

# The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 7.

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## CLERICAL.

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Editorial Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

### THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

All eyes declare thee beautiful; to me thou art sublimity; for oh! I see Where'er I turn my eyes, the bright cross gleaming. Blest emblem of my faith! it leaves me dreaming. Other lands, where that on which He died is not—on this soil—a something to deride—Dear Monumental City, thou dost seem To pay it due respect! and as a gleam of glorious Fall falls on the darkened earth, Giving its gladness, thy bright cross shall forth Estatic 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, 1882, 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 Bardonia, Benedict Joseph Flaget; the eloquent and statesmanlike John England, 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 duties of the regular clergy; 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. 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 of significant import was framed. 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 held in Baltimore, the Most Rev. Dr. Kenrick, Archbishop of Baltimore, presiding. Four other Archbishops and twenty Bishops attended, besides the Abbots of the Trappists and the superior of the Dominicans, 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 rigorous 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 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 four orders of the congregation. The decrees of this council form a most clear and valuable body of church doctrine and discipline. Since the close of that Council Provincial synods have been held in Baltimore, 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 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 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 then approaching Plenary Council. His Grace, in that pastoral, briefly set forth 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 paternal solicitude for the welfare of all the faithful committed to his care, has desired all the Bishops of the Church in the United States to assemble in plenary council to consider the best means for promoting the salvation of souls in this portion of the Lord's vineyard; and because of the infirm health of his Eminence the Cardinal 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 hopes, and their success in their respective fields of labor, to interchange views on subjects which by mutual counsel, and to derive that strength and confidence which result from the reunion of earnest men engaged in the same holy mission.

"Every State and diocese of the Union will be represented at the approaching council by prelates and priests, and although they are descended from diverse nations and speak every European tongue, they are all united by the bonds of a common 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 will our deliberations have any political grievances to redress, any political aspirations to gratify. The Church of God has no direct relations with political intrigues, for no part of her divine mission is the Kingdom of Christ and of His Church 'is not of this world'; she renders to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and 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 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 no wise 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 lawgivers decree just things.'

On the 9th of November the Council met. The opening ceremonies were of unusual splendor. In fact, it is doubtful if in the history of the Church in America there have ever been witnessed religious ceremonies as grand and imposing 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 has not before been seen in the land. 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 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 censor-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 chancellor. Train-bearers followed the Archbishop, at all times erect in his looks, his face seemed paler than ever, when in contrast with the purple and crimson that met the eye at every turn. Rich voices chanted psalms as the procession moved to the church between masses of men, women and children, and all were in sympathy. Up the long aisles of the cathedral moved these "men of might." The altars were ablaze with light, and the grand organ sent forth a welcome and a 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. Rya, Archbishop of Philadelphia, preached the sermon of the day, his subject being the "Church in Her Councils." We need not say that in his treatment of the subject the Archbishop of Philadelphia maintained his great reputation as an orator and kept the close attention of his auditory till the very close of his masterly 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 attention than any others. It was difficult in such a council as that of Baltimore, whose membership is made up of such a combination of the most profound and brilliant acquirements as well as of the highest and rarest natural talents, to make special mention of any of the venerated prelates present. We may, however, be permitted to state that in our estimation the three cardinal figures of the council are the Archbishops of Baltimore and Philadelphia, and the Bishop of St. Paul, Minn. Of the Archbishop of Baltimore

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 country, the condition of the Church in this day, 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, 1824, 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 Archbishop. "His piety, his zeal and his readiness to undertake the most discouraging work were soon recognized 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 church in the state. Catholics could be counted by tens and by hundreds, but there were no thousands. He was consecrated Bishop of Adirondack, August 16, 1865, and proceeded at once to the Vicariate assigned to him.

"Clear, eloquent and frank in the exposition of the doctrines of the Church, he soon found men crowding to hear his discourses. In some his words became general 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 cultivated 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 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 comprehensive 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, and none has been so widely read among those without the fold. Like the great work of Milner, it has called forth several copies from the Protestant side; but as each one is soon declared by Protestants 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:

"Most Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, D. D., was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in the parish of Thurles, not very far from the historic 'Cahel 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 English Seminary, and was ordained in 1853 by Archbishop Kenrick. In 1860 he took charge of the Church of the Annunciation, 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 transferred 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 temporal. In 1872 he was made Coadjutor-Bishop, and was consecrated, under the title of Tricoma, in partibus infidelium, on April 14th of that year, by Archbishop Peter Kenrick. It will be remembered that he was selected, as the most eloquent member of the American hierarchy, to preach the sermon at the dedication of the New York Cathedral.

"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 Archiepiscopate of St. Louis, 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 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 will 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 public-spirited, and in every way so worthy a fellow-citizen, as well as distinguished churchman, has been called 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 population. What marred 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 citizenship 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 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 desist is to make the State supreme alike in morals and in secular concerns. Protestantism did nothing for liberty. Its claim to private judgment 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, my 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 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 which the Plenary Council is made up. When the individual members are so illustrious what must be thought of the aggregate? We are not, we have been 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 deep interest taken in the proceedings of 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 Prezell, the management of the Church's interests has been able and wise. There has been an 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 previous 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 dignitaries of the Church so ignorant of American conditions as to suggest that such a recognition be asked in America also. But the national constitution, and those of most, if not all, of our States, debar them from extending official recognition to any religious body. Roman Catholics, equally with all others, enjoy the fullest

liberty of action that is consistent with the proper maintenance of the public order and of the rights of all. But beyond that the American State cannot go. When this comes to be understood in Rome there will be no refusal of the fullest rights of self-government to the Roman Catholic Church of America, even though the State cannot abandon its attitude 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 observations an expression of that kindly feeling now entertained by the bulk of the American people towards the Catholic Church, as a great civilizing and humanizing force. For our part, though we may be accused of being over sanguine, we have formed great hopes of the opening 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 infidelity 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 issuing the sweet anthem: Glorious dwelling of the holy, where no grief or gloom of sin Through the pure and nearly portals evermore shall enter in; Christ its light and God its temple, Christ its song of endless land; Oh! what precious consummation of the things of God!

## SARINIA 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:—

It is the honor to report on your Schools in the following particulars, which I collected during a visit made on Thursday, the 30th ult.:

Accommodations—The classroom 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 playgrounds are extensive, but the closets are not all that could be desired.

The girls' class-rooms (two) are scrupulously neat and clean, but not so well adapted for light and ventilation as that of the boys. Their yard is in good order, and, thanks to Sister Superior, is sufficiently large for play-ground purposes.

Equipment—In one classroom there is a large supply of excellent new desks and seats. In the other class-rooms the desks are old and awkward, but exceedingly well kept, and may last until better ones are procured. The supply of maps is incomplete; that of blackboards sufficient.

Organization—The boys' department consists of all grades, from the alphabet standing of the pupils—Boys (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. Moland): 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 doctrine very good, order and discipline good.

Remarks—The teachers seem earnest and indefatigable in their labors. Irregular attendance and tardiness, especially on the part of the boys, are faults which the authorities should promptly remedy. Although there is generally a room to accommodate all the pupils attending, still every classroom 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 supplied.

With best wishes for the success of your schools,

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CORNELIUS DONOVAN, INSPECTOR.

## CATHOLIC FAMILY ALMANAC.

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

## CATHOLIC NOTES.

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

Rev. Dr. P. L. Chappell, 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.

A Rome dispatch says the Propaganda has received advices from Canton that 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 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 Windthorst leads, shows that Prince Bismarck will have to make terms with that party, to secure a majority in his great social and colonization schemes.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Mgr. Macco's project to launch a floating school 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; Colesani, Archbishop of Palermo; Massani, Venerable African Missionary; Mores Gori, Secretary of the Consistorial Congregation; Laurenti, 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 widespread, and affect many Catholic homes that otherwise would be prosperous and happy. Intemperance is at the root of many an apostasy, many a dishonored life, many an unhalloved death; it causes more suffering, much misery, than war itself. 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 account 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 the face of the head slightly inclined to the left, and so little defaced that the likeness to the portrait by Rigand was discernible. 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; and he was one of the first to welcome the new invention. Who sheltered it? The Colonna, 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" *Liberty*, 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 benefited 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 Seves, 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 17th inst. On that day she was again taken to the waters, and, after drinking, she was asked to repeat the "Hail Mary." After repeated efforts her lip moved, and she articulated distinctly several words.



A Last Farewell.

BY ROBERT A. WILSON (BARNEY MACLEOD).

See no more, forgotten never—thou whose image must forever O'er my life's path a shadow of whom mingled bliss and pain—

Thou wert as a fountain springing—laughing, flashing, sparkling, gliding In the dreary soil—Sahara where my spirit gasping stands.

Could I but again behold thee could I only once smile on thee—

Like a dove, and dying sailor tossed upon a sailless sea.

Here on earth a sounder driven, parted as the poles of heaven.

Severed like the thunder-riven fragments of a blasted oak.

Like Alcides' fabled garment in its burning agony.

There, upon the shoreless ocean, I shall claim my right in this.

Each soul that this vile world has blighted, shall in the great unseen be righted—

There no earthly wrong divideth; where the mystic oak bark glideth.

Thou on earth adorned so vainly, thou shalt float along with me.

On that voyage never ending, our two souls forever blending.

Each soul that this vile world has blighted, shall in the great unseen be righted—

There no earthly wrong divideth; where the mystic oak bark glideth.

Thou on earth adorned so vainly, thou shalt float along with me.

On that voyage never ending, our two souls forever blending.

Each soul that this vile world has blighted, shall in the great unseen be righted—

There no earthly wrong divideth; where the mystic oak bark glideth.

Thou on earth adorned so vainly, thou shalt float along with me.

Gabon, nor thou, O moon, toward the valley of Aijalon; and the sun and moon stood still—

to be submitted to the academical senate of Tubingen before it could be printed.

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

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 first frequent.

For the first time in the history of the diocese of Cleveland one of its priests has been thus signally favored.

After greetings the Very Rev. Vicar General Boff, in the name of the assembled clergy, as also of those who were unavoidably absent, presented to Father Daudet a costly chalice, studded with precious stones.

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.

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

Rev. John Daudet was born in Pay-en-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 diocese of Cleveland since 1865.

He had a long and useful career, being pastor of Immaculate Conception church, Graton, O., since 1871.

He died on the 29th of October, 1884, at the age of 74 years.

He was a man of great piety and a devoted pastor.

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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.

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

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 first frequent.

For the first time in the history of the diocese of Cleveland one of its priests has been thus signally favored.

After greetings the Very Rev. Vicar General Boff, in the name of the assembled clergy, as also of those who were unavoidably absent, presented to Father Daudet a costly chalice, studded with precious stones.

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.

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

Rev. John Daudet was born in Pay-en-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 diocese of Cleveland since 1865.

He had a long and useful career, being pastor of Immaculate Conception church, Graton, O., since 1871.

He died on the 29th of October, 1884, at the age of 74 years.

He was a man of great piety and a devoted pastor.

He was a man of great piety and a devoted pastor.

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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.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a mark of Scrofula, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will destroy it and expel it from your system.

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Sore Eyes. My eyes were sore and inflamed, and I was unable to see. After using Ayer's Sarsaparilla a few doses produced a perceptible improvement.

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St. Mary's Academy, Windsor, Ont. This institution is pleasantly situated in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudiments.

Ursuline Academy, Chatham, Ont. Under the care of the Ursuline Sisters, this institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 50 miles from Detroit.

Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont. The studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms including an ordinary expenses, Canada money, \$150 per annum.

Irish Benevolent Society. The regular monthly meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7:30.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. 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 month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.

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McDonald & Davis, Surgeon Dentists, Office: Dundas Street, London, Ont. 207, Dundas Street, London, Ont.

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Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 53, Oxford Street London, they are spurious.

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lisher will receive prompt attention.

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 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 warfare. 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 depend-
ent upon them. Children were col-
lected by relief agencies, who had been
reduced to living skeletons for want of
food. In a word, more than all the hor-
rors our brave soldiers had to endure on
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 Nightingale,
who declares the official figures as to
loss of life fall far below the facts."

The American holds the English rulers
of India responsible for all this. They,
however, maintain that they are not to
blame, for they have, they say, given the
country peace, freedom of trade, just
government and equal taxation. Under
these conditions they hold that "popu-
lation has increased, because two of the
Malthus checks to its growth, war and
pestilence, have been held in abeyance.
Therefore the third—famine, takes a
larger sweep. The country is overpopu-
lated, and any failure of the periodical
rains plunges whole provinces into
ruin." The American very easily dis-
poses of this argument. India, it points
out, like Ireland, is a food-exporting
country, and therefore cannot be over-
populated. 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 gov-
ernment 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 en-
gaged in this industry, and great manu-
facturing cities like Decca, with 80,000
looms, festudded the land. Now all

this 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
expenses 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
\$749,000,000, so that to add to this bur-
den were to further impoverish the
whole land. The outlook is indeed a
wretched one.

"And yet," sentimentally 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
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 coun-
try ought to be an earthly paradise. As
a matter of fact its poverty transcends
even that of Ireland, and for the same
reason."

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
is 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 pos-
tion to which he has been called and for
which it is said he has long had a yearn-
ing 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 Govern-
or-General of Canada, appeared to fore-
shadow days of trial and tribulation for
India and of adverse criticism for him-
self:

"Above all, let me remind you, my
lords and gentlemen, that when dealing
with such vast subjects as those which
occupy the statement 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 founded 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 human happiness, the result
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
labors."

He then added that the days when
great reputations were to be made in India
are, happily perhaps, as completely past
as those in which great fortunes were
accumulated. Famous Indian pro-con-
suls were not, he thought, any longer
required by their superiors or compelled
by circumstances to startle their coun-
trymen by the annexation of Provinces,
the overthrow of dynasties, the revolu-
tionizing of established systems and all
those dramatic performances which in-
variably characterize the founding and
consolidating of new empires. He ex-
pressed himself convinced that the suc-
cessors of the famous Indian viceroys,
who founded and consolidated British
power in India, must be content with the
less ambitious and more homely, but
equally important and beneficent work
of justifying the splendid achievements
of those who have gone before them, by
the careful and painstaking elaboration
of economical, educational, judicial and
social arrangements, calculated to bring
happiness, peace, contentment and se-
curity alike "to the cabin doors of the
humble ryot, to the mansions of the
royal zemindar and enterprising Euro-
pean settler and to the palace gates of
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 tri-
umph 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
eulogium 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-
gramme is not enough to exhaust the
energies and strain to the utmost the
abilities and statesmanship of India's

most experienced servants and England's
wisest 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 posi-
tion of India, both as to its foreign rela-
tions and domestic condition:

"Things," he said, "go very fast with us
nowadays, and the changes in their con-
ditions and relations are as multiplex
and instantaneous as those in a kaleidos-
cope. Yesterday India was an isolated
region, remote from the disturbing in-
fluences 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 bound-
ary. 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
moderate-minded, wise, and ungragg-
ive statesman does not breathe in Eur-
ope. I believe his great desire is that
Russia 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 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 that the existence of
Russia as a permanent power should
impose upon that expansion its natural
and permanent arrest. I rejoice to think
that it should have fallen to 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 remain-
ed a whit more stationary. The spread
of education and the extension of
railways, the congestion of popula-
tion, 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 acute-
st insight.

We cannot help but looking on Lord
Dufferin's allusion to his friendly rela-
tions 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 pol-
icy—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 fur-
ther extension of its south-eastern bound-
ary, the Foreign Minister must either
resign or seek, by all means in his
power, to carry out its purposes.

Lord Dufferin may not startle his
countrymen by the annexation of Pro-
vinces, or the overthrow of dynasties, or
the revolutionizing of established sys-
tems, 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 reforms tending
to the amelioration and the happiness of
the vast populations confided to his gov-
ernment, he will leave a name in history
more deeply revered and truly honored
than that of any of the famous pro-con-
suls 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 coun-
tless generations.

THE NEW CABINET.

Already the Cabinet makers are at
work framing an administration for Pres-
ident-elect Cleveland. According to
our contemporary, the Advertiser, Sena-
tor Beck, of Kentucky, one of the most
prominent representatives of the Demo-
cratic party, gives the following as the
probable Cabinet of Cleveland: State,
Mr. Thurman; War, Gen. McClellan;
Attorney-General, Mr. McDonald; Post-
master-General, Mr. Reagan; Secretary
of the Treasury, some first-rate New
York business man (Belmont?) This
would, indeed, make a strong Cabinet—
strong in ability and strong in popular-
ity. Mr. Thurman, in the Department
of State, would, we cannot entertain a
doubt, restore American diplomacy to
the traditions of a noble past, lost sight
of in later years by the obtuseness into
high posts of many-hammers and flun-
keys.

We feel, however, constrained to say,
and we submit the matter to the
earnest consideration of our American
Catholic contemporaries, that the Cath-
olic body is entitled to some repre-
sentative 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-
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 has
the shrewdness, the sagacity, the caution
and the initiative required in a
Secretary of the Treasury. He has,
besides, rendered his party great and
signal services. As a delegate of the
Chicago Convention, and a member of the
national democratic committee, his in-

fluence was felt throughout the campaign
in the direction of unity and enthusiasm
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 at-
tributed the great victory that has this
year crowned the standards of the dem-
ocracy.

ALAS, POOR BURCHARD.

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

"I designed," he said, "to cast no dia-
boner upon the Roman Catholic Church,
either upon their integrity, their patriot-
ism 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 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
emphasize 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
assiduous 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 Blaine
will not cease for many a day to day-
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,
reviewing the annual record of inter-
collegiate games in England, pointed with
pride to the numerous victories won by
Stonyhurst, 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 gener-
ally 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 educa-
tional institutions, notably the great uni-
versities of England, athletics are inordin-
ately promoted. On the other hand, in
some colleges that we know of, there is
little or no provision for out-door pas-
times, and the results of this neglect are
apparent to all save those who will not
concern themselves. In this province a safe medium
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 direc-
tion and care, for healthy recreation and
amusement, and it is safe to say that
the students who enter with most spirit
into the games are generally the most diligent
at their desks and the foremost in their
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 football between the
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 con-
duct and application to deserve the
privilege of arranging another encounter.
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 insti-
tution. As to setting proper limits for
sports and games, without interfering
with studies, no one knows where to
draw the line better than Dr. Tabaret.
We are glad to learn that the college
directors are negotiating for the purchase
of a valuable piece of land, six acres in
extent, only two blocks distant from the

main building, and that the work of pre-
paring it for summer pastimes will be
immediately begun. The grounds will
be none too large for over three hundred
students.

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 govern-
ment 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 Clewlow will be
appointed to the Senate to fill the vacan-
cy caused by the death of Mr. Skend:

"This is all right," saith the News cor-
respondent. "Clewlow is a prominent
Orangeman, yet that would make no
difference unless Rochester, who is also
an Orangeman, were appointed to the
postoffice. Against this combination of
Orange element the protest of the Catho-
lic 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
popular than Mr. Gouin, there is an ob-
jection raised in his case. It is a well-
known fact that Chas. H. Mackintosh, the
city senior member, has recommended
Frank Hawken, assistant postmaster, for
the position, while Mr. Tasse, the junior
member for the city, supports the can-
didature of Mr. Gouin. The appoint-
ment 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 Clewlow's qualifications for
a senatorship in his statement that he is
a prominent Orangeman, he gives away
that gentleman's case altogether. Mr.
Clewlow 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 endorsement from
office-seeking and plunder-loving Catho-
lics. 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. Clewlow.
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 govern-
ment paid less attention to the wire-
pullers, little difficulty would be experi-
enced in filling the place with a competent
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 labor-
ing under a very sad delusion. The sys-
tem of Manitoba is much younger than
that of Ontario, its present school law
dating only from its creation as a Pro-
vince in 1870. The North-West Terri-
tories likewise have, within a very brief
period, inaugurated a school system
which, like that of Manitoba, is based on
equality and justice. There is no one-
sidedness, no inequality, no extortion.
Can we say the same for Ontario? Have
we not here inequalities in the matter
of assessment, inequalities in the matter
of representation at headquarters, in-
equalities in regard to public aid to the
schools; inequalities, in fact, all round,
from the university to the elementary
schools? At the late meeting of the
East-Middlesex teachers' convention, Mr.
Colton opened the eyes of his hearers by
a statement of things educational in the
North-West. He is thus reported in the
Free Press:

"Mr. Colton said things were rather
flat in connection with the North-west,
but he decided to comply with the re-
quest of the Inspector, and speak to
them of educational matters in Moose-
jaw, where he occupied the post of chair-
man of the School Board. There had
been a School Act passed by the North-
west Council, appointing a School Board
on a similar plan to their local board, six
members being Roman Catholic and six
Protestant. People here had an idea
that there were no schools in the North-
west, but such was not the case. There
were twenty-eight stations in the Terri-
tory. The Government made a grant
last year of \$7,815, and \$8,000 was con-
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 prefer-
able to that in use in Ontario. He also
spoke flatteringly of Lieut. Governor
Dewdney, who has not had endeavor
to promote the interests of education
among them, by increasing the Govern-
ment grant from one-half of the teach-
ers' salaries up to the sum of \$800 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 is
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 main-
tain their schools, and Catholics to main-
tain theirs. There is an equality in that
great country in the matter of educa-
tion 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.

DEAR SIR:—My attention has been
drawn, by a friend in Ottawa, to an article
in your paper of the 1st Nov., on "Relig-
ious Education," as discussed at the "Ag-
glican 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 qual-
ified my statement at the time, though the
reporters seem to have missed the words
of qualification.

I think what I really said was this:
"The Roman Catholic Church has no Sun-
day 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 teach-
ing which they did receive was definite
and systematic.

I am quite sure that you had no inten-
tion to misinterpret or misrepresent me,
though I think I have been misrepresent-
ed 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.

I am a friend of Sunday Schools and of
religious instruction every day in the week
too.

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 re-
ported 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
gives an instance of one individual who,
the very day after his arrival in Ottawa,
almost before the autumn air of Canada
had a fair chance to expand his
English lungs, was trotted up to the
public buildings and politely requested
to do the Canadian government and the
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.
Under the Civil Service Act it is indeed,
as our contemporary alleges, supposed
that no person can be appointed to
office who has not passed the necessary
examination. Yet it is well known that
temporary employment is given to many
who have not passed the necessary exam-
ination. Many of those so employed go
on working for years. This is indeed a
violation of the spirit, if not of the letter
of the act, and an injustice to those who
have passed the necessary examination.

"But why," asks the Sun, "should out-
siders, strangers in the land, be shored
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-
ment?"

"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
price, that recently imported Englishmen, with
letters of introduction from My Lord
Tomnoddy or My Lady Fitzfoolde, 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
is such a course not fair, it is unfair in
the last degree. We have no desire to
raise a cry of nativism. We would ex-
clude 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 par-
entage, without these qualifications. We
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Smith's Falls, mber, 1884.

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prised at the state of things complained of by the Sun. Canada is, after all, looked upon in England as a mere colony. And we are poor, harmless, good-for-nothing colonialists. 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 Metz 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 Altkirk, M. Grad at Colmer, M. le Chanoine Guerbet at Guebwillers, M. de Bulach at Soverme, 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.

Every means was employed against 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 and Lorraine.

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 Algoma. 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 there shall be no Solid South and no Solid North, but a Solid Union, as it was eighty 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

Grover Cleveland had no other effect but to reassure the South, that event should not be regretted.

We are now told that a few English Radicals will oppose the coming grant 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 a 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 shakles 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 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 outbreak 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 charity. 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 Catholic 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 certainly 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 diurnal 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 moves."

This, be it remembered, is not my language, 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 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 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 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 bigoted or malevolent. Catholics have had very 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 have no just cause for complaint in the future. But I value too highly the privilege of expressing my honest opinion of public men or public bodies, whether secular or religious, to hesitate about saying at all times just what I think. In doing so I always try to avoid insulting people, or

offending their sensibilities. If, with all 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, 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 before 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. The farmers never seem to get along at legitimate trade, 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 ensuing winter to prevent any rising taking place here. The poor, quiet, unassuming Protestants are afraid of the "Blood-thirsty Fenians," as they graciously condescend to call the Catholics. A Protestant union was formed here some time ago, the aims of which are supposed to be very philanthropic. This institution has a branch in Harbor Grace and one in Carbonear. This latter cabal outstrips all its brothers in the strength of its no-popey platform. It is presided over by a Scotchman named Duff. His right-hand man is a person named Moore, formerly a cabin man, 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. Alfred 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 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 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 policeman.

Could this fellow succeed in getting Carty's place his billet will be given to another of this precious brood, Doyle. I believe that the poor River Head boys are coming up for trial on the second of next week. Their able counsel are preparing in good style. The first question substantially is, is it 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, BLAVERED NISKO.

BLESSING THE ASYLUM CHAPEL.

On last Sunday afternoon (Monsignor Bruyere, vicar-general of the diocese of London, assisted by Rev. Father Tierman, 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 the ceremony of the blessing, Father Tierman 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 Tierman's eloquent and impressive discourse. The full choir of St. Peter's was in attendance, consisting of the Messrs Cooke, Dibbs, Ranahan and Murdoch, and Messrs. Drougole, Leibel, 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 significance, such as should be used by Catholics, instead of the meaningless pasteboards so much in vogue for the conveyance of Christmas wishes. Our cards are sold at various prices, but all are of neat 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, CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London, Ont.

PERSONAL.—From the San Antonio (Texas) Light, of 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 Federal Court there recently. Young Canadians are sure to make their mark, and Mr. Drought and family are to be congratulated on his success.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

London Univers.

There has been a so-called Church Congress (State Church) at Carle. 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 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 accustomed to the new names. Some 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 parson who writes in the Evening Standard the "historic" names of Grafton, Sackville, and Merrion, as compared with Tone, Emmet, and Fitzgerald, he should 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 debased by a baton sinister; Sackville 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 improver who never cared 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 Archbishopial residence, Logan Square, Philadelphia. Sitting Bull, dressed in a fine suit, 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 such distinguished laymen, and learning how much they desired to improve their condition. He further assured them that their needs would receive full consideration 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? These questions have been put 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 the teaching which shall permit it. The first question substantially includes the whole subject. The Church 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 varieties of Societies are countless. New Societies, too, are constantly springing into existence. The question, therefore, often arises whether a particular Society is, or is not, a Secret Society? This question is one which no one is at liberty to decide for himself nor in the exercise of his private judgment. It is the duty of every layman, therefore, in view of his being a member of some particular Society, or of his contemplating becoming a member of some particular Society, with regard to which there is the slightest room for doubt, to lay the whole subject before his confessor and spiritual adviser, and to be guided implicitly by his decision.

Buffalo Union. Writes a great-hearted Christian woman of Dublin—and her words have worldwide 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 uninteresting you know. And they have not our feelings, you know. And it is so much easier and more practical, 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 load of labor and privation that is crushing them into criminals. Oh, rose-water Christians, how 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 Presbyterian, and of 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 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 a question 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 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 reason why we have no patience with the

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 contempt 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 Borella, 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 congregation. 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 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 KELLEHER, OF GALT.

We notice by the "Galt Reporter," Nov. 7th, the death of Mr. Patrick Kelleher, an old subscriber to the RECORD, 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 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 on Saturday evening he grew rapidly worse, and about half past 10 o'clock sank calmly to his rest of paralysis of the heart. "Mr. Kelleher was a very old citizen of Galt, having taken up his residence in the then hamlet in the year 1811—forty-three years ago. He was born in Milton, County Kerry, Ireland. When the family emigrated to America, his father and several brothers and sisters remained in New Brunswick, where for many years his father was engaged as a classical teacher, and where his brothers and sisters are still living. He married a few years after coming to Galt, and his widow and a family of five sons and 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 him 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 interred in the Catholic Cemetery."

HYMNIAL.

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 hymnial 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 best man. Mr. P. Murray, M.P.P., of Pembroke, wife and nieces, 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 Tierman performed the ceremony. A large number of friends of the con-

tracting parties were present. After the happy event the bride and bridegroom 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.

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C. M. B. A. Plus will be sent on receipt of five shillings by addressing T. P. TAYLOR, 271 St. Martin Street, Montreal, or THOMAS COFFEY, 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 efficiency, and our hall its attractive 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 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 great interest your future career, and hope that it will be as successful as was kindred to you. 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 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 procession with bands escorted him to his hotel. 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 been 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 crimes.

ENGLAND. In the House of Commons on the 17th, 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 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 question with the Government to see that the Bill be carried early next year.

Police and marines have reached the Isle of Skye and marched through the district where there has been most serious disturbance. The Crofters remained indolent, 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 Restoration League was held in St. James' Hall, London. Michael Davitt, Henry George, 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 crofters, and urged the abolition of the House of Lords. Henry George supported the resolution, and was enthusiastically received. 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. Gladstone will not seek re-election to the new Parliament, but will accept a peerage after the passage of the Franchise Bill. The Prince of Wales has been entertaining Edward James Stanley and Jesse

Collings, members of Parliament, and other advanced Radicals at his palace at Sandringham. The distress among the English ship-building 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 regard 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 workmen 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 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 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 nuggets are unable to pass the cataracts and will possibly return. The expedition will be deferred until the next rising of the river. Khartoum was illuminated upon tidings reaching there that the British expedition was en route for its relief. Everybody in Khartoum reveres Gordon. His orders are implicitly obeyed. The Mahdi announces he will not attack Khartoum during the present month of Moharrem, 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 forces have joined Gordon. FRANCE AND CHINA. The Times' Fox Chow correspondent telegraphs that foreigners there reiterate that the effect of French operations upon 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 suppose the English Government is 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 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 two hundred and fifty millions. A report was read to the French Cabinet by Gen. De Lisle stating the condition of affairs in Tonquin is excellent. 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 the Chinese blockade runners 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 became entangled in the net, as they were 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 the accident, but unable to render any assistance. The bodies have not been recovered.

On the 18th a tramp called at Ira Hummaston'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, remarking that he (McDonald) would be sorry for it. The second lot 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 boys. He then went to lot 28, 8th con., and was detected setting fire to Walter Meadow's straw stack in time to drown it out, but not in time to catch the tramp, who is

still at large. His description is—Age about 30, light complexion, red moustache, high cheek bones, grey coat, new boots, with red top, small cap. If caught in West Zorra Lynch law is feared. A young lad about 15 years of age, light hair and complexion, and blue eyes, was brought to the Journal office, St. Catharines, on Thursday by two lads named Thomas Wright of Port Dalhousie, and Isaac Kingston, of this city. These men stated that in their opinion and from what they had seen and known of the boy, that he is the long lost and much sought for son of Walter Ross, of Philadelphia. The boy, on being questioned, says that he believes he is 15 or 16 years of age. His first recollection is of playing in Philadelphia with a boy named Anderson, who lived near his parents' residence. He says that his own name is Charlie Ross. He was taken away from his home by a gipsy, who was called John Fleets, in a covered wagon, and given something that set him asleep. After travelling for a considerable time he crossed a long bridge, which he now believes was the Niagara Suspension Bridge, and remained with the gypsies for four or five years, and finally ran away from them near London, Ont., on account of ill-treatment. He then wandered about the country, working for various people in various places, and for a year or two past in this neighborhood, among 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 in him, and both he and Mr. Wright believe that he is a 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 Y 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, and 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 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. A Haiphong despatch 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 school Henry from Tenth street to Twenty-third if Blaine was elected, and vice versa if Cleveland won. Henry paid the debt. The wheelbarrow was preceded by a committee of prominent citizens and a brass band, and carried a man carrying a mannafruit 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 5,000 gathered along the route and cheered the party. Several men in the party wore elaborate costumes and others red plug hats.

THE BOWTHELL BAZAAR. This grand drawing of prizes will take place for certain on Dec. 20th, and the four following days. The total worth of prizes will be distributed by lot. Every young man, boy or girl, who is desirous to win prizes worth from \$5 to \$18 in gold and will also receive the benefit of the bazaar, may purchase tickets for \$1 each. Prizes for the bazaar will be distributed on the 20th. Prizes for the bazaar will be distributed on the 20th. Prizes for the bazaar will be distributed on the 20th.

MARKET REPORT. OTTAWA. Correct report made every week for "The Record." GRAIN.—Oats, 60c to 85c. Peas, 55c to 60c. Spring wheat, 70c to 85c. Fall wheat, 80c to 90c. Rye, 85c to 95c. Beans, 10c to 15c. DRIED FRUITS.—Butter in pails, 10c to 12c. Eggs, 17c to 20c per doz. Cheese, 10c to 12c. Hops, 10c to 12c. Apples, 10c to 12c. Mutton and lamb, 15c. MISCELLANEOUS.—Potatoes, now, 60c gal. Cabbages per dozen head, 25c to 30c. Cucumbers, per doz, 50c. Carrots, 10c to 12c. Turnips, 10c to 12c. Hides, rough, 5c to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7c to 8c per cwt. LONDON. Wheat—Spring, 120 to 122; Delhi, 100 lbs, 125 to 127; Demerol, 115 to 120; Glasgow, 115 to 117; Red, 140 to 120. Oats, 80c to 82c. Corn, 90c to 100c. Barley, 90c to 128c. Peas, 90c to 95c. Rye, 90c to 100c. Clover seed, 60c to 70c. Timothy seed, 175 to 225c. Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 225 to 235c; Family, 200 to 210c. Oats, Fine, 200 to 210c; Granulated, 225 to 240c. Cornmeal, 200 to 210c. Hay, 80c to 100c. Straw, per load, 200 to 300c. Butter—pound rolls, 20c to 22c; crack, 18c to 20c; tubs, 18c to 20c. Eggs, retail, 20c to 22c; basket, 20c to 22c. Chicken, lb, 12c to 15c. Lard, 10c to 12c. Turkeys, 10c to 12c. Ducks, 75c to 100c. Chickens, per pair, 50c to 70c. Ducks, per pair, 60c to 75c. Hops, per cwt, 10c to 12c. Beef, 10c to 12c. Mutton, per lb, 6c to 7c. Lamb, per lb, 8c to 10c. Hops, per lb, 20c to 25c. Wood, per cord, 475 to 500c. MONTREAL. FLOUR—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Quotations as follows: Superior, \$5.10 to \$5.20; extra, \$5.10 to \$5.20; extra superfine, \$5.00 to \$5.05; spring, \$5.00 to \$5.05; superfine, \$5.00 to \$5.05; strong bakers, \$4.90 to \$4.95; fine, \$5.10 to \$5.20; middlings, \$5.75 to \$2.90; pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Oats, 80c to 85c. Peas, 55c to 60c. Beans, \$2.30 to \$2.35; city bakers, \$5.80 to \$6.00; extra, \$5.80 to \$6.00. Corn, 90c to 100c. Barley, 90c to 128c. Peas, 90c to 95c. Rye, 90c to 100c. Clover seed, 60c to 70c. Timothy seed, 175 to 225c. Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 225 to 235c; Family, 200 to 210c. Oats, Fine, 200 to 210c; Granulated, 225 to 240c. Cornmeal, 200 to 210c. Hay, 80c to 100c. Straw, per load, 200 to 300c. Butter—pound rolls, 20c to 22c; crack, 18c to 20c; tubs, 18c to 20c. Eggs, retail, 20c to 22c; basket, 20c to 22c. Chicken, lb, 12c to 15c. Lard, 10c to 12c. Turkeys, 10c to 12c. Ducks, 75c to 100c. Chickens, per pair, 50c to 70c. Ducks, per pair, 60c to 75c. Hops, per cwt, 10c to 12c. Beef, 10c to 12c. Mutton, per lb, 6c to 7c. Lamb, per lb, 8c to 10c. Hops, per lb, 20c to 25c. Wood, per cord, 475 to 500c.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. J. BURNETT & CO Taylor's Bank, London.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS RECEIVED AS J. J. GIBBONS' new dress materials, new wool wraps; new house-furnishing goods; new underclothing for ladies, gents and children; new Cashmere hosiery—all very good value. L. C. LEONARD is positively selling off his stock of crockery, glassware, lamps, chandeliers, etc., cheaper than at any other house in London. Note the place—Opposite City Hotel, Dundas street. For the best photos made in the city go to EOX BROS., 380 Dundas street. See and examine our stock of frames and apparatus, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

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HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT. A. M. SMAITH, Manager.

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TEACHER WANTED. WANTED FOR THE SEPARATE School at Mattawa, District of Nipissing, a male teacher, holding a second-class certificate, and capable of teaching French and English. Duties to commence first of January, 1885. Applications stating salary required and giving references to be addressed to GEO. ELLIOT, Sec.-Treas., Mattawa, Ont. 320-3.

TEACHER WANTED. WANTED FOR THE R. C. Separate School of Arrprior, an assistant teacher, holding a third-class certificate. One possessing English and French preferred. Apply to REV. J. CHAINE, Arrprior, Ont. 320-3.

WANTED. A FEMALE TEACHER, HOLDING a third-class Ontario certificate, for Roman Catholic School Section No. 4, and 12 Gloucester. Duties to commence the first of the new year, 1885. Salary will be testimonial. Address, JOHN FORAN, Secretary, Barnesville P. O., Ont. 319-4.

TEACHER WANTED. A SECOND OR THIRD CLASS male teacher wanted for Separate School Section No. 6, of Raleigh. Duties to commence first of January, 1885. First-class references required with application. Applicant to state salary. Address, WILLIAM Hickey, Secretary-Treasurer, Merlin, Ont. 319-2.

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FOR X-MAS. BEATY'S CELEBRATED 20-STOP BEETHOVEN ORGAN. A genuine present for mother, wife, sister or daughter, and a delight to the whole family, an ornament to the parlor, and a satisfaction to yourself, can be obtained by sending IMMEDIATELY for one of the justly celebrated Beethoven Organs. These instruments, of which we have made and sold many thousands, contain more musical combinations and excellencies than other organs of several times the price of our offer for the Christmas season. WE will ship immediately, on receipt of your address, one of these magnificent instruments, together with a Beethoven Piano Stool and large book of Music. \$75.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. Muzzo Knee Ball; also Muzzo Perforation Patent Combination Sewer. This is the added AEROSTATIC EXPRESSION INDICATOR, or REGULATOR, which shows at a glance the amount of pressure upon the Sewer, like a compass to the ship, and is an improvement upon any other style made to date. As shown in the picture, it is a beautiful piece of furniture, and is made of the finest material, Heavy Black Walnut Case, with Brass Feet, highly polished, Scroll and Carved Wood used freely in the ornamentation, thus making it a model instrument. The great variety of Patterns offered by the Beatty Organ and Piano Co., and used in this instrument, together with the immense variety and beautiful, but simple combination of Stops, and the great care given to its construction in both the Musical and Mechanical effects, make it combine more excellencies than instruments that are sold through dealers for several hundred dollars. A MOMENT'S CONSIDERATION will show you the certainty of securing a superior instrument by ordering from us. Dealers can trust to their own knowledge and the ignorance of the purchaser to conceal defects in the instruments they sell. We cannot guarantee who will not see our and most sound instruments of a quality to superior that their merits are apparent. Therefore you take no risk, so order direct from this advertisement, and REMEMBER the Organ will be shipped immediately on receipt of the money and order. If you find on fair trial the instrument is not equal to guarantee, it may be returned at our expense, and the purchase money will be promptly refunded. Address: W. P. HADWENT, Manager, Daniel F. Beatty Organ & Piano Co., WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.

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VOL. ... CLE ... We ma ... of Cleric ... turn out ... and bette ... ments th ... tern Hou ... N. Wi ... 136 D ... THE BAL ... THE CITIZENS ... MEMBERS ... ADDRESSES ... Catholic ... The Concor ... cled by Th ... o'clock by ... invited gues ... country. The ... reception tend ... third Plenary C ... twoen 890 and ... The proceedin ... music, and re ... The invited g ... the clergy of th ... men, Mayor La ... the city, John ... the school board ... of John Hopkin ... Novelt, Stacie ... Adreon, S. Th ... lam Pinkney ... Dobbin, Col. R ... Walters, Enoch ... Archibald Stir ... Brown, Wm. K ... Novelt, Stacie ... Gwinn, Judge ... Johnson, Dr. A ... T. Howard, Dr ... Gen Bradley, T ... T. Merriek, H ... Friedenwald, H ... number of di ... from New York ... cities. The Hon. W ... meeting to ord ... M. Ken. Rip ... Catholicism of ... selves of your ... third Plenary C ... this evening's r ... pleasure that ... spect for you ... tion to our Ho ... introduce Mr. ... will address yo ... ADDRESS OF MR ... Reverend Prela ... timore, in who ... express, by th ... the interest of ... Catholics only ... States and the ... creed, in the ... the American ... arises less from ... details of your ... pride in their ... define the teach ... line of the Chur ... proof which you ... harmony, its vit ... ing growth in th ... World. Cathol ... pride in their ... its predecessor ... grown up where ... ness, the provin ... the guidance of ... sand churches ... tions since last ... Gods providen ... our people. O ... share with us, ... me dwell for a ... why our follow ... differ from us ... qualified by edu ... they were not ... around us, mu ... as of GRAVE AND ... In our day and ... thinking men co ... life and thought ... ners of the tim ... anxiety. Many ... stress fast deep ... religious faith i ... fading into a ... everything beyo ... These men are ... skeptics, as to ... believe in a ... a possible phys ... science as doub ... tally, but they ... they feel, too ... that with the ... Christianity the ... spirit of mode ... light which sho ... think they sta ... cape. They ha ... may still form ... make meaning ... other, concede ... don that, try ... and over ager ... vancing spirit o ... tion, until the ... be any fixed, im ... has become st ... while they have ... gained nothing.