood of his animals is away behind the times. Improved breeds come to profit bearing or maturity much younger than unimproved breeds. The products for which they are raised are also far more valuable in the former. No one should be frightened from attempting improvements because of the high prices of fashionable families. Plenty of valuable males, that would in a short time double the worth of our farm stock, can be bought for a very moderate price. The bought for a very moderate price. The first prize-taking milch cow at a recent New York State Fair, a Shorthorn, was sired by a bull that is valued at not more than \$150, if as much.

than \$150, if as much.

Top-Dressing Wheat and Rye.—If any fall grain land was not in a satisfactory condition at sowing time from lack of fertilizers, a top-dressing of these may be applied yet on such to advantage. If manure in a fine rotted condition can be had, now is a read time to make it. a good time to spread it. The same can-not be said of coarse, fresh manure, as to this being a suitable season to apply it. Such had better lie until spring to secure further decomposition, distributing it very evenly then, before growth com-

mences.
Winter Management of the Manure
Heap.—Much depends upon how this is
done if we would secure the best results
from the winter's yield. A first consideration should be to obtain the greatest
degree of decomposition, with no loss from
fine-fang. As the manure comes from the
stables, pains should be taken to build up the pile rightly from the start. A common conical shaped manure heap is the worst possible shape for the winter. This is because such a form is easily penetrated

cold, and is liable to be kept frozen at by cold, and is liable to be kept frozen at its top, even from the first, thus preventing decomposition. The square form with a level top is the best shape. By starting the heap early enough to secure some body for making heat before cold weather sets in, and then adding to the pile daily, spreading each deposit over the flat surface, heat and decomposition can be kept up all winter. The cold can penetrate and freeze the top of a conical heap where it would have no effect whatever on manure spread flatly on the top of a pile that ure spread flatly on the top of a pile that is more or less warm throughout. Additions of liquid manure or even water made occasionally over the heap, enough to keep the mass saturated, will prevent

fine-fang. Orchard and Garden. Paint the trellises.
Protect tender grapevines.
Fall spading is a great gain.
Neatness should now adorn the garden.
Plant shelter-belts to the windward of

Any rotten apples that go into cider damage it.
Lettuce planted in a sheltered spot and slightly covered will make early spring salad.

Grafts for spring use should now be cut, tied in bundles, labeled and stored in sand or sawdust in the cellar.

It is still time to gather a lot of leaves for use in the compost heap, also for mulching and bedding, and to employ next spring in making a hot-bed.

Try the tree agents by demanding them to show their certificate from the nursery they represent. All nurseries employing

they represent. All nurseries employing agents now furnish these of a recent date. Then if the growers are known to be reliable, you are safe enough in dealing with

the agents.

Winter Care of Vegetables.—In damp cellars roots and vegetables should be stored in bins raised somewhat from the floor, and which have slat bottoms. Then the air can circulate through them, preventing the contact of too much moisture On the other hand, if the cellar is dry, the roots will do better stored upon the floor, covering them afterwards with sand, moss

Flowers and the Lawn. Violets need much air.

Clean the ivy leaves often. Gardeners are born, not made. Correct plant shapes by pruning. From now on keep cactuses nearly

ally.

Dutch bulbs may be set until the ground freezes. Cranston's rose nursery in England

Dust verbenas with sulphur occasion-

ontains sixty acres of roses.

Bring pot bulbs into heat five or six weeks before the flowers are wanted.

There is a double gladiolus, each flower of which has over a dozen petals.

Whosoever attempts to grow camellias in the windows, should bear in mind that

in the windows, should bear in mind that frequently sponging or lightly syringing the foliage is very beneficial.

Wintering the Underground Growths

—Dahlia tubers keep well over winter wherever potatoes will; cannas do better stored in dry sand, in a moderately cool place free from frost; tube-roses should be kent in a temperature never helps 45 be kept in a temperature never below 45 degrees, and in a dry state; gladiolus and tigridias want thorough drying and to be stored for the winter in paper bags, boxes or drawers, where it is dry and never freezes, the large leaved caladium bulbs winter well along with tube-roses.

Lichens on the Surface.—The green

Lichens on the Surface.—The green growth that sometimes appears on the soil of camillias and other house plants is injurious to the plants, and does not look to be in place. With a blunt-pointed stick it should be picked off, and be replaced with some fresh soil, in which a good portion of sand has been mixed. Allowed to remain, it stops the pores of the soil, and thus harms the roots.

Aver's Pills are a convenient remedy to have always at hand. They are sugar-coated, easy to take, effective to operate, sure to bring relief and cure. They are effectual in a wide range of diseases which arise from disorders of the stomach and digestive organs.

The Revolt which is caused in a dyspeptic stomach by a meal digestible by one which is in average health, can be permanently subdued and the tone of the manently subdued and the tone of the organ restored by the systematic and persistent use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which imparts tone to the digestive viscera, and removes all impurities from the blood. Sold by Harkness and Co., Druggieta Dundes St. gists, Dundas St.

A Parisian doctor prescribed for a lady who had objections against growing stout: "Take exercise, my dear lady. Consider the trees of the field; they never take exercise, and as a conse quence they go on growing bigger and bigger every year."

A French physician has discovered a new disease called "atremia." The most The most pronounced symptom of the disease, he says, is an unconquerable aversion to getting out of bed in the morning. N. B.—We have been an incomplete the morning. -We have been an invalid for a number of years.

Why suffer from weak nerves, want of appetite, and general debility? letting the loss of sleep and rest impoverish the system and thin the blood, when such a really meritorious remedy as Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine may be had at any drug store. This article is recommended by the highest members of the medical faculty in cases of indigestion, general debility, loss of appetite, and nervous affections of all kinds. It is also nervous affections of all kinds. It is also specially beneficial to children and delicate females, and to business men, students, and those who have much brain work. We would say, Never be without it. It will strengthen you, keep your system in regular order, and enable you to successfully grapple with the work you have to do. It is pleasant to the taste, and contains nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Remember to ask for the Quinine Wine, prepared by to ask for the Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, and we are sure you will be satisfied that you have full value for your money. Druggists

Evangelical Piety.

Specimens of the devotion inspired by the Protestant Reformation are found in the titles of the religious works published in England during the 17th century:

In 1686 a pamphlet was published in London entitled "A most Delectable Sweet Perfumed Nosegay for God's Saints to Smell at." About the same time a work called "The Snuffers of Divine Love" appeared. Cromwell's time was particularly famous for title pages. An author, who professed a wish to exalt poor human nature, calls his labors "High-Heeled Shoes for Dwarfs in Holiness." Others, "Crumbs of Comfort for the Chickens of the Covenant," "The Spiritual Mustard the Covenant," "The Spiritual Mustard Pot, to make the Soul Sneeze with Devo-tion," "Salvation's Vantage Ground, or a Pot, to make the Soul Sneeze with Devotion," "Salvation's Vantage Ground, or Louping Sand for Heavy Believers," "A Shot aimed at the Devil's Headquarters through the Tube of the Canon of the Covenant," "Biscuits Baked in the Oven of Charity, carefully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation." Finally, we have even a more copious description of contents: "Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin, or the Seven Penitential Paalms of the Princely Seven Penitential Psalms of the Princely Prophet David;" whereunto are also added, 'William Humius's Handful of Honeysuckles, and Divers Godly and Pithy Ditties now newly augmented."

Our Farewells.

Have you ever thought that in parting from any one, you cannot express a leave-taking sentiment in any European lan-guage without uttering a good wish, and

guage without uttering a good wish, and generally a pious one?

"Good-bye," is a corruption of "God be wi' you." "Adieu"—though to be sure, it is seldom used except in English literature—means "To God," or, to expand the idea, "I recommend you to God's care."

"Farewell" means what it says. "Good-ay" requests an auspicious time for you, as does "Good-night;" also "Good-evening." It is the same in French in Spanish. as does "Good-night;" also "Good-even-ing." It is the same in French, in Spanish, in Italian, and, I am told, in German also. Though, I should have imagined that the boasted "frankness" of the German would long ago have led to the invention of some word that meant "Glad to see you go," and yet could be considered courtego," and yet could be considered courteous. Certainly, in our English there
is no social parting phrase in use
that does not call for the protection of Heaven, or wish the one
to whom it is spoken of a happy twentyfour hours. So that in parting from our
worst enemy, our pet aversion, or one
utterly indifferent to us, we are obliged
to bestow a solemn blessing upon him,
and thus, at least, in outward seeming,
play the part of good Christians for once
in our lives.

Temperance Work in Ireland.

The revival which is being incited by Rev. Father Jennings, superior of the Capuchins, and others, of Father Mathew's crusade against intemperance in Ireland, comes almost as a premeditated commem-oration—and a singularly fit one—of the birthday of the great apostle of temper-ance. Father Mathew shares in the Irish heart affectionate remembrance with O'-Connell, whose contemporary and fellowlaborer for the land's weal he was. And justly so; for he waged successful war on a foe only less deadly to his people than the Protean monster of English misrule. It is not that the Irish drink more liquor than the people of other nationalities.
They drink vastly less than their Scotch
or English neighbors. Indeed, Ireland
ranks second in the statistics of the comparative sobriety of the countries of the world. The evil is in the fact that the ardent and excitable nature of the people make them peculiarly susceptible to the demoralizing effects of strong drink. The Dubtin Freeman's Journal, with its wonted philanthropic enterprise, has fol-lowed up the horrifying revelations made a specialty. Send two letter stamps for a large treatise giving self-treatment. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Aver's Dille. drink among the poor in the Irish metropolis, by sending a special commissioner to
investigate the slums and publishing the
results in detail. The spirit of priests and
patriots is being fired. They look lovingly
on the magnificent progress of the total
abstinence movement—of which Bishop
Ireland is the master-spirit—among their
countrymen in the United States; and
there is prospect of a renewal of the scenes
of Father Mathew's days, and an immense
accession to the ranks of total abstainers ession to the ranks of total abstainers in Ireland.-Ex.

A Good Guarantee.

H. B. Cochran, druggist, Lancaster, Pa., writes that he has guaranteed over 300 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia, bilious attacks and liver and kidney troubles. In no case has it disappointed those who used it. In Canada it gives the same general satisfaction.

A lean young man who fell in love with a very fleshy young woman confessed that he was infatuated.

Danger in the Air.

In the chilling winds, the damp atmosphere, and suddenly checked perspiration, colds are lurking. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures colds, coughs, asthma and bronchitis, and all complaints tending towards consumption.

HARD ON THE LAW.—Said Jones:
"We're going to run Blifkins for Judge
this fall." Said Smith: "Blifkins! What
does he know about law?" "Nothing at all. He never saw a law book." the reason we are going to run him. We think that if he is ignorant of law we may get a little justice."

A Good Motto.

Waste Not your substance in riotous living, which feeds impure blood and clogs the system with disease. Open the channels of health, purify the blood and regulate all the organs with Burdock Blood Bitters.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup has removed tape worm from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destroys all kinds of worms. A Princely Fortune.

A man may possess the fortune of a prince but can never possess happiness without good health; to secure which the blood must be kept pure and every organ in proper action. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and regulate all the organs.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS require no other purgative. They are safe and sure to remove all varieties of Worms.

Oftentimes we meet women whose faces would be beautiful if they were not darkened and wrinkled by scowls. It was never designed that mortals should thus disfigure themselves—no, it never was, Scowls are the result of habit; we first yield to irritable emotion and then let these yield to irritable emotion, and then let these wrong feelings settle into a chronic state. It is well to bear in mind that the emotions of the heart are photographed on the

tions of the heart are photographed on the countenance. They will as certainly leave their peculiar impressions on the countenance as a potter's wheel leaves its impression on his vessels.

What is more beautiful than a fair countenance? The features may be a little irregular, but if they wear smiles and good cheer, they will soon lose their plain appearance and become attractive.

"If feel so sad and sick," many a one says. "I can't help scowling."

We cannot agree with you: you can

says. "I can't help scowling."

We cannot agree with you; you can help it; for if the minister chances to call, your scowls will vanish like the dew before the morning sun. Custom tells us that we must wear smiles when we have visitors; and if we assume them to please vis-itors let us keep them on to please our

Mullein Leaves to Relieve the Cough of Consumption.

A physician of Dublin, at the late meet-g of the International Medical Congress ing of the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen, presented a communica-tion in which he advocated the employment of mullein leaves in consumption, claiming extraordinary success in the treatment of this disease by the free use of a decoction in milk of this plant, or weed, for it is one of the most common of our native weeds, growing by the roadside and in neglected fields. The mode of and in neglected fields. The mode of preparation is to infuse an ounce of the dried leaves, or the equivalent amount of the fresh, in a pint of milk, to boil for ten minutes, and then strain. This infusion minutes, and then strain. This infusion is administered warm to the patient, with or without a little sugar. The whole pint is given in two doses during the twenty-four hours. The hot decoction is said to four hours. The hot decoction is said to be very easing to consumptive coughs, so that during its use the ordinary cough mixtures may be dispensed with. Its power of checking the diarrhœa of consumption is said to be very marked. In early cases, according to Dr. Quinlan, the mullein milk appears to act very much in the same manner as cod-liver oil, than which it is much more palatable. A large number of cases of pulmonary consumption have been treated in St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin, exclusively on mullein, and it is said that crowds of patients have been attracted to this hospital by the wonderful results which have been by the wonderful results which have been obtained from this singularly simple treatment. In phthisical coughs great relief is said to follow smoking dried mullein leaves in the same manner as tobacco. It is asserted that in the stages which precede the outbreak of consumption, and in the early stages of the disease itself, mullein appears

liate the cough of the latter stages, and being the very best remedy to antagonize looseness of the bowels. The Czar has officially thanked the Holy Father for the Encyclical on Freemasonry. He has also ordered the Encyclical to be read in the most solemn manner in all the Churches of his dominions and to be published by the press.

to have a distinct weight-increasing power, besides the power that it possesses to pal-

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WONDERFUL Why
CURES OF
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Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time. reame it cleanes the system of the poison-humors that develope in Kidney and Uri-pulsion. Blitomnes, Jaundice, Constipa-picaco in Racumatism, Neuralgia, Ner-poison and all Female Complaints. EF-SOLID PROOF OF THIS. IT WILL SURELY CURE

By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby CLEANSING the BLOOD

THOUSANDS OF CASES PERFECTLY CURED.

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HACYARDS CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adulta

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Bees Wax Candles to the public and especially to the Reverend Clergy and Religious, we wish to yay that we have now succeeded in producing a perfectly pure Moulded Bees Wax Candle, which has heretofore been deemed almost impossible, owing to the peculiar nature of bees wax. However, by we have perfected after years of about a study, we are now enabled to turn out pure Bees Wax deadles from moulds, unequalled for beauty of finish, compactness, we make both the White (bleached) and the Yellow (unbleached) are the Yellow (unbleached).

Ask your dealer for R. Ecker-mann & Will's MOULDED BESS WAX CANDLES, and take no other. If he does not keep them, send us your order, and we promise same our best attention.

R. ECKERMANN & WILL, Syracuse, N. Y. For sale by D. & J. Saddler & Co., Monical, P. Q; Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.

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Thousands bear testimony to the fact.
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NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS NEW ENGLISH SUITINGS, Mahony's Celebrated Serges!

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HATHER RYAN'S POEMS Beautifully Bound in cloth Price \$2.00.Sent free by mail on receipt of Price.
Address Thos. Coney, London, Ont. OFFICIAL ORGAN.



GOFFEY. CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London.

At a recent meeting of Branch No. 8, Chatham, the following address was presented to Mr. Michael Reardon, previous to his departure from that town to take up his residence in the United States:—

To Mr. MICHAEL REARDON,—We, the members of the C. M. B. A, Branch No. 8 of Chatham, have assembled in our hall this evening to bid fraternal farewell to you, our honored President, so soon to leave us for your home in far distant Oregon. Long ago we learnt to admire and respect you, but it was not until we were joined with you in this Association that we discovered the full extent of your abilities. For your brotherly sympathy, intelligent co-operation and artistic talents our body owes, in no small degree, its present vigor and in no small degree, its present vigor and efficiency, and our hall its attractive appearance. At our last annual meeting appearance. At our last annual meeting we testified our appreciation of your distinguished services to the Association by electing you to the President's chair, and now desire to express our sense of your worth in a more emphatic manner. We thought we could not do this better than by meeting you here in the old than by meeting you here in the old time manner, and to ask you to accept this C. M. B. A. pin as a memento from your old friends. We shall watch with your old friends. We shall watch with great interest your future career, and hope that it will be as successful as you could wish it to be. Convey to your amiable and excellent wife the expression of our esteem for her many good qualities and our best wishes for her future happiness. We ask her to accept this napkin-ring as a souvenir of our kindly regards. In witness thereof we have caused the seal of the Association to be affixed under the hands of the to be affixed under the hands of the Vice-President and the other officers thereof, this 13th day of October in the year of our Lord 1884.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

IRELAND.

Fitzgerald, the Fenian suspect acquitted of the charge of complicity in the Tubbercurry cases, has arrived at Cork. An immense concourse of people greeted him. The horses were unharnessed from the carriage, which was drawn through the streets. A torchlight with bands escorted him to

The fund for the widow and family of the late A. M. Sullivan now amounts to \$20,000. Of this sum about \$15,000 has collected in Ireland and the remainder in England.
United Ireland states that it is the

intention of the Nationalists to impeach Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for conspiracy to murder. It says that the Irish party is determined to force a public enquiry into Spencer's

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons on the 17th Mr. Gladstone said the Government Mr. Gladstone said the Government desired to pass the Franchise Bill without delay. They cannot enter into any understanding with the Opposition unless they receive adequate assurance that the Bill will be passed this autumn. In that case the Government are ready to make the main provisions of their to make the main provisions of their Redistribution Bill subject of friendly communication, or they stand ready to introduce a bill into the House forthwith and prosecute it with all possible speed. They will make it a vital ques-tion with the Government to see that

cede the passage of the Redistribution

Police and marines have reached the Isle of Skye and marched through the district where there has been most serious disturbance. The Crofters remained indoors, but displayed flags in token of loyalty.
In the House of Lords the Franchise

Bill has passed the second reading without division.

A large meeting of the Land Restora tion League was held in St. James' Hall, London. Michael Davitt, Henry George, Miss Helen Taylor and several members Miss Helen Taylor and several members of the House of Commons were present. Miss Taylor moved a resolution, seconded by Mr. Davitt, that land inalienably belonged to the people. She expressed sympathy with the Scotch crotters, and urged the abolition of the House of Lords. Henry George supported the Lords. Henry George supported the resolution, and was enthusiastically re-ceived. He said the recent election in America was one of the most important in the history of the republic. It meant death to both great parties, and the advent of a new and vigorous party, yet unnamed, in the future. He said economic and social questions in America must

come to the front.

The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a deputation, said he believed the crisis was passing away. The House of Lords had no great desire to appeal to the country. The government, he said, had conceded to them as much as could be expected as a prerequisite to the passage of the Franchise Bill.

A coalition between the extreme Radicals and Parnellites in the House threatens the Liberals with a large defection.

The "Lords Abolition League" is arranging for a demonstration to protest against any compromise with the House of Lords.

The Marquis of Salisbury is pressing Mr. Gladstone for a reduction in the number of Irish members of the House of Commons under the proposed Redistribution Bill. It is reported Mr. Gladstone consents to reduce the number by

five.
The Yorkshire Post says Mr. Gladnew Parliament, but will accept a peerage after the passage of the Franchise Bill. stone will not seek re-election to the

The Prince of Wales has been entertaining Edward James Stanley and Jesse

France having arranged the difficulty with reference to the stipends of the French cardinals, the Pope will create the Archbishops of Rennes and Sens cardinals at a consistory to be held some time before Easter.

At a demonstration in Paris many of the workingmen and Socialists who spoke advocated massacre and robbery of the rich. Two of the speakers who advocated moderation were kicked into the streets. Shopkeepers in the vicinity of the Shopkeepers in the vicinity of the meeting closed their places, fearing violence and pillage. The police were unable to disperse the assemblage and were obliged to call on the military for aid. The latter now occupy the streets.

EGYPT.

Another whaling boat has been upset at the Dal Cataract, involving the loss of commissariat stores. The men escaped

commissariat stores. The men escaped with a wetting.

A Dongola despatch says eight mild cases of small-pox have occurred among British troops. The camping ground has been changed and precautions taken. The Nile is falling rapidly. Large nuggars are unable to pass the cataracts and will possibly return. The expedition will be deferred until the next rising of the river. the river.

the river.

Khartoum was illuminated upon tidings reaching there that the British expedition was an route for its relief. Everybody in Khartoum reveres Gordon. His orders are implicitly obeyed. The Mahdi announces he will not attack the revent worth of Khartoum during the present month of Moharrem, because it would be contrary

Monarrem, because it would be contrary to the laws of the prophet.

It is stated at Dongola that Gen. Gordon has captured a Krupp gun from the rebels, and that five hundred of El Mahdi's force have joined Gordon.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The Times' Foo Chow correspondent telegraphs that foreigners there reiterate that the effect of French operations upon trade in the vicinity of that city is most trade in the vicinity of that city is most disastrous. The English are alarmed at the continued accessions of strength of the French squadron and supineness of the English Government in negotiating to keep the English fleet nearly equal to the French, who are flushed with success. A collision sooner or later is regarded inevitable.

Admiral Courbet telegraphs the French Government that the appearance of several Chinese blockade runners has

f several Chinese blockade runners has compelled him to extend his blockade on the coast of Formosa. The French squadron still remain on the defensive, waiting the arrival of reinforcements Le Paris, referring to the anticipated peace negotiations, says France will continue her military preparations and will only disarm upon receiving a suitable guarantee for the future, and upon the

evacuation of Tonquin by the Chinese. It is reported in Paris that the Chinese Government offers France seventy-five million francs in settlement of the latter's claim, and that France demanded

the Bill be carried early next year.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville, in reply to the Marquis of Salisbury, said the Government intended that the passage of the Franchise Bill must precede the passage of the Redistribution egraphs that the Chinese made a vigor-ous attack on the French gunboats Eclair and Trombe as they were pro-ceeding along the River Clavie after revictualling the garrison at Tu Yem Quan. One sailor was killed and eight Quan. One sailor was killed and eight wounded. De Lisle reports further that 8,000 Chinese are coming down the Red River, but he says he is ready to meet them. He has sent Colonel Duchesne to relieve Tu Yen Quan and clear that region of the enemy's forces. Le Paris also says three first-class cruisers are being equipped to proceed to China.

CANADIAN. A drowning accident occurred at Fort Elgin, on the 17th, resulting in the loss of two lives. A very heavy sea was running at the time, when two men and a boy ventured out to lift nets, and had made two trips safely in a yawl, but the third time the boat capsized, throwing all out, and it is thought two of them because entangled in the net, as they were came entangled in the net, as they were never seen to rise again. The third, a never seen to rise again. The third, a man named Barnett, managed to get hold of the boat, and when rescued was in a very low condition. The names of the drowned are Alvin Shoemaker and Robert Strong, a boy aged 14 years. Shoemaker leaves a wife and three children. Mrs. Shoemaker and several others standing on the pier were witnesses of standing on the pier were witnesses of the accident, but unable to render any assistance. The bodies have not been

On the 18th a tramp called at Ira Hunmaston's, West Zorra, near Woodstock, and, after getting something to eat, walked to the barn and set fire to a straw stack, which soon communicated to the barn containing 100 bushels of wheat, 200 of barley, and 30 tons of hay, consuming all. He then proceeded to Alex. McDonald's, lot 26. Finding that gentleman washing his buggy, he asked for a night's lodging, and being refused, walked to the other side of the barn, rewalked to the other side of the barn, re-marking that he (McDonald) would be sorry for it. The scoundrel then touched a match to a straw stack, destroying it, with the barn and the whole season's crop. He then ran across to lot 27, 7th con., and set fire to Thos. Rutherford's straw stack, destroying two barns, with the year's crop, and four hogs. He then went to lot 28, 8th con., and was de-tected setting fire to Walter Meadow's straw stack in time to drown it out, but I not in time to catch the tramp, who is]

Collings, members of Parliament, and other advanced Radicals at his palace at Sandringham.

The distress among the English shipbuilding workmen is increasing. At the ship-yards on the Tyne, Clyde and Mersey there is scarcely one-fourth of the possible working force and power now in effective operation.

Several big guns are being sent from Woolwich arsenal to St. Simon's Bay, Cape Colony, to strengthen the fort there, which is being enlarged. The Governor of the Cape of Good Hope has asked the Home Government for instructions as to what course he shall pursue in view of the hostile attitude of the Boers.

FRANCE.

From midnight Sunday to six o'clock next evening there were seven deaths from cholera in Paris, and thirteen in the hospitals.

France having arranged the difficulty with reference to the stipends of the French cardinals, the Pope will create the Archbishops of Rennes and Sens cardinals at a consistory to be held some time betore Easter.

At a demonstration in Paris many of the workingmen and Socialists who spoke advocated massacre and robbery of the rich. Two of the speakers who advocated moderation were kicked into the streets. Shopkeepers in the vicinity of the working for various people in various places, and for a year or two past in this neighbourhood, amongst his employers being Messrs. Newman & Reid, of Port Dalhousie, and Mr. Vine, of this city. Mr. Kingston, of this city, had seen the boy with gypsies, and learning that his name was Charlie Ross took an interest name was Charlie Ross took an interest in him, and both he and Mr. Wright believe that he is the veritable and long lost Charlie Ross. The boy says that the gypsies marked him with a hot needle on his chin, they scarred him with a letter V on his thumb; a letter Y and a straight mark on one foot. The boy is now in charge of Mr. Wright, of Port Dalhousie, who will maintain him until such time as Mr. Ross, of Philadelphia, can be communicated with.

An official despatch has been received from Admiral Courbet, stating that a landing party of 400 men, supported by

from Admiral Courbet, stating that a landing party of 400 men, supported by guns of the fleet, made an attack on the fortified Chinese works, on the road between Keelung and Tamsui, and succeeded in capturing and destroying the works after a short and decisive battle. The French gunners did effective execution. The Chinese lost heavily in the engagement, many being slain while in full retreat by their own guns, which were turned on them by the French as soon as captured. The French casualties are put at three wounded.

soon as captured. The French casual-ties are put at three wounded.

A Haiphong dispatch says heavy, fighting is expected in Tonquin. Large bodies of Chinese are approaching the French forces from various directions.

UNITED STATES.

The most novel event witnessed in Wheeling, West Virginia, for several years occurred on the 18th. Richard Henry and David Kuerner, prominent German citizens, made a bet on the election, by the terms of which Kuerner was to wheel Henry from Tenth street to tion, by the terms of which Atterner was to wheel Henry from Tenth street to Twenty third if Blaine was elected, and vice versa if Cleveland won. Henry paid the debt. The wheelbarrow was pre-ceded by a committee of prominent citi-zens and a brass band, and followed a man carrying a mammoth pretzel, and another leading a goat fancifully decked and two others carrying flags. Behind came a dozen carriages with citizens. A crowd of at least 50,000 gathered along the route and cheered the party. Several men in the party wore elaborate costumes and others red plug hats.

THE BOTHWELL BAZAAR.

This grand drawing of prizes will take place for certain on Dec. 29th, 1884, and the four following days. Over \$1000.00 worth of prizes will be distributed by lot. Every person sending \$1.00 will be entitled to 168 chances to win prizes worth from \$5 to \$48 in gold and will also receive the benefit of 160 masses. Readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD who have received tickets will please make returns at their earliest convenience. Address: Rev. A. McKEON, Bothwell, Ont. \$20-2w.

MARKET REPORT.

OTTAWA.
Correct report made every week for Catholic Record." GRAIN-Oats, 00c to 35c. Peas, 55c to 60c. Spring wheat, 70c to 80c. Fall wheat, 80c to 85c. Scotch, 95c. Rye, 48c to 50c; Beans, 1 25

Spring wheat, 70c to 8cc. Fall wheat, 80c to 8cc. Scotch, 95c. Rye, 48c to 50c; Beans, 1 25 to 1 50.

DIARY PRODUCE — Butter in palls, 19c to 20c; tubs, 14c to 15c; prints, 24c to 25c. Cheese, 12 to 15c. Eggs, 17c to 20c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens per pair, 50 to 0.0 Geese, 50 to 8.0 5 each. Turkeys, 75c to \$1 05. Ducks, per pair, 60c.

MEATS—Pork — Mess, per barrel, 00 00 to 21 00; ham. 14c to 17c; bacon, green, 9c to 13c; young pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each. Beef, live weight, 44c to 54c. Mutton and lamb, 19c.

MISCELLANEOUS — POtatoes, new, 00c gal.; 50c to 60c a bag. Cabbage, per dozen heads, 50c to 60c. Cucumbers, per doz, 50c. Carrots, per doz, 20c. Hay, 12 00 to 14 00; straw, 4 50 to 00. Flour, No. 1, 5 50 to 576. Oatmeal, 4 75 per barrel. Provender, 1 40 per cwt. Hides, rough, 54c to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 00 per cwt.

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring. 100 to 122: Delbl. \$2 100 lbs.

to 8 00 per cwt.

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 1 20 to 1 22; Delhi, \$\psi\$ 100 lbs, 1 23 to 1 25; Democrat, 1 15 to 1 20; Clawson, 1 15 to 1 17; Red, 1 10 to 1 20. Oats, 80c to 82c, Corn, 90c to 1 00. Barley, 90c to 1 28. Peas, 90c to 95c. Rye, 90c to 1 00. Clover seed, 600 to 7 00. Timothy Seed, 1 75 to 2 25. Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 2 25 to 2 25; Family, 2 00 to 2 10, Oatmeal, Fine, 2 00 to 2 25, Granulated, 2 25 to 2 40. Cornmeal, 2 00 to 1 4 00. Hay, 8 00 to 10 00. Straw, per load, 2 00 to 3 05. Butter—pound roils, 20c to 22c, crock, 18c to 20c; tubs, 14c to 19c. Eggs, retail, 2 lc to 22c; basket, 20c to 21c. Cheese, lb., 11 to 12c. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turnips, 20c to 25c. Turkeys, 75 to 1 50. Chickens, per pair, 50c to 70c. Ducks, per pair, 60 to 70c. Ducks, per pair, 60 to 70c. Ducks, per pair, 60 to 75c. Potatoes, per bag, 30c to 40c. Apples, per bag, 30 to 50c. Onlons, per bushel, 60 to 80c. Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 5 25 to 6 00. Beef, per cwt, 400 to 6 (0. Mutton, per lb, 6c to 7c. Lamb, per lb, 8c to 9c. Hops, per lb, 20c to 20c. Wood, per cord, 4 75 to 5 00.

MONTREAL.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,000 bbis. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5 10 to \$5 20;

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$510 to \$520; patients, \$450 to \$550, superior extra, \$3 75 to \$3 85; extra superine, \$3 60 to \$3 65; spring extra, \$3 55 to \$3 60; superine, \$3 10 to \$3 40; strong bakers, \$4 00 to \$4 50; fine, \$3 10 to \$3 40; strong bakers, \$4 00 to \$4 50; fine, \$3 10 to \$3 20; middlings, \$2 75 to \$2 90; pollards, \$2 50 to \$2 57; Ontario bags, \$1 50 to \$2 00; city bags, \$2 30 to \$2 35; city bakers, \$5 80 to \$0 00. GRAIN — Wheat, new white winter, 80c to 85c; Can. red winter, 80c to 85c; Can. red winter, 80c to 85c; Can. government, 80c to 85c. Peas, 70c to 71c. Oats, 31 to 32c. Rye, 59c to 60c. Barley, 50c to 55c. MEAL — Oatmeal, \$4 25 to \$4 50; cornmeal, \$3 20 to \$3 25. PROVISIONS—Butter, new townships, 18 to 22c; Morrisburg, 16c to 12c; Eastern Townships, 16 to 18c; \$18 00 to \$19 00. Lard, 10c to 11c. Bacon, 13c to 16c; hams, 14c to 15c.

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VOL 7

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N. Wi 136 D THE BAL

THE CITIZENS MEMBERS ADDRESSES

The Concor

crowded Thurs invited guests country. The reception tende third Plenary (tween 800 and The proceeding music, and refr The invited gu the clergy of th men, Mayor La the city, John the school boar of John Hopki ster, collector Adreon, S. Te liam Pinkney Dobbin, Col. R. Walters, Enoc Archibald Stir Brown, Wm. K Steele winn, Judge Johnson, Dr. A T. Howard, D Gen Bradley, T T. Merrick, H Friedenwald, J number of di

The Hon, W meeting to orde Most Rev., Rig Catholics of Bal selves of your p this evening's re pleasure that th spect for you p tion to our Hol introduce Mr. (will address you ADDRESS OF MI timore, in who express, by the Catholics only, States and the creed, in the t the American arises less from details of your wures which you define the teach

line of the Chu proof which you harmony, its viving growth in the World. Cathol pride in their r its predecessor ness, the provin the guidance of sand churches tions since last teries, asylums pitals, schools, active and pro easonable con Church in our c God's provider our people. (share with us, why our fellow-differ from us in qualified by ed around us, ma as of

thinking men collife and though ners of the tin anxiety. Many tress fast deep eligious faith i everything bey skeptics, as to believe in a physical science on as doubtfi tality, but they they feel, too cl that with the f Christianity the light which sho cape. They ha may still forms ke meaningl other, concede don that, try va vancing spirit o be any fixed, in

gained nothing.

In our day and