### he Catholic Record.

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

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### LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1885.

NO. 376.

FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED

A CHRISTMAS THOUGHT.

Little Baby ! gift from Heaven, Sent to fill our days with love, Hearken we, before thee bending, For thy message from above.

Do thy blue eyes see the glory Of thy soul's home left sehind ? Do thy fingers clasped hold treasure Earthly seeking cannot find ?

Dost thou wonder at us mortals. At our strange and uncouth phrase? Heark'ning thou, perchance, thine angel Who beholds the Father's face.

When thou smilest doth our Lady Whisper how her blessed Son Once to earth came, just as thou art, Just as helpless, little one?

Whispers she how dear he holds thee, How she loves thee for his sake ? Seeks to bind thee with love's fetters Worldly touch can never break.

We are deaf: in vain we listen, Those sweet words we cannot hear; Yet we feel the love protecting Keeping evil from thee, dear.

We are blind : the heavenly glory Hath grown dim before our eyes; Yet our prayers for thee ascending Even reach the far-off-skies,

As we pray, the loving shepherd Sinless keep thee, precious one, Till earth's weary days are over And the crown for heaven is won

Baby ! at thy mother gazing, Softly smiling in her face, Dost thou in her loving glances Heaven's earthly shadow trace ?

Do her words, so strangely moulded, Bear to thee a meaning clear? Do her kisses, showered upon thee, Make our cold earth seem more dear?

Unto us so near thou seemest To the home we seek on high, That the light within its portals Seems around thy brow to lie.

Little treasure. Christ's redeemed one ! With sweet reverence we gaze, Thinking of another Infant Born for us in other days;

One Divine, who bore thy likeness-Ail thy pain and weakness bore, Whose child-eyes with love sought Mary's, Fraught with worship, bending o'er.

Little hands outstretched with yearning-Baby hands as frail as thine-Soothing with their touch the weary; Hands sore-wounded, sweet heart mine.

Bearing of the thorns no shadow, Sweet with peace the brow divine; Unto us that peace he leaveth, Our woes shareth—thine and mine.

Darling ! if the sacred shadow Of his thorns should ever rest On thy brow, ah ! do not blindly Cast from thee a gift so blest.

### He will give thee love and patience, With the thorns his peace will blend— So, theu bearest still his likeness, Dearest, even to the end.

### KINGSTON'S JUBILEE.

THE SACRIFICE OF THE NEW LAW.

Bishop O'Mahoney's Able and Schol-arly Effort.

We are this week enabled to present our readers with a full report of the Bishop of Eudocia's splendid discourse on the occasion of the celebration of

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO. **186 Dundas Street,** Tailors and Gents' Furnishers, FINE AND FINE AND NICHOLAS WILSON & CO. **186 Dundas Street,** Tailors and Gents' Furnishers, FINE AND UNIT AND Tailors and Gents' Furnishers, FINE AND Tailors and Gents' Furnishers, FINE AND

was a perfect image of the Son of God made man. Now, since the reality can-not be inferior to the shadow, the thing figured to the figure, it the offering of bread and wine by Melchisedeck was a sacrifice, we must conclude that the con-secration of bread and wine by our Lord at his last supper was a true sacrifice. 3. Christian tradition leaves no doubt

on this point. The Fathers of the Church, the witnesses to us of her tradition, speak in wonderment of the excellence of the sacrifice of the Eucharist, typified twenty centuries before, in the sacrifice of Melchisedeck. St. Clement of Alexandria asserts that

St, Clement of Alexandria asserts that i "the priest so celebrated in the Sorip-tures, offered bread and wine, sanctified, to typify the Eucharist." St. Cyprian says: "In Melchisedeck we see the sacrament" of the sacrifice of the Lord," And he adds, "Abraham was not blessed by Melchisedeck until after he had offered for hun in figure the sacrifice of Jasus Christ. The sacrifice sacrifice of Jesus Christ. The sacrifice of Melchisedeck was Eucharistic because of Melchisedeck was Eucharistic because it was sacrifice of thanksgiving for Abraham's victory over his enemies. And in this how beautifully does it typify the sacrifice of Christ, which is by excellence Eucharistic or thanksgiving, a sacrifice in which our Blessed Lord, offering in bread and wine, verified the figure by the reality, and by the fact gave accom-plishment to the prophecy for the ful-ness and the reality of all that is pre-figured and foretold. St. Ambrose exclaims: "O excellence of the sacrifice of the Christian Church, which figured in that of Melchisedeck, is more ancient than all the sacrifices of the Jewish synagogue."

More another than an the sacrinees of the Jewish synagogue." And St. Augustine, speaking for the others, says, that "in the days of Mel-chisedeck appeared for the first time the sacrifice which is now offered to God by Christians through the whole world." Obside the tradition on this subject may

Christian tradition on this subject may be expressed in two words : 1st, that the offering of Melchishedeck was a true sacrifice; 2nd, that this same sacrifice was a prophetic figure of the sacrifice of the Eucharist.

he Eucharist. 4. I said that Jewish tradition also

 Ice offered, how is it possible not to respected by Christ as His last supper, a true scatting, a true scatting the serifice of our lives, we may select other and so, by their desth, we intend that sacrifice rendered the priesthood of His Body and Blood, seeing and so, by their desth, we intend that sacrifice rendered the priesthood of His Body and Blood, seeing and so, by their desth, we intend that sacrifice rendered the priesthood of His Body and Blood, seeing and so, by their desth, we intend that sacrifice rendered the priesthood of His Body and Blood, seeing and so, by their desth, we intend that sacrifice rendered the priesthood of His Body and Blood, seeing and bo, by their desth, we intend that sacrifice rendered the priesthood of His Body and Blood, seeing and the sacrifice of Himself, as sacrifice there is all a perform the scatter of the consecartation of the server, as this last Supper } He consecarted the for Mis Blood is segarated from the Body of the Yokim. Moreover, by the body of the Yokim, the Blood is segarated from the Body of the Yokim, Moreover, by that Me alst blood is exparated from the Body of the Yokim, Moreover, by the Body of the Yokim, Moreover, by the Body of the Yokim, Moreover, by the Body of the Yokim, the Blood is segarated from the Body of the Yokim, whole Body in each particle of What was wine, so that His as to the free and parter libre and the aport, by sacrifice of the Josen and His hole Blood in each the Body of the Yokim, whole Body in each particle of What was wine, so that His that Melhing, are at one in this, that Maching, are at one in the victim's complete destruction. And all this our Blessed Lord did,

and an time our Biessed I off did, giving thanks to His Eternal Father, honoring and glorifying Him as His God, and making at the same time this immo-lation of Himself for man. For it is for man He declares that His Body is man He declares that His Body is broken, "This is my Body ... broken for you;" it is for man that His Blood is shed, "This is my Blood ... shed for you." And the purpose of this blood shedding He declares to be the forgive-ness of sins, "This is my Blood, shed for the remission of sins." Behold now, in this grand and myster-ious action of Jesus Christ the true Eternal Priest, alone worthy to worship God, because He too is God, and who, whilst He is Eternal, everliving, knows how to immolate Himself, in an ineffable manner, sole victim worthy of such a

manner, sole victim worthy of such a Priest: who in His Body and Blood, Priest: who in this body and blood, contained under plain elements, presents a victim mystically immolated, consumed and destroyed, namely, an oblation the scope of which was the satisfaction, the glory, the sublime worship of God, the fruit of which was and is, the explation of sin, the reconciliaion, the sancti-fication, the salvation of man. Behold here now, a true, sublime, magnificent, incomprehensible sacrifice, "A priest for ever, Christ Jesus, according to the order of Melchisedck, offered bread and

wine," The offering of Melchisedeck was not the only prophetic type of the old testa-ment, which vividly and sensibly expressed the reality and truth of the Eucharistic sacrifice of the new law. For Moses, who, on the part of God, con-clude, the old alliance with His people, erected an altar on the slopes of Sinai, and around it placed twelve pyramids of stone to represent the twelve tribes of Israel. Over these pyramids he sprinkled the blood of the victims he had immolated saying: "This is the blood of the testament which God hath enjoined unto you." unto you."

Who does not see that this is a clear The Eucharist. 4. I said that Jewish tradition also asserts the same fact. The and faithful prophecy of Jesus Christ, and faithful prophecy of Jesus Christ, who, at His last supper, surrounded by His twelve apostolic pyramids, the foun-dation stones of His Church and the re-presentatives of the Christian people, gives them to drink of His own true Blood. And to show more clearly that the sacrifices shall cease; the sacrifice of the sacrifices shall cease; the sacrifice of the saded in the new law He repeats accomplished in the new law He repeats the shall be "a priest forever according to the order of Melchisedek." Mho does not see that this is a clear in Who does not see that this is a clear in the famous work, the "B-reshith His twelve apostolic pyramids, the foun-dation stones of His Church and the re-presentatives of the Christian people, gives them to drink of His own true Blood. And to show more clearly that the solities shall cease; the sacrifice of the shall be "a priest forever according to the order of Melchisedeck."

hatred of the Jews, the injustice of Pilate, had conspired against Him and t given it to be believed that He was sachifice and the oblig that the malice and crimes of men, their that the malice and their sacrificgious to the oblation of all the base should come in to dishonor a sacrifice which He desired to offer, pure and spotless, in the presence of His Jews Himself. 2nd, It is a thanksgivelet ingsacrifice, and hence called Eucharistic the principle and cause of the salvation of the world. To prove, in a word, that neither natural obstacles can circumstrate ratural obstacles can circumstrate ratural obstacles can circumstrate this power, nor the sins of the world. To prove, exercising that wisdom which foresees all events and that liberty which disposes all things, terious and hidden way, by an immolation, invisible, indeed, but real, upon an altar more pure than the golden one of the temple, being Himself victim and priest, the sacrifice and the sacrifice; the true Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world.
The Eucharistic supper, was, therefore, The Eucharistic supper, was, therefore, the true with Him who grants His progents.

The sins of the world. The Eucharistic supper, was, therefore, the self-same sacrifice of the cross. The rite only and the circumstances of both oblations were different. The Eucharistic oblations were different. The Eucharistic oblations were different. The Eucharistic sacrifice was unbloody, yet it was the self-same sacrifice of the cross, but anti-cipated, mysterious, hidden, unconnected with, and uninfluenced by the injustice and cruelty of man, offered to the eter-nal Father, with complete liberty both internal and external, offered with a charity pure and perfect in which the true Moses, the Saviour of His people, gathered His own Blood into a cup-gave truly and really the flesh of the Victim and His own Blood to His disciples and perfected by anticipation the sacrifice of the cross. The Euchar-istic supper was therefore a true and t real sacrifice, which, without the visible immolation which took place in the sacrifice of Calvary, retains all its merit, its virtue, its efficacy, its sanctity and its

its virtue, its efficacy, its sanctity and its perfection. fice was not a mere transitory operation; it was rather a permanent institution. It was not a sacrifice offered for once, but a secrifica field determined white a sacrifica field determined w

It was not a sacrifice offered for once, but a sacrifice fixed, determined, estab-lished for all time, and to be renewed daily to the end of time. In fact, the Son of God, after having, with His own 1 hand given. His flesh and blood to His disciples, addressed then in these short and simple, but sublime and profound words, "What you have seen just now done by me I ordain that you too do in memory of me. Do this in memory of me." And St. Paul (who was not present at the last supper, but learned directly of our Blessed Lord) has added that this sacrifice, a true con-

f Son of God, after having, with His own hand given. His flesh and blood to His disciples, addressed them in these short and simple, but sublime and profound words, "What you have seen just now done by me I ordain that you too do in memory of me. Do this in memory of me." And St. Paul (who was not present at the last supper, but learned directly of our Blessed Lord) has added that this sacrifice of the Cross, a true and real representation of the death of our lord, shall continue until the day when our Lord shall return to earth to judge the living and the dead. "You will announce the death of the Lord until He come." Words fall of omnipotence and authority, says the Council of Trent, By these words (as the Holy Catholic Church

the sanctity and the efficacy of this most glorious sacrifice. I shall merely remind you that the sacrifice of the altar is the reality and the complement of all the sacrifices of the old law. It is, 1st, at Holocaust, by which we render to the Supreme God the most perfect worship and adoration, by the oblation of the Jesus Himself. 2nd, It is a thanksgiv-ing sacrifice, and hence called Eucharistic by excellence, because infinite thanks are given to an infinite Being by an in-finite victim. 3rd. It is a propitiatory can do under the guidance of an able, wise, zealous and apostolic bishop. You show to men the wealth of Catholic pro-The view of the second state of the second sta

request. How sublime, how magnificent is this sacrifice of the altar. In it we adore God, I congratulate you on the magnificent transfiguration of your church I see around me, and in it I recognize the we offer to His Infinite Majesty that supreme worship which is due to Him, we offer to His Infinite Goodness the efforts of people, individuals and families, who have set an example which I trust will be followed in the future. While we offer to His Infinite Goodness the most perfect thanksgiving, we implore and obtain forgiveness of our sins, we skato receive all the gifts and graces we stand in need of, we honor the Immacu-late Virgin Mother of Christ, the angels and saints renewing their memory, re-minding ourselves of their virtues, their merits, their conflicts, and their tri-umphs, the graces with which God has filled them and the glory with which God has crowned them. And thus the Church militant honors

God has crowned them. And thus the Church militant honors the Church triumphant, and both unite to he sacrifice of the cross. The Euchar-istic supper was therefore a true and eal sacrifice, which, without the visible molation which took place in the ascrifice of Calvary, retains all its merit, ts virtue, its efficacy, its sanctity and its perfection. The mystery of the Eucharistic sacrifi-is the golden bond that unites the church milliant purgative so that the Eucharistic sacrifice is the golden bond that unites the church milliant purgative and to the church milliant purgative and to the sacrifice and the revelation of His everlast-ing glory."

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Bishop Cleary's fifth anniversary on the | He shall be to the order of Melchisedeck.' 10th inst. It will, no doubt, prove most

acceptable to our readers, lay and clerical. His Lordship said :

"Lord I have loved the beauty of thy House and the place where thy glory

develleth, (Ps. xxv.) David the prophet, before he was yet anointed solemnly King over Israel, saw in vision the beauty and glory of God's house. In his exile from the court of house in the beauty and glory of god's Saul, and in the depth of his distress, he deposited the Ark of the Covenant, which contained the tables of the Law and a remnant of the mysterious manna with which God had fed the people in with which God had fed the people in the desert. Wrapt in prophetic vision, he was given to see how soon that hum-ble tabernacle would give way to the gorgeous temple which his son Solomon would raise as the abiding place of the ark, and where God Himself would come the displace His glory in a cloud.

down and display His glory in a cloud. In this vision he was given to look far-ther into the future and see even this

temple of Solomon disappear, and in its

place arise the tabernacle of the Messiah, the ark of the new covenant, containing

Christ the new and true manna, which would constitute the beauty and glory of

David, even to the days of Abraham and Melohisedek. One represents the sac-rifice of Abraham, the other of Melchise-deck. Abraham sacrificing his only son on the mountain, is the type of the Eternal Father sacrificing His only Son, Christ, on Calvary. "Melchisedeck, the king of Salem, bringing forth bread and wine, offered sacrifice, for he was priest of the Most High." In Melchisedeck we discover the prophetic figure. the

to the order of Melchisedeck." My dear brethren, how consoling is it not for us-for our holy faith to see accomplished the oracle pronounced by the lips of the enemies of our blessed Lord, and for this reason, the more authoritative and conclusive. The Eu-charistic sacrifice, which in that of Mel-chisedech preceded all the sacrifices of the old law, is the only surviving sacrifice to day. The various sacrifices of the

to day. The various sacrifices of the Jewish dispensation, have, in fact, long since ceased, and there is offered to God to-day no other sacrifice but that of bread and wine, the true sacrifice of the Messiah through the length and breath of the world !

of the world ! - Now, if the sacrifice of Melchise-deck of bread and wine was a true sacrifice, a true sacrifice was also that of bread and wine (consecrated) by Jesus Christ and offered at His last supper. Otherwise, we must say, either that Melchisedeck was not a true figure of Jesus Christ, or that Jesus Christ was of Jesus Christ, or that Jesus Christ was not a priest, according to the order of Melchisedeck, both which assertions are, as we have seen, in direct contra-diction to the word of God, and opposed to the Christian and Jewish traditions of would constitute the beauty and giory off that new tabernacle, and which would dwell and abide there perpetually. Yonder windows open to us to day a vision of the past—they take us back a thousand years beyond the days of David, even to the days of Abraham and Malchiedat. One represents the sace

Now, let us briefly consider what a sacrifice is. A sacrifice is an oblation of a sensible or visible thing, offered to God by a legitimate priest, (an oblation) by which the offered is either changed actorizely into another thing, or is imby which the offered is either changed exteriorly into another thing, or is im-molated, consumed, or destroyed; and this, 1st, to signify by this rite that the rational creature subjects himself to the absolute dominion of God, and, 2nd, to render to God the most exalted and supreme worship. In fact, by such an offering to God, we recognize Him, the Creator and Sovereign Lord of all things. By immolating that thing offered, by consuming, by destroying it we acknowl-edge that God, who has from nothing created all things, has no need of our temporal goods. By this oblation we signify, that, whilst we recognize Him as the author and owner of our very lives, we are bound to employ them for His glory, ready, if need be, to give them, of the Most High." In Meichnedeck we discover the prophetic figure, the living type, the perfect image of Jesus Christ, the true king of justice, the true Prince of peace, the true and only priest of the most High God, for He is very God, who at His last Supper offered bread and wine. And Him the Church proclaims, the true Priest forever, according to the order of Melchisedeck. But if the priesthood derives its digbread and wine. And Him the Church proclaims, the true Priest forever, according to the order of Melchisedeck. But if the priesthood derives its die inty from the excellence of the victim immolated, from the value of the sacri

for you an eternal memorial," so Jesus Christ likewise said : "Do this for a Christ likewise said: "Do this for a memorial (commemoration) of me." Now, in the former instance, Moses made a sprinkling of true blood over the twelve tribes represented by the twelve pyramids. Shall it be said that in the new alliance there was less truth than in the old, that the reality is inferior to the

type ? It is, therefore, clear that Jesus Christ, It is, therefore, clear that Jesus Christ, in concluding his new alliance, made use of His real and true Blood in sprinkling His Apostles, and that as the blood which Moses used was that of victims immolated, which blood was gathered in a chalice or cup, the sprinkling of which blood was made after the sacrifice, so the blood which Christ used was His own real Blood gathered in a chalice after He had in an ineffable manner immolsted Him-self, and the Communion, the interior sprinkling of the apostles followed the sublime sacrifice, the immolstion which the divine Victim the Lamb made of thimself. And so it is beyond doubt that consecration of bread and wine made by our Blessed Lord at the last supper was

a true real sacrifice ! All this is confirmed by the teaching of St. Faul to the Hebrews, (ch. 9,) where he says, for, where there is a testament, the death of the testator must of necessity

come in. And so the ancient testament was concluded and sealed with the blood of victims slain and immolated. Thus, without the death of Jesus Christ, without a real and true effusion of His Blood, His Testament would not have been concluded, neither would it have been concluded, neither would it have been fixed and irrevocable. It was not, therefore, on Calvary, but at the last supper, that our Blessed Lord established and concluded His covenant of the new Law. It was not on Calvary that He sprinkled the twelve foundation stones of His Church, (for John, the beloved, alone was there). It was only at His last supper that this sprinkling, the necessary condition of this covenant, its proof and its seal, took place. It was not on Calvary that our Blessed Lord announced this covenant, it was at His not on Calvary that our biessed Lord announced this covenant, it was at His last supper, when He said, "This is My Blood of the new Testament," The faith, therefore, of Holy Church, which believes and teaches that at the last supper a true sacrifice was offered,

authority, says the Council of Trent. By these words (as the Holy Catholic Church has ever understood, believed and taught) the Son of God, our Divine Lord, appointed and established the apostles priests of the new testament and commanded them, and their successors, to offer the same sacrifice. When our Blessed Lord addressed His

apostles and said to them, "Do this in commemoration of me," He communi-cated, directly and immediately, to them, without limitation or reserve, the power to do, really and precisely, neither more nor less than He Himself had then and there done. He communicated to them the power which they had then seen Him exercise, viz., the power to charge bread into His Body, and wine into His bread into His Body, and wine into His Blood—the power to continue the self-same sacrifice which He had then and there instituted—and to offer it for the same most noble and sublime end for which He had Himself offered it for the glory of God and for the sanctification and the atomnal selvation of man

and the eternal salvation of man. And because they could not be sacrificers of the same victim, nor offerers of the same sacrifice without being initiated and incorporated into the same priest-hood, because they must necessarily be like Him, priests, to sacrifice like Him, so by the words, "Do this in mem-ory of me," He consecrated the apostles true priests of the new covenant. And because according to St Paul this ficers of the same victim, nor offerers of true priests of the new covenant. And because, according to St. Paul, this sacrifice was instituted to continue and persevere until the end of time, and so a perpetual sacrifice requires a per-petual priesthood, therefore, by the very words "Do this," by which He created the Apostles priests. He gave them the power to create others priests, in order power to create others priests, in order to perpetuate the sacrifice of the new and Eternal Covenant until He shall come to judge the living and the dead. Here is then established with the new dispensation a new priesthood, more noble, more excellent than that of the old law, because destined to offer

more august, a more sublime sacrifice. and because it was not linked to a carnal succession, but to be renewed and resuccession, but to be released and re-produced by a divine consecration in virtue of the omnipotent and immutable words of the Divine Founder. A priest-hood, in fine, perpetual, irrevocable, un-

was separated by a veil from the Holy of Holies (which typifies our tabernacle). God required that these loaves be placed in His presence once a week, and the Jews regarded them as the visible and permanent sign of the alliance made by God with them, an eternal covenant, this offering was looked upon as an august and most holy kind of sacrifice, and so required the greatest sanctify in the pricet and most holy kind to satisfy in the priest who offered it. Now, who is it who does not at ones perceive in all this a prophetic figure, and, at the same time, a proof of the Euchari-tic Mystery? For, how could twelve simple loaves of bread, even perfumed with incense, be looked upon by the Jews as the holiest and most august sacrifice if they did not typify the Adorable Euchar-

ist? And how could the Eucharist, if it were but simple bread, if it did not con-tain the Body of Jesus Christ, reflect back

were but simple bread, if it due to the tain the Body of Jeaus Christ, reflect back upon the loaves of proposition such vir-tue and such sanctity? How beautiful then is not this figure of our Biessed Lord's presence in the sacri-fice of the altar ! Really present under the appearance of bread, exposed on our altars or hidden in our tabernacles, we cannot imagine, much less express, the great mysteries which He accomplishes in this hidden state, the strong cries He sends up to heaven for us from the silent depths of that tabernacle ! the wondrous love which ceaselessly burns under e. ments so cold ! the magnificence of that mercy, the tenderness of that compassion, which He exercises in an obscurity so complete ! Certain it is, my brethren, that Jesus Christ in the sacrament of His Love, is ever, as it were, in a state of Love, is ever, as it were, in a state of secret and continual immolation, of in terior sacrifice, under the eyes and in presence of His Eternal Father. Certain it is, that here, inaccessible, and, as it were, dead, to our senses. He is ever living to continue on earth that grand and mysterious ministry of advocacy and intercession which He exercises in heaven. Certain it is that He is here as the vis ible and perpetual witness, the authentic proof, the living memorial of the ineffable love of God for man, the pledge of an irrevocable alliance of the Redeemer and the redeemed. Therefore the Eucharist is the beauty of God's house, and the Church is the place where His glory dwelleth! Of a truth, imously.

1	erry McCarthy	DO J Westbrook,	
I	Thomas Coridrick	50 William Feetzil.	25
	John Lone	50 David McLean	25
1	H Nelligan	50 Mich Lynch	25
1	Terrence King	50 P Mulligan	25
1	P M Henry	50 A Friend	25
	A Friead	30 A Friend	25
	T McNaughton,	25 Will Allestor	. 25
	John Lilliman	25 Mrs Scanlon	. 25
	Thomas Henshaw	25 J Rockwood	. 25
	Ger Anderson	25 James Lee	25
	Richard Barry	25 T Patman	. 25
	James Damphy	25 A Friend	. 25
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don, Ont

WE regret that the space at our disposal forbids an extended notice of the St. Catherine's Home Rule meeting. The chair was occupied by Mr. S. Montgomery and upon the platform were several leading Catholic and Protestant gentlemen of the city, besides the Hon. T. W. Anglin, and the Venerable Chevalier Macdonell, of Toronto. Mr. Anglin was the principal speaker of the evening. The hon. gentleman's speech was deservedly much admired for its eloquence and strength of argument. The same resolution as that passed at the alliance London meeting was proposed by the Very Rev. Dean Harris, seconded by

### THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

A UARISTMAS CAROL.

"A little child shall lead them." What go ye out, O Christian men! This early more to see? Dark is the sky, and chill the snow Lictn on bash and tree.

2

We seek a little royal child Born unto us to day, Who, from his mother's lap o'er realms Uncounted holdeth sway; We go to bear bin worthy gifts, 'As men have done of old-frue worship's lamb of sacrifice, True service's faithful gold."

How shall ye find this new-born King? In heaven no star doth shine: Without such sign how shall ye know Where rests this Child Divine?

"Though shines no star this winter morn, Though far his father's home, We shall not fear through dark and chill Unto our King to come. Cold is the earth that harbors Him, The roof that aheliers low, Upon the empty hearth drifts down The softly-failing anow."

But fear ye not, O Christian men ! To give your gifts amiss ? In raiment soft are princes clothed, Their state not such as this.

"In heaven our King wears royal robes Respiencent as the sun, Bat here we know him in the garb Of earth's most abject one. Where little bands are stretched to plead For bread, and life, and love, We see the star prophetic shine For bread, and life, and love, We see the star prophetic shine The childish face above. 'What do ye to the least of mine Ye do it unto me'; The Christ-Child lives for us to-day In homes of poverty. So, as we light on snow strewn hearth The Yule-loy's cheer ful blaze. We hear amid the singing flames The Christians acgeis' praise. 'Glory to God on high.' they sing; 'On earth be blessing still, And peace to gentle souls that seek God's plea ure to fulfil.''

O Christian men ' wait but a space, Till I my offering bring To place within the pleading hands Of Christ, our new-norn King. My heart's true worship lift ye up To our Eannanue; Take ye my poor hands' scanty gold That, in love's cuelble, To warm the barren heart To warm the barren heat To warm the barren heat. Is yellow glitter may win heat To warm the barren heat. Is born to day on earth.

MGR. TACHE ON THE SITUA TION IN THE NORTH-WEST.

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of Affairs.

North-West Review

North-West Review. THE MEILS. In treating of the North-West trouble, the Metis are those first thought of, and that with the result of exciting ill-feeling in some quarters, and the liveliest sym-pathy in others. All those acquainted with me know that I love the Metis popu-lation, and I shall always side with those who sympathize with them. Before speaking of the part taken by the Metis in the North-West troubles, I shall here quote the words pronounced by Lord Dufferin, referring to them in his farewell discourse to Manutoba, the 29th of Sept. ourse to Manitoba, the 29th of Sept.

responsible for what the aletis have suf-fered. These ridiculous and false asser-tions do more harm than good to those they are intended to serve and they are injurious to the interests of the country. There is no doubt that a great deal of the good feeling thus subsisting among the red men and ourselves is due to the red men and ourselves is due to the influence and interposition of that valu-able class of men, the half-breed settlers and pioneers of Manitoba, (tremendous applause) who combining as they do the hardihood, the endurance and love of enterprise generated by the strain of Indian blood within their veine, with the civilization, the instruction and the intellectual nower derived from injurious to the interests of the country. THE INDIANS. When beginning to speak of the Metia I was happy to invoke the testimony of Lord Dufferin in their favor. In allud-ing to the Indians I am equally pleased to be able to quote the words of another representative of our gracious Sovereign. The Marquis of Lansdowne visited the Indians. He spoke and listened to them and here are the noble words the conver-sations inspired : with the civilization, the instruction and the intellectual power derived from their fathers, have preached the gospel of prace and good will and mutual respect, with equally beneficial results, to the Indian chiertain in his lodge, and the and here are the noble words the conver-sations inspired : "It is impossible to meet these poor people and to listen to their statements without the deepest feeling of sympathy for their present position. They are the aboriginal inhabitants of this Continent. They regard themselves, and not without reason, as the legitimate occupants of the soil. We can scarcely be surprised, if now that the buffalo, upon which they have aubsisted for so many years past, has become almost completely extinct, their they see, as they express it themselves, the British settler in his shanty, (renewed applause). They have been the ambassa-dors between the East and the West, the interpreters of civilization and its exigencies, to the dwellers on the prairie as well as the exponents to the white man of the consideration justly due to the succeptibilities, the sensitive self respect, the prejudices, the innate craving for justice of the Indian race (continued spplause). In fact they have done for the country what otherwise would have been left unaccomplished, and have introduced between the white would have been left unaccomplished, and have introduced between the white population and the red man a traditional feeling of unity and friendship, which, but for them, it might have been impos-sible to establish." (cheers.) If the above words had been better understood, and the line of conduct they seem to prescribe better followed, the country would not have to deplore the evils that have befallen us. When the order of the share the share the share the share the state of the share the share the share the share the state of the share the share the share the share the share the state of the share the evils that have befallen us. When Lord Dufferin visited Manitoba, happily for the honor of the Metis, there were no palace cars. He had to journey according to the then mode of travelling in the country, and he quite naturally travelled with the Metis. With them travelled with the betas which them he crossed the plains and the forest; he mounted the Red River cart and the birch bark cance; he did not disdain to French language he needed no interpre-ter; being intelligent he conceived a just idea of the population; a statesman, he said to the country and to the advisers of Her Meinten Her Majesty's representatives : "Here is what the Metis were in the past, their use-fulness, some of their noble qualities; see how you should treat them in the future." The suggestions made by the great dip-lomatist were not understood. It was lomatist were not understood. It was thought more advisable to continue in the strain of the happy soldier, who entered Fort Garry long after the Metis had opened its gates for him. Colonel Wolse-ley had styled the Metis "banditti and cowards." This stupid assertion, and it is the way in which it was characterized by the then Minister of Militia, found its way in all directions. Several newspapers repeated it; offi-cials of all grades received its impulse and instead of granting the Metis the justice to which they were entitled the most elementary prescriptions were over-looked in regard to them. Instead of treating them accounterment text text way in all directions. treating them asgentlemen treat everyone, they were met in too many instances, only with incolence and roughness enough to wound the bluntest susceptibilities. A rude and scornful "I don't talk

the Indiana and the Whites, their assist-ance was needed. Insteal of recalling what Lord Dufferin so justly add in speak-ing of the peaceful condition of the country, it was thought more becoming to invoke what was called the Canadian Indian Policy. This was merely imagin-ary, as Canada had just begun relations with our Indians. The sad events of this year dispel all doubta as to the fact that the Metis con-trolled the latter by their peaceful attitude. As soon as the first rumor reached the Indians of a conflict between the Metis and the authorities, they arose and will rise again in similar circumstances. As to the question of cowardice in reference to the Metis, I think it has been amply settled. Considering the above and what is known officially I find it impossible to free the authorities of all responsibility. For the last fifteen years a wrong course has been pursued in many instances. I repeat that I am not a political party-man and both parties have their share of the responsibility. The troubles could and should harve been prevented. Why was the warning not listened to when given by those who foreaw the same troubles and who brough them to the notice of the authorities. Our statesmen have my respect, but as "no man is wise at all times," I trust they will permit a friendly voice to tell them that they were mistaken. But it is only justice to asy that they are not alone in fault. The Ministerial seats number thirteen, but the Parliamentary seats number nearly three hundred. It is undoutdedly pain-ful and-humiliating to know that Minis-ters of the Crow should have officially affirmed that no steps had been taken in favor of the Metis either by themselves or by their friends ; but on the other hand it is also to be deplored that the isolated voices raised in both houses of our\_legisla-ture did not command a support sufficient to determine an earnest search into the situation and the means of remedying what was defective in it. It is ask to think that nothing obtroid blobaded and an expenditure of tutored halsh. He intener to the form, but did not detect the meaning, and there-fore did not accept the consequences. I go still farther, and say that the Govern-ment and those who have made treaties on its behalf never perfectly conceived their object, at least inasmuch as they were not at all aware of the unacceptable posi-tion they were preparing for the Indian in many cases. Truly can I repeat with His Excellency, the Governor-General, "their hearts occasionally sink within them." The greatest stolc will agree that they have a "moral claim to the most con-siderate treatment." Now is the time more than ever to be mindful of the blun-ders committed in their regard. They have been left a prey to the seductions of men, revoltingly immoral, and when this was pointed out the friends of humanity had another regret to register. As a consepointed out the friends of humanity had another regret to register. As a conse-quence the Indians felt that they could but profoundly deepise people whose con-duct should have been such as to command In other cases the Indians were de-

In other cases the indians were de-prived of the pittance assigned to them, or it was given them "as if they were dogs." They were too often deceived. The Indian, who is far more intelligent than most people seem to think, was not the dupe of what was going on, and he felt bis contempt increasing.

dupe of what was going on, and he felt his contempt increasing. It is among the Indians more than else-where that it is important to make a judi-clous choice in appointments. I am happy to say that the choice is what it should be in many places, and as a conse-quence the Indians in those localities are satisfied, and the Government has also reason to be so.

quence the Indians in those localities are satisfied, and the Government has also reason to be so. Nothing, no, nothing whatever, can ex-cuse the massacre at Frog Lake. It would be an excess of sentimentality to endeavor to blame the Government for having ordered the execution of the per-petrators of such horrors; I therefore do not in any way wish to justify the Indians; but as it is right that the truth should be known, and at the risk of exciting great surprise, I afilrm that the massacres were not committed without previous provoca-tion. I here invoke the testimony of one of the victims himself. The Revered Father Fafard said, in conversation with another missionary, who in turn related it to re: "Such a-one acts with shameful brutality towards the Indians. He will be killed some day." The person alluded to was killed, and two devoted missionaries increased the number of victims they were striving to protect. A gentleman whose veracity I cannot question assurged me that some Indians had told him in 1854 that such an individ-ual, whom he mentioned, "treated them like doge." and the same individ-usl, whom he mentioned, some individ-use in the source of the source in the source Indians in the doge." and the same individ-usly whom he mentioned, "treated them

question assured me that some Indians had told him in 1834 that some Indians usl, whom he mentioned, "treated them I like dogs," and the same individual was also killed by the Indians who had lodged the complaint s, ainst him. I state these particulars, so painful to relate, be-cause the above are not the only excep-tions "to the considerate treatment to which the poor Indians have a moral claim" and because I have in view the future agreat deal more than the past. Surely no one will accuse me of lacking either patriotism or justice when I say I deeply regret that certain officials have not been deserving of the confidence I am so pleased to see enjoyed by others in charge of the Indian Department, who certainly merit such confidence to a high degree. Without flattery or hesitation I say that there are in that Department, as well as in the others, honorable, devoted and intelligent men who do the best they can amidst the innumerable difficulties they encounter in the discharge of their duties.

Before closing these observations I think I am bound to give the impressions of the Indians in reference to the Northwess troubles. I am not yet aware of what they think of the executions which have just taken place, but I know quite well what they thirk of the military movements canada would be greatly mistaken, were it believed that the Indians of the Northwess are terrified, and that they have a great idea of cur armaments; quite the contrary is the case. This result may astonish, but however astonishing it may be it has its dangers which it is well to make known in order to avoid mistakes. vary his unbusy course. Yes, one must have seen all this and then look at the Indian of to-day, dragging his misery, deprived of his incomparable independ-ence, reduced to want, and semi-starra-tion, and having added to his vices the loathsome consequences of the immorality of the whites. One must have seen all this, and seen it under the impulse of sympathy, to form an idea of what the Indians suffer at the present time. It is useless to speak of treaties as a compensation for the change. These treaties were not understood by the un-tutored Indian. He listened to the form, but did not detect the meaning, and there-fore did not accept the consequences. I

in order to avoid mistakes.

LOUIS RIEL. I promised to tell the truth without ter-I promised to tell the truth without ter-giversation, so I must reach the most deli-cate point of the question of our troubles and speak of the man who was the most prominent feature and whom, it is said, concentrated the whole situation. Louis Riel was chosen by the Metis for their leader. They went for him to a strange land, they brought him to their midat on the banks of the Saskatchewan. This step was owing to the uselessness of the efforts made by the Metis and their friends to have their rights acknowledged. The Metis could not understand why they were so obstinately overlooked. They came to the conclusion that they were played upon even by those in whom they had so far placed their confidence. They believed that Riel, being one of themselves, who had suffered with and for them, would embrace their cuese with greater zeal and thus be successful. Rielcame to Batoche. Encouraged on one side, pressed on the Encouraged on one side, pressed on the other, he fancied that a feeling of "unani-mity existed between every section of the

population," and being convinced that success must follow, he began an agitation, always dargerous but still more so amidat a population more inclined to act than anxious to talk.

anxious to talk. The agitation increased the discon-tentment. Rash plots, silly boastings and secret encouragements led to deplorable excitement. The assurance that the Commission would be soon appointed was not believed, whilst credit was given to the rumor that instead of granting them their rights the authorities were them their rights, the authorities were sending irons for their leader and shot for those who would protect him. This pro-duced the result that might be expected. The Metis contemplated resistance and their own defence. Badly armed, with-out empirition without provisions they their own defence. Badly armed, with-out ammunition, without provisions, they took possession of the stores in their neigh-borhood. The inconsiderate attack made upon them at Duck Lake was a declara-tion of war. What followed arrested the attention of Canada during several months. It is perhaps, not the time to rectify the numerous errors which a too hasty public-ity has accumulated around the history of this painful period. What is but too true is that noble lives were sacrificed, misery and desolation reign where flourishing establishments but lately stood. Respect-able men endure a painful imprisonment

able men endure a painful imprisonment in the midst of criminals with whom they have nothing in common, and Louis Riel was executed at Regins on the 16th of November last. Public opinion is divided on this last event and in dividing became embittered. In general the English press approves the execution, while the French papers con-demns it as a useless cruelty. On both sides, there are exceptions. The American like dogs," and the same individual was also killed by the Indians who had lodged the complaint against him. I states cause the above are not the only excep-tions "to the considerate treatment to which the poor Indians have a moral claim" and because I have in view the future agreat deal more than the past. Surely no one will accuse me of lacking it deeply regret that certain officials have not been deserving of the confidence to a high degree. Without flattery or hesitation I say that there are in the discharge of the intelligent men who do the best they can amidat the innumerable difficulties they encounter in the discharge of the I tis not fair to throw on the Metis all the blame of the Indian uprising. Their mutual alliance is natural and will develop the blame of the Indian uprising. The intelligent men who do the best they can amidat the innumerable difficulties they encounter in the discharge of the intelligent men who do the best they can amidat the intumerable difficulties they encounter in the discharge of the intelligent men who do the best they can amidat the induan uprising. The intelligent men who do the best they can amidat the induan uprising. The intorvent constant and will develop they encounter in the discharge of the intorvent constant and will develop they encounter in the discharge of the intorvent constant and will develop they encounter in the discharge of the intorvent constant and will develop they encounter in the discharge of the intorvent constant and will develop they encounter in the discharge of the intorvent constant and will develop they encounter in the discharge of the intorvent constant and will develop they encounter in the discharge of the intorvent constant and will develop they encounter in the discharge of the intorvent constant and will develop they encounter in the discharge of the intorvent constant and will develop they encounter in the discharge of the intorvent constant and will develop they encounter in the discharge of the intorvent conso kind-hearted as Bishop

Manitoba and the Northwest, interestand deeply and it is for this reason that facing an agitation that cannot be without dangers. I take the equally respectful and affectionate liberty to tell my friends themselves against what may be prejudi-cial to themselves and to the cause they embrace with so much generosity. Amidst all that has been said and writ-ten since three weeks I admired the noble outbursts of a generous patriotism. Mean-while to be sincere I must confess that I deplored many other outbursts which, in my humble opinion, are not the echo of the same feeling, or at least, do not denote the extreme prudence enjoined to a true patriot in the critical periods of the history of a nation.

of a nation.

of a nation. Quarrels of race and still more those of religion are very dangerous weapons to wield, especially in a country where men of different origins and creeds are in daily relations with each other. Some thing the same may be said of different nation-alities as of political parties. Each one is satisfied with considering the good aspira-tions towards which it tends while losing sight of those of others; just as our eyes are easily closed on our own faults to open them without measure on the faults of others. A sincere review of self would others. A sincere review of self would bring the conviction that personal egotism is ordinarily the cause of national as well is ordinarily the cause of national as well as political egotism. This does not mean that we should forget ourselves or those belonging to us, to such a degree as not to feel or to endeavor to silence abuse when

it is lavished upon us. THE ENGLISH ELEMENT.

THE ENGLISH ELEMENT. I shall cause no surprise to thinking men by saying that our countrymen of Eog-lish origin, who accuse us of being too sensitive, frequently act and write as if we were unable to feel the insult inflicted A great number of English Canadians

A great number of English Canadians who never were in Europe, are so im-pressed by the word "French" that they do away completely with "British fair play." For instance, and I here appeal to English good sense, are not the "sbuse and insinuations" spoken and written against French Catholic missionar-ies, and against the French Canadian soldiers and the French population as a whole, in connection with the Northwest troubles and other misfortunes which have beset the country. could and have beset the country, equally absurd and unjust.

Nothing short of the sufferings endured by our devoted missionaries, and the cruel murder of two of their number sufficed to murder of two of their number sufficed to silence the calumnies heaped on them, and accusing them of being the abettors of rebellion and disloyalty. It should have been known that such crimes are loudly condemned by the Holy Catholic Church for near a score of centuries, not only when her children enjoyed, as we do, the number of miss and could be but protection of wise and equitable laws, but just as well when they were martyrs to the cruelty of tyrants. As for our French origin, it is noble

enough to command the respect of those who do not share it. We can find com-fort in the fact that they who revile us know nothing about us. Let us make ourselves known, not by street clamor, but in each a street clamor. but in such a way as to arge even those who do not speak our tongue—and un-happily for them, and for us they are too happily for them, and for us they are too numerous—to study the history of Canada, not only the heroic epoch of French re-gime, but as well, since the conquest. Our history is rife with noble deeds. No sensi-ble Englishman can become acquainted with our history without overcoming at least a part of the prejudices which he and his so fondly harbor. It was the study of our past that inspired the following article in the London Times as far back as 1847 :

Majesty's Dominion. TO FRENCH CANADIANS.

munity of institutions. Not force of arms.

DEC. 26. 1855.

there is complete community of ideas, of sentiments and of interests, we find, alse ! many divergencies. How then in a large country like ours, where there are so many different nationalities and such a numbers of provinces, can we expect to harmonize together unless everyone be disposed to accept the portion of sacrifice that may be required of him. Upon the whole we must admit that Providence has assigned us a far happier lot than we could naturally expect. Our institutions have amplitude and elasticity; the atmosphere we breathe is, in general, full of liberty. No doubt all around us is not perfection, but nothing opposes our using stremuous efforts to improve the condition, provided always that we do not go beyond the limits prescribed by duty. The majority has no right to oppress us and although we are the minority it is apparent to everyone that our position has its advan-tages. Let us guard ourselves against eraggerations and of taking a stand which might gratify us to some extent but which inght also lead to results which the true friends of the country would have reason to deplore. Place and the say here as flow

to deplore. Please accept what I say here, as flow-ing from a pen held by a hand trembling with emoti

Ing from a pen field by a hand trembling with emotion. It was for us, your friends, scattered through the "great lone land" that sym-pathies were aroused in the Province of Quebec; it was to you that we so often looked forward for help and support; it is to you that my venerable, and beloved colleague, now in your midst, looks for help in behalf of the famishing population of the Saskatchewan, and I know that your generous hand is never closed. It was you who encouraged, honored and sup-ported me by your sympathies in the most sorrowful days of my life. I understand that you would perhaps have reason to say that instead of seeming to give a lesson I should feel too happy and be satisfied with thanking you.

should feel too happy and be satisfied with thanking you. Forgive me, my friends, for having fol-lowed too far in the habits of a life passed in the far Northwest. I can be silent with those with whom I am not acquainted or whom I mistrust but I cannot dissemble when speaking to those dear to me, and in whom I have confidence. As you take interest in Manitoba and the Northwest I am confident that what I have said in-stead of offending you will reach you as the enfeebled but sincere echo of an auth-orized voice.

orized voice. GOOD FEELING IN MANITOBA.

orized voice. GOOD FEELING IN MANITOBA. The entry into Confederation of the Province of Manitobs took place under circumstances most alarming for the peace and contentment of its inhabitants. The danger was too imminent to escape my notice. Seconded by the intelligent de-votedness of my clergy; assisted by the influential men of the country and by distinguished friends coming from Quebec, we went to work united in a community of ideas and of means. Our action was understood. We hushed many susceptibilities, stifled many resentments, shut our eyes and ears against many pro-vocations and secured such a good feeling that the troubles of the Northwest this year, did not excite the slightest regret-table agitation, notwithstanding the bitter sorrow they have caused us. It is but justice to add that we have not been the sole promoters of good feeling.

been the sole promoters of good feeling. Influential men, differing from us in nationality and creed, acted as we did, and with us have contributed to establish an order of things which no one could have anticipated at the outset. AMNESTY. Just a word more before taking leave of

Just a word more before taking leave of you which I am sure will meet your sym-pathies as it does mine. No doubt, we cannot bring the dead to life, but it may be possible to give liberty to the prison-ers. Let us ask forgiveness for all the political prisoners. Let us ask forgiveness for all the Metis which the insurrection for all the Metis which the insurrection led to the penitentiary, to prison and to exile. Let us ask forgiveness for the poor Indians who took a part in the insurrec-tional movement, without steeping their hands in the blood of the victims of murder or of assassination. I think I may assure that this act of clemency, far from provoking divergencies of opinion, would

### DEC. 26, 1885.

### (Irish World). THE RESULT IN IRELA

### Armagh.

ALEX. BLANE, SOUTH ARMAGH-EL NOV. 27 WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

Speaking at a public meetin Armagh immediately after the Co. tion on Nov. 13, Mr. T. M. Healy "The best test of Mr. Blane's fitnes The pest test of Mr. blanc's inflest capacity is that those amongst whi lived and worked, priests and lay recommended him to the Conver and on their recommendation he has selected without a dissentient voice. Carlow.

Carlow. EDMUND DWYER GRAY, CARLOW OC Election, Dec. 3, Carlow County, Gray, Nationalist, 4,501 votes; i Butler, Loyalist, 751 votes. Mr. has been also elected for the St. Ste Green Division of Dublin City. Mr. Gray had the honor of bein to jail and fined £500 by the inf Judge Lawson in 1882. His offend exposing and denouncing the rer conduct of the Orange jary that 'a and sent to the collows Francis HU

conduct of the Orange jury that " and sent to the gallows Francis Hy man known to be innocent of the charged against him. During the before delivering their "verdict" th occupied themselves in drinking carousing in a hotel in Dublin. For carousing in a note in Dublin. F( ing public attention in his pape Freeman, to this shameful outrage o tice and decency Mr. Gray was find imprisoned on the charge of "Conten-

### Cavan.

THOMAS O'HANLON, WEST CAVAN, E

THOMAS O'HANLON, WEST CAVAN, E NOV. 30, WITHOUT OPPOSITION "During the past six years Mr. 0 lon has fought the battle of the cause in the far North—in the U North—and knowing this fact I Mr. O'Hanlon will make a trust representative."—Chairman Cavan vention, Nov. 19. Mr. O'Hanlon is a well-known r in the City of Derry.

in the City of Derry. JOSEPH GILLIS BIGGAR, EAST CA Election, Dec. 8, Cavan Count Division, J. G. Biggar, Nationalist, by a majority of 4,626 over San

Lovalist. The name of honest Joe Bigg household word both in Ireland a of it, wherever Irish people are found. It was Mr. Biggar who firs to give the British House of Co serious trouble about Ireland. Be time the Irish representation in t don Parliament was a mockery fraud. Irishmen and their "qu were treated with utter contempt British bullies. Mr. Biggar saw Britsh builles. Mr. Biggar saw old quiet system would never gai thing, so he conceived the idea of o ing John Bull's business. In this he was soon after joined by Mr. and subsequently by all the home members. Mr. Biggar is a native fast and a convert to the Catholic

### Clare.

Clare. JOSEPH R COX, EAST CLARI Election, Nov. 28, Clare, Easte sion, J. R. Cox, Nationalist, 6 22 L, O'Brien, Loyalist, 289 votes. Joe Cox is a native of Ros County. When Davitt aud oth arrested in 1879 for speeches dell Gurteen, County Sligo, it was who proposed that the accuse repeat outside the Court house in on Shannon, where they were to the speeches for which they happrehended. There was a demonstration. The speeches peated, and when shortly afterw prisoners appeared in the d totroney-Ganeral announced A prosecutions had been abandoned JEREMIAH JORDAN, WEST CL JEREMIAH JORDAN, WEST CL

Election, Dec. 1, Ciare, West J. Jordan. Nationalist, 7,881 v W. C. Reeves, Loyalist, 286 vote Jeremiah Jordan is an Ennisk testant, who, as Mr. Healy sa

hearts occasionally sink within them when they see, as they express it themselves, that the white man is getting rich and the red man poorer with every year that passes. It is quite unnecessary to discuss the question of their so-called tile to the land of the Northwest. The strength of their title, if they have one, is not in its legal aspect but in the moral claim which they have to the most considerate treat-ment at the hands of those who have brought into the country that irresistible

brought into the country that irresistible tide of civilization, before whose advance the native races have dwindled and rece-

These words were pronounced by the Governor General in Winnipeg on the 22nd October last. I had the pleasure of 22nd October last. I had the pleasure of hearing them. His Excellency's voice betrayed his emotion, his sympathetic expressions were loudly applauded. There appeared the intelligent mind which had seized the importance of a question, and a seized the importance of a question, and a kind heart, taken with a generous sym-pathy for human beings that civilization so loudly boasted, drives out of its way, pending their destruction. The Indians took a part in the troubles. In some cases by cruel massacres, of which nothing can palliate the horror; in others by a

can pailate the norror; in others by a regretable attitude, no doubt, but never-theless, from another standpoint, full of important lessons for those who reflect and feel. The Indians of the Northwest ! There is a class of men but little under There is a class of men but little under-stood by the Canadian people in general, and who will never be entirely compre-hended except by those who speak their language, who have lived among them and who have given them their sympathy. Canada will never know the ordeal in which it has placed the proud children of the prairie, by packing them on reserves, there to suffer the pangs of hunger, and to krook the struggles of a semi capture. One must have seen the undaunted Indian, erect in the midst of the immense prairies, complacently draping himself in

prairies, complacently draping himself in his semi-nudity, his flashing eye scouring the boundless horizon, inhaling an atmos-phere of liberty not to be found else-where, glorying in a sort of royalty, which had neither the embarrassments of riches nor the responsibilities of dignity. One must have seen the indefatigable

A rude and scornful "I don't talk French" was often the only answer to be obtained to legitimate requests. It was forgotten that being the natives of the country, they had special titles to con-sideration. Even in their own interests people should have remembered that the Metis being the natural link between

without any special effort "ad hoc." There exists between these two races a commun-ity of language, of origin and, I may add, of dis ppointment. In the prairie and in the forest the Indians acknowledged the superiority of the Metis without being jealous of it, and because he was a relative. Accordingly as soon as the Metis showed their discon-tentment, the Indiana recently the superiority of

the Metis without because he was a relative. Another as soon as the Metis showed their discon-tentment, the Indians necessarily drew a conclusion, "a fortiori" which could not fail to have its effect. This is one of the reasons which rendered it so important a not to alienate the affection of the Metis contrary to secure their good the to the deplorable path he followed. For many years, I am convinced beyond For many years, I am convinced beyond the distance of mine

during our troubles, but moreover, the different Indian nations felt the same sympathy for each other. The Crees and the Blackfeet for general

tions pursued one another with savage hatred. The missionary had succeeded in weakening their ferocity, but without destroying the national enmity. At the present time hatred gives place to friend-bien Courfect means our the aroticity present time natred gives place to iriend-ship. Crowfoot weeps over the captivity of Poundmaker and of Big Bear. The whole tribe of Blackfeet showed signs of grief on hearing of the death of a Cree or an Assiniboine killed in the war last

This fact alone says a great deal and goes to show that the whites have be-come the "common enemy, the only enemy." enemy.

It also proves that it was a false and cruel policy to propose arming the Black-feet against the Crees. Such a measure would have had no other issue than that of furnishing arms to both tribes for the destruction of the whites in the North-

I read a few days ago remarks which appear to me very strange. Must it be said that there were jokes over the hang-ing of the Indians at Battleford. The author of the fooleries neither more nor less than threatened the Indians of the

Northwest "to hang every one of them" to give them a good lesson. That "cannon

forture one so kind-nearted as Bishop Grandin, by ascribing to him a role equally unworthy of his position and his feelings. And all that, it is boldly said. is in order to have the truth prevail. The govern-ment allowed the execution, it has there-fore the responsibility of the act and it is shameful to strive to make it weigh on others whem it was never thought neces. others whom it was never thought neces

others whom it was never thought neces-sary to consult in the matter. For my part, an observation of twenty years' duration had led me to convictions diametrically opposed to those which are invoked. I had too many reasons to

him to the depiorable path he followed. For many years, I am convinced beyond the possibility of a doubt, that while en-dowed with brilliant qualities of mind and of heart, the unfortunate leader of the Metis was a prey to what may be termed "megalomania" and "theomania" which alone can explain his way of acting until the last moment. My convictions

until the last moment. My convictions are sincere, but that is not to say that they who do not share in them are all wanting

who do not share in them are all wanting in sincerity. The natural consequences of my convictions on the sad subject were rejected and the hope I had entertained to the end vanished. Notwithstanding this deception I will not utter a word insulting to those who acted contrary to my convictions. I have not so little faith in my convictions.

in my country as to believe that our public men are capable of acting solely according to the dictates of hatred or the

according to the dictates of marcu of the cold measures it inspires. I am not aware of what took place in the council of those who govern, but I cannot believe that they did not place themselves face to face with their obligation. At all events they have accepted the responsibility, and I do not wish to create or develop embarrass ments to which it is difficult to assign a favorable issue.

DANGEROUS EXCITEMENT.

I will not dissemble that the pain I have experienced since the beginning of our troubles, instead of being relieved, was greatly increased during the last three weeks. I am not making allusion to a movement which would be only political and kept within the limits already so and kept within the limits already so broad of the constitution. Let those who have a vote to give, whether in Parlia-ment or in the hustings, weigh all accord-ing to their inmost conscience, and in the balance of their love of country, and then

us thus far ? Not anything it has derived from this country. Not political affini-ties. Not similarity of race. Not comnationalities and creeds. + ALEX. ARCH. of St. Boniface, O.M.I. St. Boniface, 7 Dec., 1885.

OBITUARY.

munity of institutions. Not force of arms. To the French origin of Canada we owe that it is ours. Social habits prevailed over national antipathles; and a primitive regime of 'Seigniors.' Priezts and 'habi-tants' stood by us (their recent conquefors) when our own flesh and blood abhorred us and were driving us from the soil.'' DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN. With very sincere regret, we have this week to record the death of Mr. Thomas week to record the death of Mr. Thomas Burke, a resident of the city for nearly half a century, which occurred last Friday, the 27th inst, at his residence Brock street. Mr. Burke was born in the town us and were driving us from the soil." I thank an English-speaking friend for the above quotation, and I respectfully invite to its perusal those who consider it a misfortune that such an element as the of Kilrush, Co. Clare, Ireland, in the year French Canadians should exist in Her 1805, and was old enough to take part, as an elector, in the election contest of 1828 when he recorded his vote for O'Connell, when he recorded his yote for O'Connell, who was victoriously returned member of Barliament for the County at that time. This yote for O'Connell at the memorable Clare election was a notable and pleasing reminiscence of Mr. Burke's young days, of which he was wont to speak with pardonable pride. The deceased left Ireland in 1840, with his wife and children and has been a resident of this city ever To my countrymen I say : "Let us be true to our history and not be guided by the impulses of the moment. I under-stand the honest indignation which seizes you in view of the fact, that not satisfied with having hanged Riel in reality it was thought fit to hang him in eff.gy both be-

fore and after his execution. I will by no means seek to palliate these disgraceful acts. I felt that a great Ireland in 1840, with his wife and children and has been a resident of this city ever since. He was employed at the building of the Uathedral, and remembered the difficulties with which the Rt. Rev. Bishop Phelan had to deal at the beginning, and during the progress of that important undertaking. Mr. Burke will long be remembered as a kind, hon-cet and unassuming man filled with a humiliation had been imposed on the Lieutenant Governor of this Province and General Middleton when they were made to pass under a fancy scaffold erected in Winnipeg instead of a triumphal arch. The feeling of regret which I then experi-enced did not diminish when I heard that est and unassuming man, filled with a deep and tender love for his faith and his enced did not diminish when I heard that in several places in the Province of Quebec scaffolds and piles had been erected to simulate the execution of public men, whose acts we are not always obliged to approve but who by their position com-mand respect. Oh ! my dear countrymen, do, I beg of you, believe those among my who reflect deep and tender love for his faith and his native land, the characteristic virtues which have especially distinguished Ire-land's exiles, wherever, on this great con-tinent, their lot was cast. Peacefully, and holily, at the patriarchal age of '80 years, surrounded by his children and grand;chil-dren, strengthened by the holy rites of the Uatholic Church, this humble and faithful and passed to the indoment of God. to you, believe those among us who reflect seriously; acts such as those I have just Catholic Church, this humble and faithful soul passed to the judgment of God, to inherit the reward of an upright and laborious life, on last Friday evening, just as the Cathedral bell was ringing the "Angelus." We offer our affectionate and sincere condolence to his bereaved family. May he rest in peace.—Kingston Freeman, Dec. 2. mentioned can never dignify a people. I once more repeat "use all the Constitu-tional means at your disposal, but do not impress on our social condition the commotions which would tend to make

commotions which would tend to make life disagreeable to ourselves and to others. We are Catholics and in our social rela-tions we should recall the words of an illustrious Protestant writer "that the Catholic Church is the greatest echool of respect." Respect for authority, and for respect." Respect for authority, and for those who represent it, respect for all, even for those who do not comprehend the obligation of this duty. In the narrow circle of a family where

Clare Convention, "has worked and bravely to promote the in Ireland in the County of Fer Mr. Jordan's certificate of nobi Irish patriot is to be found in that he was one of Forster's in Suspects. Clare County-two

Cork. CHAS. S. PARNELL AND MAURI

CORK CITY. Election, Nov. 27, Cork City,

nell, Nationalist, 6716 votes; J. Pike 1,464 votes; Capt. Bainbridge,

1,401 votes. Mr. Gladstone in a speech burgh on Nov. 25 remarked t burgh on Nov. 25 remarked 1 Parnell is generally one of astute speakers in the prese haps any Parliament." Mr. skill as a Parliamentary tactic versally recognized, even by British press. A recent biographical sket Maurice Healy, who is broth Healy, has the following :-"As a student he was noted for knowledge, so much so that the

knowledge, so much so that the Sullivan, who appreciated hi used humorously to inquire Mr. Blank (the able solicito Maurice Healy was indentured his time to Maurice Healy?"

his time to Maurice Healy 7" J. C. FLYNN, NORTH CC Election, Dec. 8, Cork Division, J. C. Flynn, Nation votes ; Walsh, Loyalist, 102 vo Mr. Flynn is a London-bor just 33 years old. He is a headed and able debater, and has distinguished himself as a and pertinacious Nationalist.

and pertinacious Nationalist. DR. J. C. KENNY, SOUTH Election, Dec. 9, Cork Cou Division, J. C. Kenny, Nativ votes; O'Connor, Loyalist, 19 Dr. Kenny, of Dublin, ww. good and true men who br Fors of Dublin Castle durireign of blood. As medical Messre. Parnell, Dillon and leaders, he visited those gentle prison cells in Kilmainham "suspecting" that the Dr. communications from the Le to their friends outside put

self in jail. WILLIAM J. LANE, EAS WILLIAM J. LANE, EAS Election, Dec. 2, Cork ( Division, W. J. Lane, Nativ votes; Mr. Stuart, Loyalist William John Lane, of Cor business life in the Provin

### (Irish World). THE RESULT IN IRELAND.

### Armagh.

### ALEX. BLANE, SOUTH ARMAGH-ELECTEL NOV. 27 WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

Nov. 27 without or prosition. Speaking at a public meeting in Armagh immediately after the Conven-tion on Nov. 13, Mr. T. M. Healy said, "The best test of Mr. Blane's fitness and capacity is that those amongst whom he lived and worked, priests and laymen, recommended him to the Convention, and on their recommendation he has been selected without a dissentient voice."

### Carlow.

Carlow. EDMUND DWYER GRAY, CARLOW COUNTY, Election, Dec. 3, Carlow County, E. D. Gray, Nationalist, 4,501 votes; Sir T. Butler, Loyalist, 751 votes. Mr. Gray has been also elected for the St. Stephen's Green Division of Dublin City. Mr. Gray had the honor of being sent to jail and fined £500 by the infamous Judge Lawson in 1882. His offence was exposing and denouncing the revolting conduct of the Orange jury that "tried" and sent to the gallows Francis Hynes, a man known to be innocent of the erime charged against him. During the night before delivering their "verdict" the jury ocupied themselves in drinking and carousing in a hotel in Dublin. For cal-ing public attention in his paper, the arousing in a noter in Dubin. For call-ing public attention in his paper, the Freeman, to this shameful outrage on jus-tice and decency Mr. Gray was fined and imprisoned on the charge of "Contempt of

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### Cavan.

CAVAN. THOMAS O'HANLON, WEST CAVAN, ELECTED NOV. 30, WITHOUT OPPOSITION. "During the past ix years Mr. O'Han-lon has fought the battle of the Irish cause in the far North—in the Orange North—and knowing this fact I believe Mr. O'Hanlon will make a trustworthy representative."—Chairman Cavan Con-vention, Nov. 19. Mr. O'Hanlon is a well known resident

ntion, Nov. 19. Mr. O'Hanlon is a well-known resident

Mr. O Hanton is a well-anown resident in the City of Derry. JOSEPH GILLIS BIGGAR, EAST CAVAN, Election, Dec. 8, Cavan County, East Division, J. G. Biggar, Nationalist, elected by a majority of 4,626 over Sanderson, Loyalist. The name of honest Joe Biggar is a

The name of honest Joe Biggar is a household word both in Ireland and out of it, wherever Irish people are to be found. It was Mr. Biggar who first began to give the British House of Commons to give the British House of Commons serious trouble about Ireland. Before his time the Irish representation in the Lou-don Parliament was a mockery and a fraud. Irishmen and their "questions" were treated with utter contempt by the British bullies. Mr. Biggar saw that the British buildes. Mr. biggar saw that the old quiet system would never gain any-thing, so he conceived the idea of obstruct-ing John Bull's business. In this policy he was soon after joined by Mc. Parnell, and subsequently by all the honest Irish members. Mr. Biggar is a native of Bel-fast and a convert to the Catholic church. Clare.

JOSEPH R COX, EAST CLARE. Election, Nov. 28, Clare, Eastern Divi-sion, J. R. Cox, Nationalist, 6,224 votes; L. O'Brien, Loyalist, 289 votes. Joe Cox is a native of Roscommon County. When Davitt and others were arrested in 1879 for speeches delivered in Context County Size i was Joe Cox arrested in 1879 for speeches delivered in Gurteen, County Sligo, it was Joe Cox who proposed that the accused should repeat outside the Court house in Carrick-on Shannon, where they were to be tried, the speeches for which they had been apprehended. There was a monster demonstration. The speeches were re-peated, and when shortly afterwards the prisoners appeared in the dock the Attorney-General announced Ahat "the prosecutions had been abandoned." prosecutions had been abandoned."

JEREMIAH JORDAN, WEST CLARE.

JEREMIAH JORDAN, WEST CLARE Election, Dec. 1, Clare, West Division, J. Jordan. Nationalist, 7,881 votes; R. W. C. Reeves, Loyalist, 286 votes. Jeremiah Jordan is an Eaniskillen Pro-testant, who, as Mr. Healy said at the Clare Convention, "has worked faithfuily and bravely to promote the interests of Ireland in the County of Bermanagh." Mr. Jordan's certificate of nobility as an

gained there stood him in good stead as a watcher over the financial consections of the Cork Corporation. His evidence before a select committee, on the subject of Irish dairy farming, has gained for him a great reputation as a sound thinker as well as a practical Nationalist.

J. GILHOOLY, WEST CORK. Election, Dec. 9, Cork County, West Division, J. Gilhooly, Nationalist, 3,920 votes; Payne, Loyalist, 373 votes. Mr. Gilhooly is a merchant of Bantry and a thorough Irish Nationalist.

E. LEAMY, NORTH-EAST CORK-ELECTER

"All Ireland," said Mr. O'Brien at the Cork Convention, "will be proud of your selection of Mr. Leamy, one of the most alcouent of the party."

selection of Mr. Leakny, one of the most eloquent of the party." J. HOOPER, SOUTH EAST CORK. Election, Dec. 2, Cork County, South-east Division, J. Hooper, Nationalist, 4, 620 votes; Mr. Warren, Loyalist, 661 votes

votes. John Hooper was for some time on the

staff of the Freeman's Journal. As a press-man he has few superiors in sagacity and

man he has few superiors in sagacity and executive ability. CHARLES TANNER, M. D., MID CORK. Election, Dec. 2. Cork County, Middle Division, C. Tanner, Nationalist, 5,033, votes; A. Pattson, Loyalist, 106 votes. Boycotted by the Cork Tories because of his protest against the humbug of royal visits, Dr. Tanner has been warmly taken up by the people whose cause he espoused, and he bids fair to become one of the greatest favorites in the whole Parliamentary party.

### Parliamentary party. Derry.

Derry. TIMOTHY M. HEALY-SOUTH DERRY. Election, Dec. 4, Derry County, South Division, T. M. Healy, Nationalist, 3,723 votes; Col. McCalmont, Tory Loyalist, 2,343 votes; W. Findlater, Liberal Loyal-ist, 1,816 votes. During the debates on the Land Act in the House of Commons a member of the Government said that there were only two men in the House who thor-

the Government said that there were only two men in the House who thor-oughly understood all the details of the Bill, and the two men were Mr. Glad-stone and Mr. T. M. Healy.

### Donegal.

J. E. O'DOHKRTY, NORTH DONEGAL. Election, Dec. 1, Donegal, North Division, J. E. O'Doherty, Nationalist, 4,597 votes; Col. Stewart, Loyalist, 952 votes

votes. Mr. Thomas Sexton, speaking at a public meeting after the Donegal Con-vention, said of Mr. O'Doherty :--"James E. O'Doherty is a man who has been a tower of strength to the National cause in Ulster, and I regard him as the ablest Catholic layman in Ulster." were freely admitted.

Catholic layman in Ulster." BERNARD KELLY, SOUTH DONEGAL. Election, Dec. 8, Donegal County, South Division, B. Kelly, Nationalist, 5,055 votes; Mr. Foster, Loyalist, 1,369

votes. "Mr. Kelly is one of the brilliant young men who have been rising into public life in Ireland within the last few years."-Thos. Sexton at Donegal Conven-

tion

ARTHUR O'CONNOR, EAST DONEGAL. Election, Dec. 4, Donegal County, East Division, A. O'Connor, Nationalist, 4,089 votes; T. Lea, Loyalist, 2,992 votes. "Arthur O'Connor is a man whom Mr.

Parnell with that wonderful instinct of his singled out many a day ago as one of the men that would make the Irish party a terror in the House of Commons."—W. O'Brien at Queen's County Convention.

P. O'HEA, WEST DONEGAL-ELECTED WITH-OUT OPPOSITION. Chas. O'Neill, of Coatbridge, Scotland,

was selected at the Convention for the West Division of Donegal, but by his own desire his name was withdrawn. Patrick O'Hea is a Cork, solicitor. Down.

J. F. SMALL-SOUTH DOWN. Election, Dec. 8, Down County, South Division, J. F. Small, Nationalist, 4,995 votes; W. H. Kisbey, Loyalist, 3,743

In the last Parliament Mr. Small was one of the Nationalist representatives for Wexford County. This time he is selected for his native County of Down.

(NEWRY BOROUGH).

the member for South Longford.

Bublin.

T. D. SULLIVAN, COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN

CITY. Election, Nov. 30, Dublin City, College Green Division, T. D. Sullivan, National-ist, 6,548 votes ; D. Sherlock, Loyalist,

1at, 6,948 votes, D. Shellock, Dynas, 1,518 votes, T. D. Sullivan is one of Ireland's national poets. Speaking of him at the Westmeath Convention Thomas Sexton said :---"It is sixteen years since I came

as a boy to the city of Dublin and entered the office of Mr. Sullivan (the

knows them himself, and I say that

never was there a man of the Irish race

whose heart more truly burned with an inextinguishable love of his people and whose mind and intellect were more

honestly devoted to the elevation of his

EDMUND DWYER GRAY, ST. STEPHEN'S

DIVISION, DUBLIN CITY. Elected, Nov. 30, Dublin City, St.

race.

### THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Dungarvan, and his knowledge of accounts WM. M. MURPHY, ST. PATRICK'S DIVISION, DUBLIN CITY. Election, Nov. 30, Dublin City, St Pat-rick's Division, W. Murphy, Nationalist, 5,330 votes ; M. Dockrell, Loyalist, 1,162

"Wm. M. Murphy is well known to have always sympathized with and fre-quently promoted National objects. He is a man of great ability, and his services in connection with the interests of the city will be invaluable."—Dublin Free.

man. J. J. CLANCY, NORTH DUBLIN COUNTY. Election, Dec. 2, Dublin County, North Division, J. J. Clancy, Nationalist, 7,560 votes; R. Caldbeck, Loyalist,

7,560 votes; R. Caldbeck, Loyalist, 1,425 votes. Mr. Parnell, speaking at the Dublin Convention, eulogized Mr. Clancy as fol-lows: "I have known Mr. Clancy for many years. He has shown by his dis-tinguished ability and his capacity for hard work that he is well fitted for the onerous position of Member of the Irish Parliamentary party." SIR THOS. H. G. ESMONDE, SOUTH DUBLIN COUNTY.

COUNTY. Election, Nov. 28, Dublin County, South Division, Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Nationalist, 5,114 votes; Ion Trant Hamilton, Loyalist, 3,736 votes. In his speech after the Dublin Con-vention Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde uttered the following pro-neuroscient on Lrish Landlordism :--ism in Ireland are at an end. There will never be peace or prosperity in this country until the very last landlord has

### disappeared." Fermanagh.

W. H. K. REDMOND, NORTH FERMANAGH. Election, Dec. 1, Fermanagh County, North Division, W. H. K. Redmond, Na-tionalist, 3,255 votes; J. C. Bloomfield, Loyalist, 2,822 votes. Willie Redmond had the honor of ville Redmond bad the honor of the columns part the bubble Cestle

beating O'Connor Don, the Dublin Castle Privy Councillor, at the Wexford election a few years ago. Redmond was in Aus-tralia at the time, while O'Conor Dom was in Wexford canvassing the voters yet the Castle man was beaten by the patriot at the other side of the globe.

H. CAMPBELL, SOUTH FERMANAGH. Election, Dec. 4, Fermanagh County, South Division, H. Campbell, Nationalist, 3,574 votes; F. Brooke, Loyalist, 2,181 votes.

At the time of the dynamite explosions strict rules were made to keep all "strangers" out of the lobbies of the House of Commons. The speaker re-fused to admit Mr. Campbell, who was Mr. Parnell's secretary, though of course the secretaries of British party leaders

### Galway.

T. P. O'CONNOR, GALWAY CITY. Election, Nov. 26, Galway City, T. P. O'Connor, Nationalist, 1,335 rotes; T. P. A. Hallett, Loyalist, 164 votes. Mr. Connor has also been elected for one

of the divisions of Liverpool. Thomas Power O'Connor is one of the ablest journalists and literary men in London. He is a native of Galway.

COLONEL NOLAN, NORTH GALWAY CO, ELEC

adherence to the substance of the frish cause through those who esteemed boy cotting a heavenly weapon when it could be used by themselves, but who indig-nantly denounced it as an agent of the devil when it happened to help the Irish people.

DAVID SHEERY, SOUTH GALWAY. Election, Galway County, South Divi-sion, D. Sheehy elected without opposi-

David Sheehy is a brother of Father

David Sheehy is a brother of Father Sheehy, whose name was often and favor-ably heard of in Land League days. M. HARRIS, EAST GALWAY. Election, Dec. 7, Galway County, East Division, M. Harris, Nationalist, 4,865 votes; R. A. Nugent, Loyalist, 352 votes. Long before the National League or the Land League was heard of in Irish politics Mathew Harris was one of those faw brave and devoted Irishmen who by

J. LEAHY, SOUTH KILDARE-ELECTED

At the Kildare Convention Mr. Red-mond, M. P., said that, "The Irish Par-liamentary party and the Irish people would welcome the decision of Kildare in the case of Mr. Leahy because they would recognize in it a reward for good and faithful service,"

Kilkenny.

J. F. SMITHWICK, KILKENNY CITY-ELEC

J. F. SMITHWICK, KILKENNY CITY-ELEC TED WITHOUT OPPOSITION. Mr. Smithwick, in a speech in Kil-kenny on the day of his election, said : "The next time I have the honor of seeking for your support I hope it will be to return me to the old house in College Green." without opposition. Dr. O'Doherty is presently on his way to Australia to settle up his affairs and return to take up his Parliamentary duties in London where he will also prac-

Green.<sup>1</sup> E. P. M. MARUM, NORTH KILKENNY. Election, Dec. 4. Kilkenny County, North Division, E P. M. Marum, Nationalist, 4,074 votes; C. B. Bellew, Loyalist

174 votes. "A man who has cast his life in the the unity and discipline of the party than Mr. Sheil. service of the people."-T. Harrington at

P. A. CHANCE, SOUTH KILKENNY. Election, Dec. 4, Kilkenny County, South Division, P. A. Chance, National-ist, 4,088 votes; R. de la Poer, Loyalist, 222 votes. T. M. HEALY, NORTH MONAGHAN. Election, Nov. 28, Monaghan County, North Division, T. M. Healy, Nationalist, 4,055 votes; Sir J. Leslie, Loyalist, 2,085 Mr. Healy has been also elected for "Of the new men who will go into the

"Of the new men who will go into the House of Commons there is not one who will make a better representative than Mr. Chance\_the destroyer of French, Cornwall, and Bolton."-Kilkenny Conven-South Derry. SIR J. N. M<sup>\*</sup>KENNA, SOUTH MONAGHAN. Election, Dec. 8, Monaghan County, South division, Sir J. N. McKenna, Nationalist, 4,735 votes ; Shirley, Loyal-Artionalis, and the second sec

### King's.

JOSEPH R. FOX, M. D., TULLAMORE, KING'S COUNTY. Election, Dec. 4, King's County, Tulla-more Division, J. F. Fox, Nationalist, 3,700 votes; W. H. Walsh, Loyalist, 323 Dr. Fox is well known in New York in

Election, Dec. 4, Queen's County, Os-sory Division, A. O'Connor, Nationalist, 3,959 votes; R. Caldbeck, Loyalist, 293 connection with the American National League, of which he has been an active votes. Mr. O'Connor has also been elected member.

for the East Division of Donegal. B. C. MOLLOY, BIRR, KING'S COUNTY. R. LALOR, LEIX, QUEEN'S COUNTY. Election, Dec. 2, Queen's County, Leix B. C. MOLLOY, BIRE, KING'S COUNTY.
 Election, Dec. 1, King's County, Birr
 Division, B. C. Molloy, Nationalist, 3,408
 votes; Capt. Bernard, Loyalist, 760 votes.
 Mr. Thomas Sexton says of Mr. Molloy Division, R. Lalor, Nationalist, 3,740 votes; Capt. Cosby, Loyalist, 507 votes. Richard Lalor has been known for that he is "one of the men who have been getting better and sounder, more Richard Lalor has been known for years in Queen's County as a sterling patriot. His father was a prominent actor in the Anti-Tithe War of 1831. Richard was born in 1823, and he has industrious and active every year since they went into the House of Commons."

### Leitrim.

Leitrim. MICHAEL CONWAY, NORTH LEITRIM. Election, Dec. 5, Leitrim, North Divis-ion, M. Conway, 5,468 votes; Col. Tot-tenham, Loyalist, 541 votes. Michael Conway is a son of a Sligo man. He should have a perfect knowl-edge of Parliamentary Rule, for he was for many years subleader of the Irish party in the Liverpool Parliamentary Debating Society. DR. COMMINS, SOUTH ROSCOMMON. Election, Dec. 4. Figures not to hand but Dr. Commins returned by a large majority over his Loyalist opponent, Mr. Talbot. lawyers at the English bar. In Liver-pool, where he resides, he has been long Society.

. P. HAYDEN, SOUTH LEITRIM. Election, Dec. 8, Leitrim County, South Division, L. P. Hayden, Nationalist, 4,775 votes ; J. O. Lawder, Loyalist,

286 votes. Mr. Hayden was one of Forster's Suspects. He is editor of a Roscommon National paper.

Limerick

H. J. GILL, LIMERICK CITY. Election, Nov. 27, Limerick City, H.

J. Gill, Nationalist, 2,064 votes; J. Spaight, Loyalist, 440 votes. At the general election in 1880 Mr. H. J. Gill proved his patriotism by paying the entire expenses of the election of two Nationalists for the County of West meath.

are entitled to the credit of having crushed Castle flunkeyism out of the Dublin Corporation, of which he has I. FINUCANE, BAST LIMERICK-ELECTED

WITHOUT OPPOSITION. Mr. Finucane was proposed at the Limerick Convention by Father O'Kelly been for some years an active member. THOS. SEXTON, SOUTH SLIGO. Election, Dec. 3, Sligo County, South Division, T. Sexton, Nationalist, 4,610 votes; Col. Percival, Loyalist, 541 votes. Mr. Chas. Ronayne, a Youghal Nation-alist, in a letter recently enclosing a subscription to the National Testimonial which is being collected in Ireland for Mr. Sexton, writes: \_\_\_\_\_To my mind Mr. Sexton has special claims on every Irishand seconded by E. Davoren, ex-Sus

W. ABRAHAM, WEST LIMERICK-ELECTED without opposition. Speaking at the Limerick Convention Father Sheehy said :--- "I am proud that

I, as a Catholic priest, am the proposer of Mr. Abraham, a Protestant, to repre-sent the most Catholic constituency in all Ireland."

### Longford.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY, NORTH LONGFORD. Election, Dec. 2, Longford County, North Division, J. McCarthy, National-

subsequently retired and Mr. Connolly

also a good Nationalist, was substituted,

Louth.

J. NOLAN, NORTH LOUTH. Election, Dec. 2, Louth, North Div-sion, J. Nolan, Nationalist, 2,580 votes ; P. Callan, Independent, 1,451 votes. Mr. Parnell describes Mr. Nolan as an

honest Nationalist whom he regards as a valuable colleague. T. P. GILL, SOUTH LOUTH-ELECTED WITH-

OUT OPPOSITION. Mr. T. P. Gill is a member of the staff

Mayo.

D. CRILLY, NORTH MAYO -- ELECTED WITH-

writing in the Lantern and his power of

J. F. X. O'BRIEN, SOUTH MAYO.

of United Ireland.

Nation.

3,435 votes ; Capt. S. H. Maxwell, Loyaltransmitted from sire to son as family characteristics. J DEASY, WEST MAYO. Election, Nov. 30, Mayo, West Divi-sion, J. Deasy, Nationalist, 4,790 votes; Mr. Stoney, Loyslist, 131 votes. Mr. Deasy is a man who would prefer fighting for Ireland somewhere else than in the British Parliament. He does not consider it an honor to be a member of that assembly. characteristics. t, 3,382 votes. A couple of years ago Mr. O'Brien won

K. I. O'DOHERTY, NORTH MEATH-ELECTED

tice his profession. E. SHEIL, SOUTH MEATH-ELECTED WITH

OUT OPPOSITION. Mr. T. D. Sullivan says that there are few men who have done more to secure

Monaghan.

COUNTY.

followed the patriotic example of his

Roscommon

Andrew Commins is one of the ablest

known as an earnest Irish Nationalist. He was first elected for Roscommon at the general elections of 1880.

J. J. O'KELLY, NORTH ROSCOMMON. Figures not to hand, but Mr. O'Kelly

returned by a large majority. Mr. O'Kelly is a journalist. He was war correspondent in the Soudan for the

Sligo.

PETER M'DONALD, NORTH SLIGO. Election, Dec. I, Sligo, North Division, P. McDonald, Nationalist, 5,216 votes;

Col. Fiolliott, Loyalist, 772 votes. Mr. McDonald is one of the men who

been for some years an active member.

Sexton has special claims on every Irish-man at home and abroad for his con-

man at home and abroad for his con-spicuous z-al, energy, and ability, and for his fascinating power of speech. I have heard the best speakers in the English and French Senates, but I have heard the senates, but I have

London Daily News.

father.

of that assembly. Meath.

3

distinction by beating Mr. Gladstone's Attorney-General at the Mallow election

and in the recent campaign he has added to his laurels by beating an Ocangeman in

Tyrone.

votes.

veteran.

votes.

Tyrone. W. J. REYNOLDS, EAST TYRONE Election, Dec. 3. Tyrone, East Divi-sion, W. J. Reynolds, Nationalist, 3,919 votes; J. M. Stuart, Loyalist, 3,361 votes. The claim of Mr. Reynolds to be es-teemed and trusted as a good Irismuan is attested by the fact that on the day of his selection by the Tyrone Convention the windows of his house in Dungannon were smashed by Cranzemen.

were smashed by Orangemen. M. J. KENNY, MIDDLE TYRONE. Election, Dec. 1, Tyrone, Middle Division, M. J. Kenny, Nationalist, 4,229 votes; H. H. Moore, Loyalist, 2,657

Mr. Kenny is one of the youngest members of the Irish party. In winning a seat in Orange Tyrone he has proved that he possesses the qualities of a

Waterford.

R. POWER, WATERFORD CITY. Election, Nov. 27, Waterford City, B. Power, Nationalist, 2,420 votes; F. G. Bloomfield, Loyalist, 276 votes. Richard Power has been Member for Waterford since 1874, and he has done

Waterford since 18/4, and the has done his duty faithfully. P. J. POWER, EAST WATERFORD. Election, Dec. 4, Waterford County, East Division, P. J. Power, Nationalist, 3,291 votes ; J. De LAPOer, Loyalist, 314

The Freeman, referring to Mr. Power's work in the last Parliament, says he has justified to the full the confidence re-posed in him by the people at the time

of his election. AASPER D. PYNE, WEST WATERFORD. Election, Dec. 1, Waterford Co., West Division, J. D. Pyne, Nationalist, 3,746 votes; Sir R. F. Keane, Loyalist, 359

works. "Mr. Pyne has done a good man's work in the last six years. When the grip of Coercion was upon the throats of the people he was the outspoken advo-cate of their rights and at much personal

risk not unattended with severe loss to himself he led the way amongst his neighbors in resistance to the brutalities of the Forster regime."—Dublin Freeman.

Westmeath.

J. TUITE, NORTH-WESTMEATH Election, Dec. 8, Westmeath, North Division, J. Tuite, Nationalist, 3,648 votes; J. Wilson, Loyalist, 255 votes. Through error in the returns Mr. Tuite may method in

was marked in our map last week to

South Westmeath. James Tuite 18 8

watchmaker and jeweller in Mullingar, in which town he was born on Nov. 14,1849. He was educated at the Christian Broth-

ers' Schools and at 3t. Mary's College, Mullingar. Mr. Tuite has taken an

active and honorable part in every pop-ular movement in Ireland since he

called the years of mannood.
 D. SULLIVAN, SOUTH WESTMEATH.
 Election, Dec. 3, Westmeath Co.,
 South Division, D. Sullivan, Nationalist,
 3,618 votes; H. Smith, Loyalist, 200

votes. Donal Sallivan was chosen for South Westmeath, owing to the selection of his brother, T. D. Sullivan, as candidate divident of Dublin City. Donal 18,

for a division of Dablin City. Donal is, if possible, a stauncher Nationalist than the man whose name is immortalized in Irish history by the authorship of "God Save Ireland."

Wexford.

J E. REDMOND, NORTH WEXFORD. Election, Dec. 7, Wexford County, North Division, J. E Redmond, Nation alist, 6,531 votes; Viscount Stopford, Loyalist, 817 votes.

J. BARRY, SOUTH WEXFORD - ELECTED

J. BARRY, SOUTH WEAPORD - LEAVED WITHOUT OPPOSITION. Mr. Parnell, speaking at the Wexford Convention, said :--"We welcome the selection of these gentlemen, John Barry

reached the years of manhood.

College,

Mr. Jordan's certificate of nobility as an Irish patriot is to be found in the fact that he was one of Forster's imprisoned Suspects. Clare County-two members.

### Cork.

Justin Huntly McCarthy was the first Nationalist elected at the late elections. CHAS. S. PARNELL AND MAURICE HEALY, He has the honor of being the first

CORR CITY. CORR CITY. Election, Nov. 27, Cork City, C. S. Par-nell, Nationalist, 6716 votes ; M. Healy, Nationalist, 6,356 votes; J. Pike, Loyalist, Nationalist ever elected for Newry, which in the past has always been an Orange stronghold in the matter at least of Par-liamentary elections. This time the 1,464 votes; Capt. Bainbridge, Loyalist, loyalists had not the courage even to 1,401 votes. nominate a man for the borough. Mr. McCarthy is a son of Justin McCarthy,

Mr. Gladstone in a speech in Edin-Mr. Gladstone in a speech in Edm-burgh on Nov. 25 remarked that "Mr. Parnell is generally one of the most astute speakers in the present or per-haps any Parliament." Mr. Parnell's skill as a Parliamentary tactician is uni-versally recognized, even by the hostile British press British press

British press. A recent biographical sketch of Mr. Maurice Healy, who is brother of Tim Healy, has the following :-"As a student he was noted for his legal

"As a student he was noted for his legal knowledge, so much so that the late A. M. Sullivan, who appreciated him warmly, used humorously to inquire "When will Mr. Blank (the able solicitor to whom Maurice Healy was indentured) be out of his time to Maurice Healy?" J. C. FLYNN, NORTH CORK Election, Dec. 8, Cork Co., North Division, J. C. Flynn, Nationalist, 4,972 yotes; Walsh Lovalist, 102 yotes.

entered the office), and I sat in front of him from day to day and from year to year, from the year 1869 till the date of my election for Sligo (in 1880). I know Mr. Sullivan's mind and heart as well as he

Division, J. C. Flynn, Nationalist, 4,972 votes; Walsh, Loyalist, 102 votes. Mr. Flynn is a London-born Irishman, just 33 years old. He is a very clear-headed and able debater, and since 1880 has distinguished himself as an energetic and pertinacious Nationalist.

and pertinacious Nationalist. DR. J. C. KENNY, SOUTH CORK. Election, Dec. 9, Cork County, South Division, J. C. Kenny, Nationalist, 4,820 votes ; O'Connor, Loyalist, 105 votes. Dr. Kenny, of Dublin, was one of the good and true men who braved the ter-bors of Dublin Castle during Forster's Elected, Nov. 30, Plothi City, 52, Stephen's Division, E. D. Gray, Nation-alist, 5,277 votes; Sir E. C. Guinness, Loyalist, 3,334 votes. (See Carlow for which Mr. Gray has been also elected.) reign of blood. As medical attendant of Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and others of the T. HARRINGTON, HARBOR DIVISION, DUBLIN CITY.
 Election, Nov. 30, Dublin City, Harbor Division, T. Harrington, Nationalist, 6,616 votes; Sir R. Blennerhassett, Loyalist, 1,652 votes.
 Mr. Harrington was sent to jail by Buckshot Forster for admonishing the farmers of Westmeath that if they did not give justice to the laborers the coun-try might not do any more for them (the farmers). leaders, he visited those gentlemen in their prison cells in Kilmainbam, and Forster "suspecting" that the Dr. was carrying communications from the Leaguers in jail to their friends outside put the Dr. him-

WILLIAM J. LANE, EAST CORK. Election, Dec. 2, Cork County, East Division, W. J. Lane, Nationalist, 4,314 votes ; Mr. Stuart, Loyalist, 266 votes.

William John Lane, of Cork, commenced business life in the Provincial Bank in

politics Mathew Harris was one of those few brave and devoted Irishmen who by means of the Ballinssloe Tenants' Defence Association prepared the mind of Connaught to receive the seed of the J. H. M'CARTHY, NEWRY, COUNTY DOWN-BLECTED WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

Land League. P. J. FOLEY, WEST GALWAY-ELECTED UN-OPPOSED.

In all London there is not a more popular Irishman than P. J. Foley. of an honest Nationalist." ousands of patriotic Irishmen in Lon don look up to him as a proven cham-pion of the old country from which they were driven by force of oppression and misgovernment. Kerry.

JOHN STACK, NORTH KERRY-ELECTED

"Mr. Harrington and Mr. Stack are two local men, who have been the life and soul of the National movement in Kerry, and they have well earned the honor which their native county has conferred upon them."-Dublin Freeman

John O'CONNOR, SOUTH KERRY. Election, Dec. 4, Kerry, South Divi-sion, J. O'Connor, 2,742 votes; D. O'Con-nell (grandson of the great O'Connell,) Loyalist, 133 votes.

"There will be no honester man in the ranks of the Irish party than Lord Mayor Connor."-Freeman

J. D. SHEEHAN, EAST KERRY.

D. CHILLY, NORTH MATO-ELECTED WITH-OUT OPPOSITION. Daniel Crilly spent nearly all his life in Liverpool. He was the constant and able associate of John Denvir in organiz-ing the National element. His brilliant Election, Dec. 2, Kerry Co., East Division, J. D. Sheehan, Nationalist, 3,169 votes; Robertson, Loyalist, 30 otes.

Mr. Sheehan, who has been elected for East Kerry, is a sterling Irish Nationalist.

ED. HARRINGTON, WEST KERRY.

Election, Dec. 2, Kerry, West Division, E. Harrington, Nationalist, 2,607 votes; W. Rowan, Loyalist, 262 votes.

"Mr. Harrington was the victim of one of the foulest and most malignant prose-cutions that disgraced the administration of Earl Spencer."—Freeman.

### Kildare,

Election, Dec. 7, Mayo County, South Division, J. F. X. O'Brien, Nationalist, 4,900 votes; G. O. Malley, Loyalist, 75 JAMES L. CAREW, NORTH KILDARE. Election, Nov. 29, Kildare, North Division, J. L. Carey, Nationalist, 3,168 votes; Baron De Robeck, Loyalist, 468 votes. Mr. O'Brien was proposed at the Mayo Convention by the famous Irish scholar, Canon Ulrick Burke. JOHN DILLON, EAST MAYO -ELECTED WITH OUT OFFOCITION. John Dillon is one of those Irishmen

youngest son of the late Laurence Carew, of Kildangan, County Meath, and was born on the 23rd of April, 1853. in whom family love of Ireland and read-iness to suffer for her cause have been

ist, 2,592 votes ; J. Wilson, Loyalist, 163 country would be proud of."

Mr. T. M. Healy says of Mr. Mo-Carthy :---"The Irish party know Mr. McCarthy as a man of enormous literary Tipperary. Tipperary. P. J. O'BRIEN, NORTH TIPPERARY. Election, Dec. 9, Tipperary, North Division, P. J. O'Brien, Nationalist, 4,789 votes; H. Eustace, Loyalist, 242 votes. Referring to Patrick J. O'Brien and Thomas J. Condon, the chosen repre-sentatives for North and South Tipper-ory the Dublin Forman says that, they gits, as a man or enormous interary gits, as a man whose voice in any assembly would carry with it and repre-sent the educated feeling, the cultured mind and the unswerving determination of an homest Nationalist."

J. CONNOLLY, SOUTH LONGFORD. Election, Dec. 4, Longford, South Divi ary, the Dublin Freeman says that they are "two men than whom there are no sion, J. Connolly, Nationalist, 3,040 votes; T. Wilson, Loyalist, 321 votes. others better known or more thoroughly trusted from the Shannon to the Suir. Thos. Quinn was selected at the Con-vention to stand for this division, but he

JOHN O'CONNOR, SOUTH TIPPERARY. Election, Dec. 3, Tipperary County, South Division, J. O'Connor, Nationalist, 3,572 votes; Col. Barton, Loyalist, 122 votes.

Mr. John O'Connor's politics may be Mr. John O'Connor's politics may be understood from one or two sentences of his speech at the Tipperary Conven-tion. He said: -- "The Irish people are advancing rapidly to the goal of Irish independence, but there are some ob-stacles still to be cleared out of our path. Landlediam and its resolution four path. Landlordism and its machinations must be cleared away first, and pending the settlement of the national and constitu-tional question we will be able to apply ourselves to that particular purpose.

ourselves to that particular purpose." T. J. CONDON, EAST TIPPERARY. Election, Dec. 1, Tipperary, East Divi-sion, T. J. Condon, Nationalist, 4,264 votes; Major Trant, Loyalist, 103 votes.

votes; Major Trant, Loyalist, 193 votes. John Dillon, speaking at the Tipperary Convention, said:—"Nobody will deny that in Mr. O'Brien, of Tipperary, and Mr. Condon, of Clonmel, we have selected two men against whose honesty of pur-pose and whose courage in defence of the Irish people there could not be found enthusing and focussing the Irish forces gave him great prominence. T. D. Sul-livan was so pleased with his writing the Irish people there could not be found and with an impromptu speech made at a big meeting in Liverpool by Mr. Crilly, that he secured his services for the in Tipperary one man to say a word." THOMAS MAYNE, MIDDLE TIPPERARY.

THOMAS MAYNE, MIDDLE TIPPERARY. Election, Dec. 8, Tipperary, Middle Division, Thos. Mayne, Nationalist, 3,305 votes; M. Ryan, Loyalist, 255 votes. Mr. Mayne is another of the faithful sentinels who have been on guard in Dublin watching and helping the national cause in years when it was uphill work cause in years when it was uphill work to keep alive national sentiment amongst certain sections of the population in the

man at nome and abolat of ability, and spicuous zeal, energy, and ability, and for his fascinating power of speech. I have heard the best speakers in the English and French Senates, but I have hardly heard one excel Mr. Sexton in them because we have even them tried them because we have seen them tried fluent, fervid oratory. He is a man any in many a hard fought field and we kno well their ability and their courage." Wicklow.

WILLIAM J. CORBET, EAST WICKLOW. Election, Nov. 28, Wicklow County, East Division, W. J. Corbet, Nationalist, 3,385 votes; C. Tottenham, Loyalist, 1,000 votes.

Speaking of Mr. Corbet, Mr. Parnell says :- "No more trusted, no abler, no more satisfactory member ever entered the halls of the British House of Commons to represent an Irish constituency. We, his colleagues, can testify to his merits-merits which have been demon-strated to us over and over again upon

figures not to hand. Garret Byrne was born in Arklow, County Wicklow, in 1829 His fathers were of the famous O'Byrnes of that County, who gallantly upheld the cause of Ireland in '98 and before '98. Garret has passed most of his life in Liverpool, where he was in business as an estate broker and surveyor, and where also he actively identified himself with Catholic and National movements.

Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich. writes : I upset a tea kettle of boling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect vas to immediately allay the pain. was cured in three days.

THE BEST WAY TO REPAIR STRENGTH The DEST war to have bodily substance is to invigorate the stom ch and improve the circulation with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Simultaneously with the disappearance of indigestion it relieves that morbid desindigestion it pondency, and the nervouspess which are pondency, and the herbourcess which are as much the product of dyspepsia as the weakness of the stomach and loss of vigor and flesh which proceed from it; as a blood purifier it has no equal Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

Caution.

Any liniment or other medicine that Certain sections of the population in the lange of the population in the lange of the population in the lange of the lange

The chosen of North Kildare is the

### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

THE CATHOLIC HECONT

### Ene Catholic Mecord Published Weekly at 486 Richmond Stree London, Ontario. REV. JOHN F. COPERY, M.A. LL. D., Editor THOS. COPPRY, Publisher 4 Proprietor.

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Towed by the Bishop of London, and immended by the Archbishop of St. Ince, the Bishops of Ottaws, Hamilton, non, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-ilergymen throughout the Dominion. correspondence addressed to the Pub-will receive prompt attention. wars must be paid in full before the rean be stopped. All of Arrears must be paid in full before the sper can be stopped. Persons writing for a change of address rould invariably send us the name of their rmer post office.

Catholic Record LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1885.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER. Fast, Vigil of the Nativity of Our Lord.
 GHRISTMAS DAY.
 St. Hkephen, Protomartyr.
 St. John. Apostle and Evangelist.
 The Holy Indocents.
 Rt. Thomas of Canterbury.
 Sunday within the Octave.
 St. Sylvester.

### THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW

We cannot permit the last days of this year of grace, 1885, to pass away without an expression of hearty good wishes to friend and foe, for the new year. We wish them all not only a bright and peaceful year, but many returns of this holy yule tide, those days of rejoicing because of the coming of Christ, the Redeemer. Yes, a right, merry and joyous Christmas do we wish all the readers of the RECORD. whether in its views they concur, or from its principles and sentiments dissent. During the year just merging into the past, a year eventful for this, and for other countries, we have, we know, dealt some hard blows, not however, so much against men as against actions, principles and systems, that we felt bound in duty to reprobate and condemn.

To no man or body of men have we knowingly done injustice. To hypocricy, bigotry, deceit, self-seeking and fraud. in every quarter we have been unsparing denunciation, but of rectitude, patriotism, merit, candor and honesty, wheresoever and in whomsoever shown, we have, in so far as we knew, been as laudatory as circumstances demanded, The interests of holy faith we have sought to promote, and the just rights, especially of the Catholic body in every part of Canada, we have affirmed and advocated without fear, favor or affect tion. For our attitude upon some questions, we have been, we know, severely censured, and every species of sinister motive, as well oblique and doubtful purpose ascribed to us. Of calumny and misrepresentation, we have, indeed, had, we think, at least a fair share, and even from some few from whom better things might have been expected, there has been shown towards us a malignity and intolerance that in most cases we passed over in silence. One of the most pain. ful of a Catholic journalists experiences, is undoubtedly honest difference of opinion from men whose good will he values, and whose approval he covets. In one or two instances, this has during e past year been our expeience But amid obloquy, misrepresentation and calumny and against every species and calumny and against every species of opposition, we have sought to do our duty as our conscience told us we should do it. Individuals, and factions, and parties, we have viewel in themselves and in their actions, without fear, or and in their actions, without fear, or favor or affection, and to-day, at the very close of the year, enjoy the consciousness of duty done, feetly and falteringly in too many cases, if you will, but done, with all the forces that limited talent and intense love for the right could in every exigency command. exigency command. With courage we stand ready to enter the New Year, determined to do our duty as we have done it in the past, but with, if possible, more fervor and fidelity. Nerved as well by a sense of right as by the opposition of foes, placemen, peculaors, tuft-hunters and mouthing patriots, we will in all things seek during the year that is dawning to do fearless fight for the good cause, the cause of Catholic truth, the cause that enriches and strengthens nations, beautifies and peoples wildernesses, enlarges and defends the bounds of civilization's empire. It were at this moment amiss, when we feel ourselves under such deep and never to be forgotten obligations to devoted friends, to omit an expression of gratitude for their kindly endorsation and encouragement. From the many letters of warm approval received, especially during the past month, we select the following, as expressive of the uniform sentiments of all.

Pelican Narrows Mission, N. W. T. Oct. 28, 1885. VERY DEAR SIR,—I write you these few lines to thank you very much for your very good paper, the CATHOLIC RECORD. Sometimes, I quote examples from it in my instructions to the Indians. For a long time I have liked the read-ing of the CATHOLIC RECORD. Although I am a French man, I like particularly Irish people who are so deeply rooted in our faith and doctrines of our Mother the Catholuc Church of Rome. And how many times you help our young society Oct. 28, 1885 ony times you help our young society Oblate Fathers, of which already many of Oblate Fathers, of which already many Irishmen are members. Excuse me, dear and reverend Sir, if I write you at such length, but you can believe in my sincere affection towards you and those who work in the same purpose for the defence of our Mother the Roman Cath-clic Church

I am your humble servant, JULES TESTON, O. M. I., priest Montreal, Dec. 14, 1885. Father Coffey "Editor Catholic

Record." DEAR SIR,—I must not allow the pre-sent opportunity to pass without congrat-ulating you for the splendid stand you have taken. It is in such times as these that the people find out who their friends are. We have found persons who have aspired to the leadership of our race and creed in times of publicopinion, but who, when the first storm comes and the time arrives for them to assert their manhood and stand out and defend their own and their people's rights, shirk their responsibilities and by their sycophancy and cowardly conduct make themselves hated and des-pised by all right minded people. But with the people lie the weapon with which to lash our recalcitrant leaders into the traces or drive them forever from the place they once held in our hearts. Not-withstanding anything said to the contrary you have the well-whens of all Catholics in this part of the country. Go on with your noble work. Wishing all success to your noble paper and a happy and prosperous New Year to yourself and staff. THOS. PRICE 150 Prince St. Montreal DEAR SIR,-I must not allow the pre

THOS. PRICE, 150 Prince St., Montreal

THOS. PRICE, 150 Prince St., Montreal. Toronto, Dec. 14, 1885. DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in enclosing you the amount of my subscrip-tion for your valuable paper, the CATHO-LIC RECORD, that I anxiously look for every week. The knowledge, the satis-faction, the real enjoyment, that I faction, the real enjoyment, that I receive in reading your paper, makes me say, no man "whether married or single" no Catholic family should be without it.

No Catholic family should be whole it. Wishing you every success in your noble work. I remain yours respectfully, PETER J. ROONEY. Merritton, Dec. 16, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith you will find two dollars subscription for the RECORD for this year. Continue to send it, it is always a welcome guest. I would like to see it in every Catholic family, partic-ularly among the young, go on and prosper. Yours faithfully, with the best compli

rours Intention, which is a season. AND, P. FINAN, Priest, Cote des Neiges, Montreal, Dec. 14, 1885. Mr. Thos. Coffey, Catholic Record Office, Lon

Mr. Thos. Coffey, Cathotic Lectric Con-don, Ont. My DEAR SIR,—I must tender the Rev. Father Coffey and you, a few words of commendation for your elegant paper and in the manner in which it is pub-lished. Bravo to the noble and inde-pendent spirit shown by the CATHOLIC RECORD. Please continue to send me along your valuable paper, it is worthy of encouragement and support. I will along your valuable paper, it is working of encouragement and support. I will do my best in the interest of the RECORD and I send you my best wishes for a Happy New Year and for the success and prosperity of your journal. I am resolved to continue taking it as long as I can see to read. Yours gratefully, P. CLARKE.

never be a fit instructor in the method make its author the laughing stock of its thirty seats in the new Parliament, f providing our habitations with a cheerfor the very highest positions in the land as have any or all other classes of our nonful and salutary warmth; that we want no foreign examples to rekindle in us the Catholic fellow-citizens. We have men specially eminent in the legal profession, flame of liberty the example of our own ancestors being abundantly sufficient to qualified in all regards to adorn the maintain the spirit of freedom in its full vigor and qualify it in all its exertions ; Bench as they have adorned the Bar of Ontario. Amongst the junior Catholic lawyers of the Province we have gentlethat the example of a wise, moral, well matured and well tempered spirit of freemen of such promise as Messrs, O'Sullidom is that alone which can be useful to us, or in the least degree reputable or safe; that our fabric is so constituted, one van and Mulligan, of Toronto ; Gorman, Pembroke, O'Meara, Peterboro; McGuire, Kingston ; McHugh, Windsor ; Mahon, part of it bearing so much on the other, the parts being so made for one another, and for nothing else, Ottaws; and O'Leary, Lindsay; not to speak of many others of like that to introduce any foreign matter into it, is to destroy it. With him likepromise and capacity. Away then with the spirit of intolerance and wise we hold that our splendid inherit. exclusiveness. Let the government

ance of freedom we should improve with zeal, but with fear, that we should follow our ancestors, men not without a a rational, though without an exclusive confidence in themselves, who by look ing backward as well as forward by the modesty, as well as by the energy of be the pledge and guarantee of the reign their minds, went on insensibly drawing the constitution we enjoy nearer and nearer to its perfection, never departing from its fundamental principles, never introducing any amendment which had Canada. not a subsisting root in the laws, constitution and usuages of their ancient com

monwealths. Moved by these considera ions, animated by these convictions nerved and emboldened by our sense o right we will throughout the year that is about to open, please or offend whom it may, advocate and support every measure tending to bring the blessings of the constitutions more and more within reach of every class of the people, and sternly rebuke every proposal and every action looking in the direction of their

curtailment or restriction. THE JUDICIARY OF ONTARIO.

We lately recommended in urgen terms the appointment of Hugh Mc. Mahon, Esq., Q. C., to fill the vacancy on the bench of Ontario caused by the death of Judge Morrison. We desire to day to once more call attention to this subject, without however, disparaging the claim to promotion of the worthy gentlemen recommended by our re-spected friend Mr. O'Meara, of Peterbro' We may, however, mention that our Peterboro' correspondent seems to forget that Mr. O'Connor was promoted to the Bench from the Bar of Ottawa, of which Mr. O'Gara is also a distinguished member. While we should rejoice in in Mr. O'Gara's appointment, we must

NATIONALISTS. ABRAHAM, W. West Limerick. BARRY, JOHN. South Werford. BLANE, ALEX. South Armagh. BIGGAR, JOS G. East Cayan. BY RNE. GARRETT, West Wicklow. CAMPBEL, HENRY, South Fernanagh. CHANOE. P. A. South Kilkare. CHANOE, P. A. South Kilkenny. COMMINS, Dr., North Bublin. COMMINS, Dr., North Bublin. COMNOLLY, J., South Longford. CONNOLLY, J., South Leitrim. still adhere to our recommendation of Mr. MacMahon, whose claims, merits and qualifications are such, as in our estimation, to fairly entitle him to this honor. What is the position of things in regard of the Bench of Ontario? Until the death of Judge Morrison the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario was composed as follows :- Court of Appeal for Ontario : Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. John Hawkins, Hagarty; Justices of Appeal, Hon. J. W. Burton, Hon. C.S. Patterson, Hon. J. C. Morrison, Hon. F. Oaler.

Queen's Bench Division, Chief Justice, Hon, Adam Wilson, members of Queen's

the country. We have men as well fitted the people of Leinster have voted the entire twenty-six at their command to the national party. Dublin university is in Irish politics an alien institution and voted accordingly. Of all the loyalist candidates who con tested seats in Munster not one now (politically) lives to tell the tale of his

defeat. Munster sends a solid and unbroken delegation to the Imperial Parliament in favor of Home Rule. Royal Connaught, like Munster, is unanimous for Home Rule. The loyalists, as the anti-Irish call themselves made a fight in every constituency where a half hundred of them could be got together, but they, like their brethren in the 'other provinces, have been

swept away from the plain. now prove to the people that in appoint-Ulster long looked on as the stronghold ing the Hon. John O'Connor to the of Protestant ascendency, the loyal province par excellence, it is now our pleas Judiciary of Ontario, it really desires to do justice by all classes of the people of ure to place in line, with Leinster, Ontario in its judicial appointments. Let Mr. MacMahon's elevation to the Bench Munster and Connaught, for, despite every effort of the enemy, despite of equality that patriotic citizens all intimidation, false registration, despite gerrymanding scandalous enough to bring a blush of shame to a Massachudesire to see founded, established and perpetuated in the Premier Province of

setts or Mississippi statesman, the brave Ulstermen have won a glorious victory.

For the first time since the union IRELAND'S GLORIOUS TRIUMPH. Ulster's voice in Parliament will be The triumph of the Irish party at th heard as its people desire it to be heard, in favor of local self-government and colls has surpassed the most sanguine legislative independence. The fight in this Province was exceedingly bitter. anticipations of the leaders of the nation Never has the Irish nation spoken with such emphasis and unanimity in stern and resistless demand for legislative in-Here the Orange and landlord factions put forth every effort to wrest victory dependence. No man can now close his from the people but in vain, as the eyes to the fact that Irishmen are as returns clearly show.

unanimous as any people can be, on the great issue, upon which at the recent From the returns before our readers it will be seen that the Nationalists have election they were called upon to procarried seventeen of the Ulster seats, a nounce. For legislative independence clear majority of the thirty-three to which they have pronounced, and legislative that Province is entitled. It will thus independence they must have, if the be seen that every Province in Ireland, even "Protestant" Ulster has pro-nounced in favor of Home Rule. A British empire is not to crumble to pieces It does us good to see the old land so confident and self-asserting yet, withal, so recapitulation of the result will bring peaceful in its stand for self-government. this important fact into bolder relief.

Nat. Anti. Munster..... Connaught......15 16 ....17 85 trusty lieutenants. Our figures may be

great one. Let us hope it may prove of asting benefit, not only to Ireland but to Britain of his course in keeping clear of all English alliances, as well of Tories, the hereditary foe of Ireland, as of Whigs, ever base and deceitful, and of Radicals, blatent and empty, the results of the polls proves the wisdom. The Irish World is not a paper that we often cite from but the truth of its summing up of the result of the late election is so striking that we cannot forbear its repetition.

that we cannot forbear its repetition. After all her cruel and brutal penal laws, after all her plunderings and slaughterings and exterminations, after all the hellish devices resorted to by her and continued for seven centuries up to the present hour to trample the Irish race out of existence, England, says that journal, finds to day in Ireland a people solidily united against her laws, her institutions, and her Government. It is true ahe has succeeded in robbing the Irish masses of their lands, and in planting and maintain-ing her garrisons all over the country, but

ing her garrisons all over the country, but she has never been able to conquer the

DEC. 26. 188

citisen, P. McPhillips, Esq., a retired gentleman residing on King street east. A BASE FABRICATION.

The statement made in the Irish Canadian of last week that the editor of this journal ever condemned or opposed the Land League, is a fabrication of the most vile, deliberate and malicious character. We are not indeed of those whose patriotism is of a mouthing and windy character and a marketable commodity, but have ever given Mr. Parnell from the day he first assumed the leadership of the Irish people till this very moment a loyal and inwavering support. Nay, more, we feel that we have not in the movement of active assistance to the Irish nationalist party lately inaugurated proved a stumbling block to its success. We have not put ourselves forward as a leader and then been forced by public sopinion to step down and out. We have contributed our mite to the fund. invited others to do like wise, and given the movement an unselfish

### A SUCCESSFUL MISSION.

We are pleased to learn that the mission begun on Sunday, the 13th inst, at Woodstock, under the direction Fathers Miller and Kautz, of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, has proved a signal success. At each of the three public exercises every day, the church was crowded. About five hundred persons approached the holy table, and lasting good may be expected from this min congratulate the missionary Fathers, and the people of Woodstock, but more es pecially the worthy young pastor, Father Brady, on the gratifying success attendant upon the retreat. The mission in Norwich, an outlying station attached to Woodstock, will begin on the 3rd of January. We bespeak success here also for Fathers Miller and Kautz.

### THE IRISH MAGISTRACY.

The Irish people have long complained of the character and composition of the magistracy. The Irish magistrates are invested with very large powers not alone in a judicial but in a legislative sense. In their hands rests much of the power enjoyed and exercised by our County Councils: The Catholics of Ireland are fully four-fifths of its entire population, but are, it may in truth be said, not at all represented in the magistracy of the country. Some few Catholics do indeed hold the Commission of the Peace, but even in the most Catholic counties they are overwhelmingly outnumbered by representatives of the old party of Protestant ascendency. The County of Cork offers a case in point. A

correspondent of the Cork Examiner sub-scribing himself "A Loyalist" calls attention to the appointment of two new J. P's. for Youghal in terms that clearly prove our contention. He says : "Just when a very angry quarrel is bout arising between Mr. Ponsonby and "Just when a very angry quarter is about arising between Mr. Ponsonby and his tenants, the Lord Lieutenant, on the recommendation of Arch Freemson Bandon, has appointed Mr. Ponsonby, agent, to the commission of the Peace. Side by side with him on the bench will be been will be a statismen of the Idda

DEC. 26, 1885.

magistracy not being of, but agains people, enjoys not their confid Hence has the administration of ju fallen into disrepute in one of the law-abiding countries in the w Give the Irish self-government, and anomaly of a magistracy hostile to people, in the sense of its represe alien ideas and principles must spe disappear.

### "THE RIVER DIVIDES US."

A Rev. J. B. Silcox, who, it is c able to suppose, believes himself a tian minister, lately delivered hims Winnipeg of the following patriotic Christian sentiments, in regard o burial of Riel. "The Church," mes of course the Catholic Church, "has a martyr of a murderer, and giv red-handed rebel the honors of a souled saint. The Church has thus sides with the rebel, and espouse cause of those who make war on th and government of England, The divides us. Last spring our young went forth to establish law and or the land. They answered the duty, which was the call of Go doing their duty to their countr their God some fell in battle. Th zens of this city united; to give honorable burial, for they were w And what did we see yesterday? citizens and the highest dignitar the Roman Catholic Church of St. face unite to give honorable bu leader of that rebellion. doing they have sanctioned the

"The river divides us." There indeed than a river dividing this and fanatical preacher from the people of St. Boniface, and his C ighbors generally. It is an oce intervenes, and that ocean is, we fe broad and strong for his frail h traverse. We hope that he m some day awake to the conscious condemnation to never ending amid the Stygian darkness of nighted and never to be ill shore, while those he now der even as rebels and traitors rejoid light and gladness and joy of the souled saints afar off on the oth Then may this hyperborean prop claim with truth, "The river divi

A WORD TO WOULD-BE

To this interesting class of pe have a word or two to say. Wo not be doing better by striving readable and grammatical pro racking their brains inventing b or sinning against justice by stea work of others ? Whatever the we are, at all events, firmly of t ion, and therefore inform them disposed to follow their example have no room for doggerel w stolen poems, and no desire to age hair-brained flights in ver We have long suffered from I inundation of the productions asters, and we trust that in our suppress the winter, spring memoriam," rhymesters we wil ready co-operation of all right persons, particularly the heads

18 Mr. Parnell's triumph is indeed

Pakenham, Dec. 12. Pakenham, Dec. 12. To the Rev. J. F. Coffey, London, Ont. REV. AND DEAR SIR:--I renew with pleasure my subscription for the RECORD. I am pleased with your beautiful paper. JOHN O'NEIL. West Las Animas, Colorado, Dec. 14, '85. Rev. Esther Coffey Catholic Researd Lords.

Rev. Father Coffey, Catholic Record, London,

Ontario. DEAR SIR :--Please send me my bill for the RECORD up to date and also add another year's subscription. The Re-cond is the best paper that I receive, it is free from all sensational reading, I remain, your obedient servant, LUKE CAHILL.

To the Editor of Catholic Record. REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,-Permit me to the warmest praises of every t-thinking citizen. It is at such you to the warmest praises of right thinking citizen. It is at juncture as this, when the men who

lished of Mr. Curran was a humilating example of this. In that letter, as you remarked, there is no trace of that "Curran" and the eloquence which characterized him on a former occasion, when this ill-begotten society insolently de-manded recognition at the hands of the State. Then is was the man that spoke, but now it is the lawyer that speaks try. ing to defend himself and his party by paltry squibbles and hair splitting soph-istry. Once more I offer you my humble istry. Once more I offer you my humble thanks as an humble citizen and a Catholic, and trust that nothing will occur to prevent you from continuing to exercise that potent beneficial influence which has marked the CATHOLIC RECORD from its inception. Wishing your truly valu-able paper unlimited circulation.

I remain, rev. and dear Sir, Yours Respectfully, M. T. McSweENEY.

With endorsation and encouragement such as this we close the old, and with the hearty support of thousands of patrons scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we begin the New Year. We stand at the threshold of the year of his strongest claims to promotion. This 1886, resolved, as a child of Holy Church, to uphold her rights and contribute to the propagation of her doctrines, and as a citizen of this free Canada by to insist upon the maintenance of and adherence to the principles of good government. With the greatest of modern statesmen the immortal Burke, we hold that in human affairs the untempered said : "You have not the men fitted for spinit of madness, blindness, immorality and the places or we would be more liberal implety deserves no commendation from ' in the appointment of Catholics." Such a freemen; that he who sets his house on fire statement could never have been made because his finge:s are frost bitten can with truth. To advance it now is to From this list it will be seen that of and is a son of our esteemed fellow. in favor of Irish self-government. The

Bench Division, Hon. J. D. Armour, and Hon, John O'Connor. Chancery Division, chancellor, Hon. John A. Boyd; members of Chancery Division, Hon. William Proudfoot and Hon. Thomas Ferguson. Common Pleas Division, Chief Justice Hon. M. C. Cameron, members of Common Pleas Division, Hon. T. Galt and Hon. John E. Rose.

Or, in all, fourteen judges, of whom one only, the Hon. John O'Connor is a Catholic. By the last census, that of 1880, the Catholic population of the province of Ontario was set down in round numbers at more than one fifth of the total non Catholic population of every description and denomination. The exact figures are, Catholics 320,839, non-Catholics 1,602,389. Yet though the Catholics are more than one in five, as to population, they are only one in fourteen on the bench of the Province. We will, we know, be at once met by the cry, that we recommend Mr. McMahon, simply because of his religion. This we will not take the trouble of denying, for we desire to affirm boldly and fearlessly that in this country where in all appointments to office the religion of the appointee is carefully looked into as the Mail's late

commendation of Mr. Fosters appoint. ment to the Cabinet, because, among others that he is a representative member of the Baptist denomination clearly shows, Mr. McMahon's religion is one of claim, strong, and to fair-minded men, very undeniable claim, is, however, implemented in Mr. McMahon's case great natural talent, rare industry, and eminent professional culture. The time has passed when to Catholics claiming justice in the distribution of the public patronage, it can be

HARRIS, M, East Galway. HAYDEN, L P, South Leitrim. HEALY, M, Cork City. HEALY, T M, North Monaghan HEALY, M. Cork City.
HEALY, M. Cork City.
HEALY, T. M. North Monaghan and S. Derry.
HOOPER, J. South East Cork.
JORDAN, JER, West Clare.
KELY, B. South Donegal.
KENNY, M. Mid-Tyrone.
KENNY, Dr. South Cork.
LANE. W. M. J. East Cork.
LEAMY, J. South Kidare.
LEAMY, J. South Kidare.
LEAMY, J. South Kidare.
LEAMY, E. North-East Cork.
McCARTRY, J. North Longford.
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McCARTRY, J. North Longford.
McKENNA, Sir J. N. South Monaghan.
MARUM, E. North-East Cork.
McKENNA, Sir J. N. South Monaghan.
MARUM, E. M. North Kilkenny.
MOLOY BC, Hirr. King's County.
VOLAN, Col. North Galway.
VOLAN, J. North Hoperary.
MRLEN, J. J. North Tipperary.
MCREN, W. S. Dath Mayo.
'BRIEN, F. J. North Tipperary.
'CONNOR, JOHN, South Merry.
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'CONNOR, T. P. (Salway City and Liverpool D'HERTY, J. F. North Donesal.
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'HELY, J. C. South City.
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'WEIL, P. Waterford City. 7.1. East Waterford.
7.4. East Waterford.
9. J. E. North Wexford.
9. J. E. North Wexford.
9. W. H. K. North Fermanagh.
18. W. J. East Tyrone.
FHOS, Nouth Sligo.
N J. D. Kast Kerry.
D. Vill, South Galway.
0. South Mesth.
F. South Idown.
CK. T F, Kilkenny City.
OHN. North Kerry.
N, J. Scuth Kerry.
N, J. Scuth Kerry.
N, J. Scuth Kerneath.
N, T D. College Green, Dublin.
Drork. Mid Cork.
North Westmeath.

No words of ours can over-estimate the

extent and value of the Irish constitutional

victory. With genuine pleasure we sub

nit elsewhere to our readers a statement

of this latest but most glorious achieve

ment of Charles Stewart Parnell and his

relied on as correct. For them we are

indebted to the Irish World. We will

content ourselves with here giving an

alphabetical list of the Irish members

NATIONALISTS.

NDOR' THOMAS J. East Tipperar; NNOLLY, J. South Longford. NWAY, M. North Leitrim. REE1, W J. East Wicklow. K. J. E. East Clarc. II. LY, DANIELL, North Mayo. ASY, J. West Mayo. MUONE, SIT H G. South Dublin. NUOANE, J. East Limerick. YNN, J C. North Cork. LEY, P J. West Galway. X. Dr. Tullamore, King's County. LHOULY, J. West Cork. LL, H. J. Limerick City. LL, T. P. South Louth. LI, T. P. South Louth. LY, P. J. B. Stephen's, Dublin Cit Carlow County.

Carlow County. RRINGTON, ED, West Kerry. RRINGTON, T, Harbor, Dublin City.

ephen's, Dublin City, and

returned beginning with the

TANNER, Dr C, Mid Cork. TUITE, J. North Westmeath. This list contains 82 names, but as four of them, viz., T. M. Healy, Arthur O'Connor, T. P. O'Connor, and Ed. D. Gray, have been returned each for two constituencies, and as they can hold but one seat each, and new elections must be held for the seats vacated, the full strength of the Irish party after those four elections have taken piace will be 86.

ANTI-NATIONALISTS, ORANGE AND SEPAR ATIONISTS.

ATIONISTS. COBAIN, ES W, Belfast East. EWART, W, Belfast North. FORDE, COL, Down East. HAMILTON, LORD E, Tyrone North. HASLETT I Beirdet Wort T, J, Beifast West. )RD ARTHUR, Down West, ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Dublin

ersity. N, W, Belfast South. C, Derry City. IONY, CAPT C, Antrim East. JALTMENT, WART G, Antrim East. ZARTNEY, W. Antrim South. KANE, PROF, Armagh Mid. CNAUGHTEN, E. Antrim North. LHOLLAND, H. Derry North. EILL HON R C. Antrim Mid. INKETI, RIGHT HON T, Dublin parativ

SANDERSON, MAJOR, Armagh North. WARING, COL, Down North.

spirit of Ireland. She has never obtained a hold on the good-will of the Irlsh people. With all her armies and navies and wealth she has only been successful in getting a foothold on one or two strips of coast in one or two of the northern counties.

The fact is unique in the world's history. There is no other record of such a struggle with such a result. Never has the world known another case of an invaded country maintaining so long and so stubborn a resistance to the invader and presenting so determined a front down to the latest stage of the contest. At this moment, as the elections prove, Ireland hates British rule as intensely as it did five hun-dred years ago, and is as resolutely deter-mined to fight for its overthrow by any methods which the wiscom of its leaders may suggest. Constitutional or uncon-stitutional the Ir sh race are determined to have their fatherland free from England by any means that may appear best to secure that end. England is strong enough to do a good deal of evil in Ireland but she has no power to crush this determina-tion or the spirit of which it is the ex-

Let any man read Ireland's history, and study the figures recorded at the polls in the recent struggle and then deny if he can that Ireland is a separate and distinct nation from England and must be free If ever the adage Vox Populi Vox Dei were unquestionable, it is of a truth undeniable of the Irish people of to-day.

A DESERVED HONOR.

We notice that Mr. P. McPhillips, barrister, of Toronto, the first and newly appointed law lecturer in St. Michael's College, has just completed his half year's course of lectures at that institution. The want of an instructor in this neces sary branch of learning was long felt, and the college is to be congratulated upon its selection of a professor to fill this important position. The students, we are happy to say, are receiving information from these lectures that will materially help them in after life. Mr. McPhillips was educated in this city, and for some years was a student in the office of W. R. Meredith, Q. C., M. P. P.,

sit another gentleman of the lodge, Henry Faulkner Allan, Esq., to disp justice to all offending Papists in and about Youghal. Beautiful simplicity of our rulers! In future any trespasser or our rulers! In future any trespasser or owner of a stray goat upon any of Mr. Ponsonby's boycotted farms shall have to reckon with Robert E. Blackney on the Bench in the Youghal Petty Session Court. He it is who will have to weigh and halves the second and balance the pros and cons in the vari-ous cases which are likely soon to engage the attention of the J. P.'s in his court,

the attention of the J. P.'s in his court, owing to the embittered relations now existing between Mr. Ponsonby and his pauperised tenantry. How admirably well-timed is this appointment of Mr. Blakney! Occupying the seat that Mr. J. Ronsyne used sit on, this young Englishman, with no residence or stake in the country, will henceforth be in a position to prove to the mere Irish that it is not merit or public virtue England it is not merit or public virtue England regards when she selects her instru-ments to hold down "the natives," but prejudice and race hate. A year ago, in reply to a question put by Mr. Sexton, it was announced in the House of Commons that a reformation would at once be made in our Irish magistracy, by taking fit men from amongst the ranks and setting them in juri over their fellows. In this case has that over their fellows. In this case has that promise been kept? Mr. R. Blakney has been here scarcely four years. Not only is he not of the people, he abhors them. To-morrow he may be called away from his lodgings in the hotel for some more lucrative situation in Belfast or London; yet he has while he consents to live amidst us, has while he consents to live amidst us, been appointed to rule over inhabitants of this district as differing from him in religion as he is from them in feeling and

of this district as differing from him in religion as he is from them in feeling and sentiment! Poor Ireland! This is a specimen of the treatment to which, for seven centuries, a savage foreign nation has been subjecting thee. In this dis-trict English law will, for some time to come, be dispensed to the Irish by the Hon. More Smythe, Head Free-mason of this district. Mr. Furlong, J. P., of the same Lodge.

Lodge. R. Blakney, J. P., an Euglish tour-ist of the same Lodge. H. F. Allan, J. P., same Lodge. If this be not Domination, commend this be in the same lodge. If this be not Domination, commend me to the mercies of the Kaiser."

The condition of affairs indicated by this letter is in itself a strong argument

### EDITORIAL NOTES

WE will feel much indebt readers who may preserve the copies of our issue of Oct. 3rd.

REV. FATHER GLADO, O. M. N. Y., is at present giving French and English in parts of New York.

MR. W. J. POUPORE, M. P. elected Mayor of Chichester, Q room of Mr. E. Lefebvre, who h to the Province of Ontario. pore who has held this office I fill it with dignity and efficien

THE Mail of the 14th inst., from the Essex Review a state effect that Mr. J. A. Kilroy of his late speeches in the cou declared that the Hon. Oliver sent for him to the Pacific turn to Canada, and that sin he had been seeking to se race, and creed against creed sired by Mr. Kilroy to stat with pleasure, that there is or even the slightest sembl in the affirmations of the Re

### SEPARATE SCHO

To the Roman Catholic S Teachers of Western Onta LADIES AND GENTLEMEN thank you for your faithfu attention to the examinat your pupils on December have carefully noted the p it will not be necessary ticularize here as to the mher weakness. I simply stat way that the results, as a gratifying and encouragin ination was chiefly exper am happy to be able to s to your efforts the experin to your efforts the experim successful beyond my e intend to make work of odical and for other of fourth, but not at short

DEC. 26, 1885.

magistracy not being of, but against the people, enjoys not their confidence. Hence has the administration of justice fallen into disrepute in one of the most law-abiding countries in the world. Give the Irish self-government, and the anomaly of a magistracy hostile to the people, in the sense of its representing alien ideas and principles must speedily disappear.

### "THE RIVER DIVIDES US."

A Rev. J. B. Silcox, who, it is charitable to suppose, believes himself a Christian minister, lately delivered himself in Winnipeg of the following patriotic and Christian sentiments, in regard of the burial of Riel. "The Church," meaning of course the Catholic Church, "has made a martyr of a murderer, and given a red-handed rebel the honors of a whitesouled saint. The Church has thus taken sides with the rebel, and espoused the cause of those who make war on the flag and government of England. The river divides us. Last spring our young men went forth to establish law and order in the land. They answered the call of duty, which was the call of God. In doing their duty to their country and their God some fell in battle. The citi. splendid St. Patrick's Church

even as rebels and traitors rejoice in the light and gladness and joy of the whitesouled saints afar off on the other side Then may this hyperborean prophet ex-claim with truth, "The river divides us."

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### A WORD TO WOULD-BE POETS

To this interesting class of people we have a word or two to say. Would they not be doing better by striving to write readable and grammatical prose than racking their brains inventing bad verse or sinning against justice by stealing the work of others ? Whatever they think, we are, at all events, firmly of this opin. ion, and therefore inform them and all disposed to follow their example, that we have no room for doggerel verse, nor stolen poems, and no desire to encourage hair-brained flights in versification. We have long suffered from periodical inundation of the productions of poet. asters, and we trust that in our effort to suppress the winter, spring and "In memoriam," rhymesters we will have the ready co-operation of all right thinking persons, particularly the heads of female

with as little labor as possible to your. Again thanking you for your hearty co-operation, and wishing you a happy holiday season, I remain Fraternally yours, CORNELUS DONOVAN.

Inspector Hamilton, December 24th, 1885. CHURCH DEDICATION

### AT WEST LORNE, COUNTY OF ELGIN, ONT.

### Bishop Walsh Deals Effectively With Some Popular; Objections to Catholic Doctrines.

The flourishing village of West Lorne prettily situated on the line of the Canada Southern Railway twenty-five miles west of St. Thomas, was favored on the 17th inst., by a visit, from His Lordship the Bishop of London, who had gone thither to bless and dedicate to the worship of God, a new and beautiful] church just completed at that place. Hardly yet recovered from the fatigue of his long journey to Ottawa where he had preached, as the readers of the RECORD are aware, at doing their duty to their country and their God some fell in battle. The citi-zens of this city united to give them honorable burial, for they were worthy. And what did we see yesterday? The citizens and the highest dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Boni-face unite to give honorable burial to the leader of that rebellion. By so doing they have sanctioned the rebell-ion." "The river divides us." There is more indeed than a river dividing this gloomy and fanatical preacher from the good people of St. Boniface, and his Catholic neighbors generally. It is an ocean that intervenes, and that ocean is, we fear, too broad and strong for his frail bark to some day awake to the consciousness of condemnation to never ending sojourn amid the Stygian darkness of its be-nighted and never to be illumined shore, while those he now denounces even as rebels and traitors rejoice in the the dedication of the spacious and 1870, has, thanks to his tireless zeal and judicious management, become one of the very foremost in this diocese. As we have often had occasion to speak of the pro-gress of religion both in St. Thomas, and some other portions of that parish, our readers will, we know, be now glad to hear of this further manifestation of the solid growth of religion and increase of holy faith in the construction and com-pletion of the neat little church of West Lorne. All credit is due for the building

holy faith in the construction and com-pletion of the next little church of West Lorne. All credit is due for the building of this fine church to the Rev. Father Gnam, a young and zealous priest who, for more than a year has been assistant to Rev. Father Flannery. The con-struction of the new edifice begun in August last proceeded rapidly without delay or interruption till the very eve of the dedication. The building is 60 x 32 feet, while the bell-tower stands 63 feet from the ground to the apex of the cross, a beautifully glided symbol of man's redemption, quite becoming to the nicely painted walls and architectural neatness of the church it adorns and whose charac-ter as a temple of God it so eloquently proclaims. It may here be mentioned that the new church, St. Mary's of West Lorne, presents very marked and beauti-ful appearance from the railway. Its cost was \$2,300 of which fully \$360 has been subscribed and paid by Protestants and what is specially consoling is that there is no debt on the building to tax the gener-osity of the people for years to come. The contractor for the church proper. Mr. no debt on the building to the stars to come. oaity of the people for years to come. The contractor for the church proper, Mr.

of ceremonies. The choir for the occa-sion was composed of Miss Kate Hughson of St. Thomas, who presided at the organ, the Misses Fitzgibbons and Hughson, also of St. Thomas, the Rev. Father McKeon of Bothwell, and Mr. Miller, St. Thomas. of St. Thomas, the Kev. Father McKeon of Bothwell, and Mr. Miller, St. Thomas. The collection taken up on the occasion under the supervision of Messrs. John Lynch and Kearns, was a very liberal one. After the last gospel, His Lordship ascended the steps of the altar to preach the sermon of the day, taking for his text. "I will move all nations, and the deserved of nations will come and will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of hosts, great shall be the glory of this last house more than the first, and in this place I will give peace, saith the Lord of hosts." (Aggeus, il. c. 8-10.) He began by expressing his pleasure on being in the midst of the good people of West Lorne, especially on the occasion of the blessing of their beautiful Church. He had to thank not only the Catholics, but their separated brethren for kind co-operation with the young, holy, and zealous priest into whose charge the construction of the Church had been placed. This temple was now a holy place.

We should look at it with the eyes of faith, and should enter it solely for the glory of God, the honor of our holy religiory of God, the honor of our holy reli-gion and the salvation of our souls. In the language of Holy Writ, "The house which we desire to build is great, for our God is great above all Gods." 2 Par., 11, 5. God is great above all Gods." 2 far, h, 5. We have built a house, not for man, but for God; not for the mat.r'al wants of the perishable body, but for the spirit-ual wants and necessities of the imperish-able soul. The Catholic Church is pre-eminently the house of God and the gate of heaven.

the house of God and the gate of heaven. It is the house of God because Christ, our It is the house of God because Christ, our beloved Redeemer, dwells therein in the great Sacrament of the Eucharist, in which He so strikingly manifests his desire to be with the children of men. When Moses, by the Divine command, undertook to construct the taburals for the purpose by the Divine command, undertook to construct the tabernacle for the purpose of divine worship, he called upon the peo-ple to contribute of their means to enable him to accomplish his holy undertaking. The Israelites responded to the call made upon them with such alacrity and gener-osity, they were so zealous for the work and so prodigal of their means for the carrying of it out to a successful issue, that Moses felt compelled to restrain their zeal and to forbid any further gifts. In the old law the temple was a place of sacrifice. On its altars was offered up the blood of animals to acknowledge

of sacrifice. On its altars was offered up the blood of animals to acknowledge God's supreme dominion over us, to pro-pitiate his justice and to deprecate his wrath. On Calvary's hill Jesus Christ offered himself, once for all, in a bloody manner, to satisfy the justice of God for our size to redeem manifold form the manner, to satisfy the justice of God for our sins; to redeem mankind from the curse and the guilt of the Fall, and restore them their lost spiritual privil-eges. But the merits of the atonement of Calvary must be applied to our indiv-idual souls; and so Jesus instituted the Sacrifice of the Mass—the sacrifice of the continue and His body and blood to continue and represent the sacrifice of the Cross; to give God infinite honor and glory, and to market and the sacrifice of the cross states and the sacrific represent the sacrifice of the Cross ; to give God infinite honor and glory, and to apply to our souls the saving merits of His sufferings and death. On every Catholic altar Jesus Christ offers Himself daily by the hands of his priests, in a mystic manner. In this sacrifice He offers to His eternal Father, in our behalf, His body and blood, soul and divinity, in an unblooody manner, and thus gives infinite honor and glory to God. In this sacrifice the blood of Jesus is offered up is offered up for the remission of our sins, it is offered up as a thanksgiving for mercies and graces received; it is offered up to plead at the divine mercy-seat for all the graces and blessings which we need; it is offered up to apply to our souls the merits of that great atonement which blotted out the hand-writing of death that was against us, and purchased us with a great price. The holy Mass is most certainly the most dread and august mystery in our holy religion. The sacrifices of the old law were but figures and shadows of the good things to come ; the holy Sacrifice of the Mass is a most blessed and merciful

good things to come ; the holy Sacrifice

olic temple is the house of God and the gate of heaven, that it is the home of the Blessed Sacrament, the place where the great saving ordinances of the christian religion are administered, the holy place whence those fountains of the Saviour, the holy Sacraments, send abroad the waters of life for the spiritual regeneration and advantage and the state of the state of the state and advantage of the spiritual regeneration of and salvation of man, and that it contains the altar on which the august sacrifice of the Mass is offered up for the living and the Mass is offered up for the living and dead, this is the conviction, we repeat, that in every age has induced Catholics to make the greatest sacrifices in building and beautifying churches, and in showing their love for the beauty of God's house and the place where His glory dwelleth. His Lordship then proceeded to deal briefly but effectually, with the Cath-olic doctrine of the real presence. He pointed out that whenever four Lord was about to establish any institution of im-portance and permanence he prepared the

portance and permanence he prepared the minds of his hearers for it, by indicating His purpose sometime before its institu-tion. In the case of the Blessed Eucharist, our Lord in the 6th chapter of St. John,

our Lord in the 6th chapter of St. John, very clearly and unmistakeably mani-fested His purpose of giving mankind His flesh to eat, and His blood to drink, not the mere figure or shadow but His flesh and blood in reality and substance. "I am," said Christ, "the bread of life. Your fathers did eat manna in the desert, and are dead. This is the bread which cometh down from beaven—that if any man eat down from heaven—that if any man eat of it, he may not die. I am the living bread which came down from heaven, if any man eat of this bread he shall live forever; and the bread that I will give is

any man eat of this bread he shall live forever; and the bread that I will give is my flesh for the life of the world. Ex-cept you eat of the flesh of the Son of man and drink His blood, you shall not have life in you. He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood, hath everlasting life; and I will raise him up on the last day." (St. John vi.) These were the very words of Christ Himself—words clear and unmistakable in meaning. In plain terms such as those, did the Saviour pre-figure and pre-shadow the institution of the Eucharistic Sacra-ment and sacrifice. This nunciation of his purpose in the 6th chapter of St. John was not kindly received by the hard-hearted and unbelieving Jews. For we are told by the Evangelist that they strove among themselves, asying, "How can this man give us his flesh to back and walked no more with him. Do we read in scripture that Christ made any effort to explain away his teaching, that he told his disciples that he did not really mean to give them his true flesh and his true blood but only their figure or shadow? Not at all, by the very power of his divine authority he preached his doctrine plainly and unmistakably and expected from his hearers obedience because of that authority. At the last supper He redeemed tha

expected from his hearers obedience because of that authority. At the last supper He redeemed the promise made in the 6th chapter of St. John. When taking bread, He blessed and broke saying "Take ye and eat; This is my body" and the cup, saying "Drink ye all of this, this is my blood of the new testament." We had thus laid down in Lab Wit: the promise and fulfilment of

Boly Writ the promise and fulfilment of Holy Writ the promise and fulfilment and Eucharist. What marvel therefore that Catholics should love and cherish and reverence that institution of Divine love and mercy ? So also in the case of the Catholic doc.

and mercy ' So also in the case of the Catholic doc-trine of the forgiveness of sins. The forgiveness of sins was a divine power, but was exercised by Christ as the Son of man as shown in the case of the man sick of the palsy and by Him communicated to his apostles and their successors. His Lord-ship pointed out the promise of this power made in the 16th chapter of St. Matthew, when Christ said to Peter, "What soever thou shalt bind upon earth, shall be bound in heaven,"and whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth shall be loosed in heaven. Its collation was clearly made according to the Gospel of St. John, "whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven, them, whose sins you shall retain, they are retained," (John xx 23). His Lordship next dwelt for iome time on the Catholic

ext dwe doctrine of the invocation of the saints, showing its true meaning, divesting it of the fictions and falsehood attached to of the fictions and faisenood attached to it by the enemies of the Church. He specially showed that the honor and reverence shown the Blessed Mother of God no wise interfered with, infringed upon or lessened the adoration and worship due or lessened the adoration and worship due her divine Son, as Sovereign Lord and Master of all ereated things. Among other objections dealt with by His Lordship was that raised by unre-flecting persons against the celebration of Catholic rites in an unknown tongue. The Catholic Church in the West em-ployed the Letin and in the West em-The Catholic Church in the West em-ployed the Latin and in the East the Greek as its liturgical tongues. These were the two great languages of the world at the time of the preaching of Christianity, and though now dead languages, could not be fairly termed unknown, for they were well understood by the learned in every country. By being dead languages they were exempt from the change and mutation of being dead languages they were exempt from the change and mutation of living tougues, whereof as they them-selves knew it to be the case with the English language, many words changed their meaning entirely in comparatively short time. It was false to say that Catholic rites and ceremonies were not understood by Catholic people. Every Catholic child was taught their meaning, and could without difficulty follow the movements of the priset at the altar and understand their meaning. The altar and understand their meaning. The altar and understand their meaning. In Bishop dissipated the false charge that the Chnrch was opposed to, the reading of the Scripture. It not only did not oppose, the scripture is a reading of Holy Writ. but encouraged the reading of Holy wit, What the Church did oppose was the free interpretation of the words of Scrip-Interpretation of the words of Scrip-ture by men of every class and grade of intellect and instruction. The Church alone is the interpreter as it was the custodian of Holy Writ. The Catholic Church had saved and protected Catholic Unuron had saved and protected the sacred scriptures during the barbaric invasions of Europe, and ever jealously watched over its integrity and purity. They themselves saw in the multiplicity of sects that divided the people of the country, the evil effects of the free interpre-tation of scripture. These sects country committed to the keeping of the grave.<br/>Thus in all the relations of our<br/>spiritual life, in all the great events that<br/>make epochs in our history, in our joys<br/>and in our sorrows, the Catholic Church<br/>is for us the house of God, the gate of<br/>heaven and the soul's earthly Paradise.country, the evil effects of the free interpre-<br/>tation of scripture. These sects contra-<br/>to opposed each other. Now,<br/>ity, than whom England boats no higher,<br/>ity, than whom England boats no higher,<br/>of Kingston by the intelligence, loyalty<br/>and statesmanship of England, personified<br/>in William Ewart Gladstone.Barricfield should be honored by th t<br/>designation. We prefer to cite an author<br/>ity, than whom England boats no higher,<br/>of Kingston by the intelligence, loyalty<br/>and statesmanship of England, personified<br/>in William Ewart Gladstone.Now it is the conviction that the Catholic Church<br/>Now it is the conviction that the Catholic Church<br/>Now it is the conviction that the Catholic Church<br/>Now it is the conviction that the Catholic Church<br/>nads of her children, bat conveyedBarriefield should be honored by th t<br/>designation. We prefer to cite an author<br/>ity, than whom England boats no higher,<br/>to show how fully sustained is the Bushop<br/>of Kingston by the intelligence, loyalty<br/>and statesmanship of England, personified<br/>in William Ewart Gladstone.<br/>Ist. The Bishop affirmed that Ireland

striving for the kingdom of God at. The justice. The sermon which lasted fully an hour in delivery was attentivedly listened to and produced a marked im-pression on the auditory Catholic and Protestant. The congregation, it was justly remarked by a gentleman present, was avidently one of keenest percention was evidently one of keenest perception and intelligence, even for Western Ontario. After Mass, His Lordship and clergy

After Mass, His Lordship and clergy were entertained at dinner at the resi-dence of Hugh Macdonald, Esq., where an elegant repast had been prepared. The Bishop returned to London in the course of the afternoon. In the evening there were solemn Vespers at which the Rev. Father Tiernan spoke with force and effect on the "Teaching Church." Thus terminated the most memorable day in the annals of the Church in West Lorne. It is our earnest hope that the Church may flourish and prosper in that portion of the Diocese of London.

THE RIGHT HON. MR. GLADSTONE.

ENGLAND'S GRANDOLD MAN, AND

The Right Rev. Dr. Cleary,

### BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

That was a remarkable address which the Bishop of Kingston delivered at the City Hall, on the 18th ult, in support of Old Ireland's cause. No wonder it has been copied in full by several journals of Canada and the United States from the Canadian Freeman. We recall attention by could always find pretext for anti-Irish legislation in the conclusion concurrence of the formation of the purpose of comparison City Hall, on the 18th ult., in support of and opinions and those of England's greatest statesman.

All who have read the full and authorized report of that splendid address pub-lished by us on the 25th ult., and sent into 3,000 and more homes in this city, and neighborhood, will remember the sharply defined lines of the Bishop's rea-soning. Its backbone consisted of two maxims of political morality which jointly form the charter of all constitu-tional government, and two propositions applying the same to the case of Ireland in proof of the necessity for Home Rule. He said it was a "fundamental truth, applicable alike to all countries and peo-ples, whether they be independent and dominant or annexed and subject, that all laws even though they be enacted in a foreign court and proclaimed under seal and sanction of a foreign sovereign, should be formulated upon the lines of the people's wants ; their whole purpose should be the internal peace and external security of the people, paternal guidance and encouragement of individual energy for the development of national resources, and a steady pursuit of the nation's legit-imate aspirations for intellectual, indus-trial, social and political advancement." "I lay down," said he, "this other funda-mental truth, that the Sovereign, whether domestic or foreign, is bound by the ordinance of the Supreme Ruler of kings and peoples to keep in view the good of the people as the sole end of all legislation, in so much that, should this end be clearly disregarded, the Royal gnactments are null and void, and cannot possess the force of law to bind the human con-science." ized report of that splendid address pub-lished by us on the 25th ult., and sent into 3,000 and more homes in this city,

force of law to bind the human con-science." Several Protestant gentlemen who had the advantage of listening to His Lord-ship that evoning, have spoken with ad-miration of the precision and lucidity with which he laid his oratorical platform of England. (Cheers.) That is a great "are the foreground of British liberty, set forth in the Great Charter which denies to the Sovereign the right to enact laws for the realm, except by and with the advice of the Houses of Parliament." Thus far the Right Rev. Prelate's position is improg-rable. No person has attempted to attack it openly. A miserable effort has indeed been made to misepresent the great truths so distinctly enuncisted. At the anti-Home Rule meeting, of the 1st inst., they were translated into this other form: "Bishop Cleary said that no power can bind a man's conscience agains this will, and that they will not obey nt." A strange doctrine is this to attribute to a Bishop of God's Church, and in particular to a. Bishop whose first characteristic is mareffective voice in the formation of her laws, unless she succeeds in wresting Home Rule from a reluctant foreign legisla. Bishop whose first characteristic is mar-Bishop whose first characteristic is mar-vellous accuracy of doctrinal exposition. Why, there is not a man, woman or child in the Catholic congregation who does not know this wicked doctrine to be opposed to the first principles of Christian moral-ity. But, then, it was the rev. individual who boasts of the ultra Irish Catholic name, "Gallegher," and ultra Oracge hatred of everything Irish, that attributed highly ture." The Orange meeting loudly and frac-tically insisted that only a section—a dis-loyal section—advocated this "treason-able" project. Mr. Gladstone continues: "I treat it as being, in my opinion, highly probable that a serious demand will come from Ireland asking that she be favored more fully than has hitherto been natred of everything firsh, that attributed this patent absurdity to the venerated chief of Catholicity in the Diocese of Kingston. He is the same modest and truth-loving gentleman, who did not blush to impute a still more flagment and down-right abominable maxim to the noble favored more fully than has hitherto been the case with the local means for truth-loving gentleman, who did not blush to impute a still more flagrant and down-right abominable maxim to the noble hibiting any warrant or shadow of pretext for his audacious calumny. In anylving the grant constitutional nibiting any warrant or shadow of pretext for his audacious calumny. In applying the great constitutional do, ma to the question of Home Rule, His Lordship affirmed two propositions. The first was, that Ireland has not hitberto stances are in all respects similar to those of Scotland. She may be right or she may of Scotland. She may be right or she may be wrong in that respect. But what Ire-land may deliberately and constitutionally demand—unless it infringes the principles connected with the honorable maintenance enjoyed a fair representation in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland ; connected with the bonorable maintenance of the unity of the Empire—will be a demand that we are bound at any rate to treat with careful attention. In my opin-ion it would not only be allowable but beneficial, when once the wishes of Ire-land shall be constitutionally ascertained and the second, that there is no reason to hope she shall ever in the future have an effective voice in the formation of her effective voice in the formation of her by laws, so long as they are framed for her by Erglish, Se tch and Welshmen in a foreign Capital. We do not intend to reproduce -not only allowable but highly beneficial the unanswerable arguments advanced by to the three countries and the Empire at to the three countries and the Empire at large—that everything should be given to Ireland in the way of local self-govern-ment that is consistent with the mainten-ance of the unity of the Empire and the authority of Parliament cobnected with the unity of the Empire." 5th. The Bishop argued from Mr. Glad-stope's unconstitutional and pathich reals. the Right Rev. speaker in behalf of those two assertions. Their conclusiveness has been virtually acknowledged by all per ies, since, despite all the private meetings and consultations of the L O. L. brethren, and the auxiliary wisdom of the "Anglo-Saxon" Q. C., no counter argument has been as yet produced, unless the senseless vaporings of our Rev. maligner from Barriefield should be honored by th t stone's unconstitutional and pettish reply to the Costigan resolutions that he and his to the Costigan resolutions that he and his Cabinet felt they could not in truth repu-diate them on the ground of the alleged incompatibility of Home Rule with Imperial unity. The argument was an admirable one, perfectly conclusive against what His Lordship aply designated "the CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

to them its true meaning and exact signification. The Bishop closed with an earnest exhortation to all present, to labor for their salvation, in all things and at all times seeking and striving for the kingdom of God and His justice. The sermon which lasted fully en hows in delivery was attentioned. ests, except so far as it affects their politi-cal party, are based upon the honest and intelligent consideration of her wants and intelligent consideration of her wants and the remedies most suited to her actual condition and resources." He also said : "Practically the Irish people have only 46 representatives, or thereabouts, the major-ity of the 105 seats nominally assigned to Ireland being filled by her bitterest enemies, the representatives of the Eng-lish Garrison In Ireland." The violent and notoriously uneducated

lish Garrison in Ireland." The violent and notoriously uneducated anti-Home Rule agitators denied this. Mr. Gladstone delivered a memorable speech a few days ago in the city of Edinburgh, which, as one of the leading merchants of Kingston said, you would have taken for part of Dr. Cleary's address, had you not been told it was Mr. Gladstone's. In it the ex-Premier spoke as follows:

Gladstone's. In it the ex-Premier spoke as follows: "Down to the present time the constitu-ency of Ireland has been miserably narrow. It has not had the same representation, not even the same comparatively contras-ted representation—I speak of the counties particularly—that has existed in England and Scotland. I need not go into details, but its constituency has been so limited

and Scotland. I need not go into details, but its constituency has been so limited that we can hardly recognize in its utter-ances the voice of the nation." 2nd. The Bishop declared that Ireland had really no voice at all in Westminster, the votes of her 46 representatives being always neutralized by the votes of the Clarifor party.

to it to-day for the purpose of comparison between His Lordship's facts, arguments also in the name of Ireland? Poor Ireland was ever made to appear as a house divided against itself."

divided against itself." This analysis of the Irish representation drove the anti-Home Rulers fairly mad. Mr. Gladstone proceeds : "During the whole time I have sat in

Mr. Gladstone proceeds: "During the whole time I have sat in Parliament the Irish representation has been so divided that it was impossible to say where was to be found the voice of Ireland. Now, you would have thought that at anyrate, up on one subject— namely, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the representatives of Ireland, considering it mainly a Roman Catholic country, would have voted for that dis-establishment. But even for the dises-tablishment of the Church of Ireland there was but a bare majority of the Irish memtablianment of the Onirio of the Irish mem-bers. The Irish members have been divi-ded on every question in the last Farlia-ment into three parties, and these three parties have been three minorities, one of hem, the party terming itself the National, led by Mr. Parnell, one of them the supporters who gave their confidence to the Government, and the Tory mem-bers returned for various Irish constituencies. None of these have been entitled by their numerical strength to say, 'We speak the voice of the Irish people.'" 3rd. The Bishop referred to a trite

sophism : "It has been said that the sons of Erin possessed as much representation, and as much chance of fair play, as Scotland or

Wales." The anti-Home Rule spouters violently contradicted His Lordship. Mr. Glad-stone, addressing a Scotch audience in the Capital of Scotland, dealt with this delicate subject, tenderly of course, but truthfully and to the wise ones intelli-cibly.

### EDITORIAL NOTES:

WE will feel much indebted to our readers who may preserve the RECORD for copies of our issue of Oct. 3rd. 1885.

REV. FATHER GLADO, O., M. I., Buffslo, N. Y., is at present giving missions in French and English in parts of Northern New York.

ME. W. J. POUPORE, M. P. P. has been elected Mayor of Chichester, Que., in the room of Mr. E. Lefebvre, who has removed to the Province of Ontario. Mr. Poupore who has held this office before, will fill it with dignity and efficiency.

THE Mail of the 14th inst., reproduced from the Essex Review a statement to the effect that Mr. J. A. Kilroy had in one of his late speeches in the county of Essex declared that the Hon. Oliver Mowat had sent for him to the Pacific Coast to return to Canada, and that since his return he had been seeking to set race against race, and creed against creed. We are desired by Mr. Kilroy to state, and do so with pleasure, that there is not one word or even the slightest semblance of truth in the affirmations of the Review.

### SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Roman Catholic Separate Schoo Teachers of Western Ontario.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :-- I sincerely thank you for your faithful and zealous attention to the examination work sent attention to the examination work sets your pupils on December 1st. As you have carefully noted the pupil's answers it will not be necessary for me to par-ticularize here as to their strength or ticularize here as to their strength or weaknees. I simply state in a general way that the results, as a whole, are most gratifying and encouraging. The exam-ination was chiefly experimental, and I am happy to be able to state that owing to your efforts the experimentas proved successful beyond my expectations. I intend to make work of this kind peri-odical and for other classes than the fourth, but not at short intervals, and

Thomas Montague, who executed his work with praiseworthy attention and exacti-tude is a resident of West Lorne. The nicely proportioned and capacious altar bearing the appropriate inscription. altars sacrificit was constructed by the Messrs Peippers of Rodney after a design by the Reg. Eather Gram of the Mass is a most blessed and merciful reality. When we consider the infinite value of the victim offered, the un-approachable and essential hollness of Jesus Christ the high priest who offers it; bearing the appropriate inscription. altars sacrificit was constructed by the Messrs Peippers of Rodney after a design by the Rev. Father Gnam. The two vestries, one on each side of the sanctuary, constructed of choice black ash, red oak and sycamore, were built by Mr. Oliphant, of St. Thomas, and are very creditable specimens of his work-manship. The organ gallery, a very neat and sighty structure is the work of Mr. Thes. Daly of West Lorne. and sighty structure is the work of mir. Thos, Daly of West Lorne. For the Catholics of West Lorne mis-sion the visit of His Lordship the Bishop was an event of great rejoicing and heart-felt pleasure. Among the principal Catholics of this mission may be men-Catholics of this mission may be men-tioned, Messrs. Hugh Macdonald, Thos. Cahill, John Lynch, John Kearns, Quigly, Fitzpatrick, Hogan, Hoy, O'Neil, Mc-Cabe, Hetzel, Mallon, Farrell, Schneck-enberger, etc. The church had been very appropriately decorated for the conseine the sanctuary being a very very appropriately decorated for the occasion, the sanctuary being a very model of good taste and skilful orna-mentation. The deftly constructed pews of red oak, filled by the people of West Lorne, Catholic and Protestant, looked their very best, and the organ gallery peopled by the St. Thomas choir, ap-peared bright and cheerful, as the clergy at 10:30 a. m. on the 17th, proceeded in their sacerdotal robes from one of the vestries to meet His Lordship the Bishop at the door of the church. The clergy in vestries to meet His Lordship the B:shop at the door of the church. The clergy in attendance were Rev. Father Flannery, St. Thomas ; Rev. Father Tiernan, Lon-don ; Rev. Father McKeon, Bothwell ; Rev. Dr. Coffey, London ; Rev. Father McRae, Parkhill ; Rev. Father Gnam, St. Thomas. His Lordship having assumed his episcopal robes, then proceeded to bless the church, moving with his attend-ant clergy around the walls of the build-ing inside and outside, sprinkling them with holy water, reciting psalms, and chant-ing prayers, till the foot of the altar was reached, when the Litany of the Saints was read with much impressiveness. After the dedication High Mass was commenced, Rev. Father Flannery, P. P., celebrant, with Rev. Fathers Tiernan and Kennedy, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. His to the bar of the same the same the same the same the methy is the same the same the same the same the set of the same the same the same the same the two father Flannery, P. P., celebrant, with Rev. Fathers Tiernan and Kennedy, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. at the door of the church. The clergy in

the infinite honor and glory it gives to God, the untold and inestimable blessings it communicates to man; the peace, and light and refreshment it brings to the souls in Purgatory, we can only bow down in humblest adoration before God, and earnestly thank Him for his infinite goodness for having given His Church this great and sublime sacrifice, and exclaim in a transport of love and wonder with St. Paul, "O the depths of the riches, of the wisdom, and of the knowledge of God. How incompre-hensible are his judgment and unsearchable his ways." (Romans xi 33). The Catholic church is for us the house of God, for there Christ perpetually lives and works for our and earnestly thank Him for his infinite church is for us the nouse of God in the the Christ perpetually lives and works for our salvation. In the sermons preached therein, He is the abiding teacher; in the sacra-ments administered therein he exercises ne is the abiling teacher; in the ascra-ments administered therein he exercises the office of our Reaeemer. In baptism he receives children into His holy communion receives children into His holy communion and incorporates them into his mystic body. In confirmation He strengthens and equips them for the Christian conflict. In penance He pardons the repentant sinner and receives the prodigal son back again into his father's house. In the Eucharist He feeds the weary pilgrims of the world, the travellers through the desert of life, with the bread of heaven, and gives them strength to reach the promised land. In strength to reach the promised land. In matrimony He blesses and sanctifies the nuptial union, and consecrates the human of characteristics and sanctifies the sanctifies the sanctifies the sanctifies the sanctifies and sanctifies the sanctifies t nuptial union, and consecrates the human family as the foundation of christian society. In holy orders He ordains priests, blesses and sanctifies them and appoints them His ambassadors and the dispen-sers of His mysteries of grace. Into the church the poor dead body is brought by loving hands and the holy sacrifice is offered up for the repose of the soul that is gone, and the Requiem and the Libera ascend in plaintive accents before God, pleading for religious respect and of Christian or puty and pardon, and the last offices of religious respect and of Ciristian charity are performed for it ere it is committed to the keeping of the grave. Thus in all the relations of our spiritual life, in all the great events that make enochs in our history in our ions

### THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

### THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

A newspaper published in London has found fault with an article of ours entitled "The Moribund Western University." We have since obtained further informa-tion and publish in another column a statement of receipts and disbursements of the Western University down to Septem-ber 30, 1884, as submitted to the "senste" of the "university" a few months ago, but carefully kept from the public. The first and most important fact to be deduced from the statement is the utter bank-rupty of the "university." Twenty years ago the late bishop of Huron, Dr. Hellmuth, opened a private school in London, known as Hellmuth Boys' college. The present bishop 'of foronto was the first headmaster of this school, and for a few years it proved a

Huron, Dr. Heilmuth, Opened a private schod in London, known as Hellmuth Boys' college. The present bishop ' of Toronto was the first headmaster of this school, and for a few years it proved a prosperous and profitable undertaking for its promoter. But after Dr. Sweatman's departure the school rapidly went down, the buildings fall into a state of dilapida-tion, the Canadian pupils left, a clergyman named Darnell, who was installed as head-master, could get together only a score or so of boys from the Southern and Western states, and things went from bad to worse until at last Darnell absconded, deeply regretted by his numerous creditors, and the school closed. Dr. Hellmuth had his property on his hards, it was not a desirable investment, and the worthy bishop naturally wished to get it off his hands. After an unsucces-ful attempt to induce the provincial gov-ernment to buy the property for a normal school, Dr. Hellmuth conceived the magni-cent ides of establishing a Church of King-land university on the runs of the defanct bys' college. For the last twenty-five years there has been in London a Church of England divinity, school known as Huron college. The institution possesses about ten acres of ground, admirably situated, a pretty little chapel and a college building large enough to hold a local sectarian university for many a long year, and when the Western univer-sity was first spoken of people inno-cently supposed that the object of the scheme was to turn Huron college into a university. Not so, Bishop Hell-muth; the object of his scheme was to sell his old boys' college, and the statement that including his own subscription of \$10,000, Bishop Hellmuth collected by voluntary subscriptions the enormous sum of \$102,839.83. Now if Huron college had been taken for a university and the subscriptions

\$10,000, Bishop Hellmath collected by voluntary subcriptions the enormous sum of \$102,539.82. Now if Huron college had been taken for a university and the subcriptions applied to its endowment there might have arisen a respectable little institution as well qualified to exercise university powers as some of the other demomina-tional colleges. But, as we said, this was not Dr. Hellmath's object. Observe what he did with the moneys collected. We find that "collection expenses" amount to \$13,425.54. These are the travelling expenses of the gentle-men who took up the subscription. The excellent bishop's own expenses for five trips to England amount to \$9,956,89; he must have traveled in good style—even for a bishop. But to the "collection ex-penses" should be added the next item of salaries, amounting to \$12,172.42 paid to six reverend gentlemen who assisted Bishop Hellmuth in the labor of obtaining money for the public on, shall we say, uni-versity pretences. So that to collect \$92,-539.82 (we omit the bishop's subscription of \$10,000), the expenses for up to \$25,-602.961 But to proceed, the bishop then transferred his old boys' college to the Western university at the price of \$67,000. The property was not worth \$30,000, it would not bring \$20,000 to-day under the hammer. The main building we hear has been condemned as unsafe and unfit for habitation, and is now vacant; as for the other buildings, most of them have fallen down and the grounds are a wildernes; anything more dreary or desolate than the

Dr. Hellmuth or his way, and we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not impute to him any but the most proper and business-like motives so far as we are concerned. He may collect money in England and make any use of it he pleases; that is a matter for him and his English friends to settle. But the West-ern university and its financiers are a matter of public interest to us in Ontario. This Western university does not now possess a faculty of arts. The present bishop of Huron, Right Rev. M. Baldwin, as might be expected from a man of his integrity, will have nothing to do with the university, and has moved back the divinity school to its old quarters in Huron college. There is a faculty managed by half a dozen local medical men who give lectures gratis to a score or so of medical students. Half a score of practing lawyers in London have started a "faculty of law," and propose under the Western miniversity charter to turn out L. L. D's D.

lawyers in London have started a "faculty of law," and propose under the Western university charter to turn out L. L. D's, D. C. L's., etc., ad. lib, and the Free Press con-gratulates the citizens of London upon this Western university, and boasts loudly of the "only law school" in the province. The attention of the minister of education is directed to the act incorporating the Western University, 41 Vic., 70, and we beg to ask him whether it is in accord-ance with the letter or the spirit of that act that this Western university should continue to exercise university should act that this Western university should continue to exercise university power in view of the financial and other statements we publish to-day. The balance on hand of \$6,702, as shown on 3rd Sept, 1882, has dwindled to nothing by this time; the university property is about to be sold for the mortgage upon it. Its law faculty has to borrow a room in the county court house to hold its lectures. Where the doctors hold forth we know not. There is not a dollar of eadowment for any purpose: no professors. no not. There is not a dollar of eadowment for any purpose; no professors, no libraries, no scientific apparatus or other educational equipment of any description. An explanation is in order from the pro-moters and administration of this seat of learning, located in our Fruitful West.— Toronto World, Dec. 11.

### A SPLENDID CHIME OF BELLS FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.

From Baltimore Sun, Dec. 7th. The steamship "Chatham," of the M and M. Transportation Company's line of steamships to Boston, which sails to-day, will carry as part of her cargo a magnifi-cent chime of ten bells, composed of the famous set of chimes that were exhibited by Messrs. Henry McShane & Co., of this city, at the World's Exposition held at New Orleans, La., last winter, and which, owing to their magnificent purity of tone leading attractions at that exposition. This chime of ten bells has been purchased by the Cathedral of the Immaculate Con-ception, St. John, N. B, and are destined to hang in the spacious tower of that imposing edifice, where they will chime forth sweet sounds and selections of re-ligious music to the edification of that city. The chime is in scale of D major, and includes a flat seventh bell, which will permit music in two different keys, and forms altogether a most complete chime in every respect. A special feature of this chime is that it has three bells, i.e., the first, third and fifth, hung with com-From Baltimore Sun, Dec. 7th. salaries, amounting to \$12,172.42 paid to six reverend gentlemen who assisted Bishop Hellmuth in the labor of obtaining money for the public on, shall we say, uni-versity pretences. So that to collect \$92,-839.82 (we omit the bishop's subscription of \$10,000), the expenses foot up to \$25,-839.82 (we omit the bishop's subscription of \$10,000), the expenses foot up to \$25,-Bishop of the Diocese of St. John, G western university at the price of \$67,000, The property was not worth \$30,000, it would not bring \$20,000 to-day under the hammer. The main building we hear has been condemned as unafe and unfit for habitation, and is now vacant; as for the other buildings, most of them have fallen down and the grounds are a wilderness; anything more dreary or desolate than the present aspect of the Western university property it is difficult to conceive. However, \$67,000 was the price, and deducting the mortgage against it, the be production of this fine set of bells, and Bishop Sweeney is to be congratulated in securing, them for the Cathedral at St. John.

A Help te Geed Digestion. In the British Medical Journal Dr. W. Roberts, of England, discusses the effect of liquors, tea, coffee and cocce on digestion. All of them retard the chemical processes, but most of them stimulate the glandular activity and muscular contractions. Dis-tilled spirits retard the salivary or peptic digestion but alightly when sparingly used. Wines were found to be highly injuri-ous to salivary digestion. On peptic digestion all wines exert a retarding influ-ence. They stimulate the glandular and muscular activity of the stomach. Effer-vescent wines exert the greatest amount of pood with the least harm to digestion. When one's digestion is out of order everything goes awry, unless, as in the case of T. T. Seals, of Bellaire, Ohio, who had bad dyspepsis for seven years, the digestive appar-atus is kept in apple-pie esting order by Warner's Tippecanoe, the best world. Tea, even in minute quantities, com-

world. Tea, even in minute quantities, com-pletely paralyzes the action of the saliva. The tannin in strong tea is injurious. Weak tea should be used, if at all. Strong coffee and cocoa are also injurious if used in excess.—The Cosmopolitan.

What is This Disease That is Coming

What is This Disease That is Coming Upon Us? Like a thief at night it steals in upon a unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a but taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky alime col-lects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in, at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicwhile a cough sets in, at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflic-ted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive ; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant ; the whites of the eyes be-come tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is fre-quently a spitting up of the food, some-times with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste ; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart ; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with suc-cess, because the remedy should be such cess, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what

John State and S Roses. Robt. G. Gould, 27 High Street, And-over: —I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use. Por sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Drug gists, London, and A. J. White (Ld.,) branch office, 67 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

I Uwe My Life. CHAPTER I. "I was taken sick a year ago With bilious fever."

Could not move ! shrunk !

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

montas. I began to use flop bitters. Directly my appetitie returned, my pains left me, my satire system seemed renewed as if by maric, and after using several bot-tles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." Dublin, June 6, %I. R. FITZPATRICK. ORAFTER II. "Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gontiemen-I suffered with stacks of sick headache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excrucisting manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until 1 used Hop Bitters. "The first bottle Nearly could provide

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

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

and I know of the "Lives of eight persons" In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters, And many more are using them with great benefit. "They almost do miracles?" —Mrs. E. D. Slack.

-Mrs. E. D. Slack. How To GET SICK.-Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise, work too nard without rest, doctor all the time; take all the ville nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know How To GET WELL -which is answered in three words-Take Hop Bitters !

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

### LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE MAILS AS UNDER.

G. W. R. Going Bast-Main Line.

G. W. R. Going East-Mass Lane. Railway P. O. Mails for all Piaces East of London and Eastern States and 130 pm 100 pm; due for deilvery 800 am, 130 pm New York, etc. (Throy Bags), close 1 21 pm, 1030 pm; due for deilvery 800 am, 630 pm Burfalo (Throy Bags), close 500 am, 1030 pm; due for deilvery 800 am, 630 pm G. T. R. FERSA of Toronto, Maritime Pro-mences, Quebec, Stallway P. O., close 350 pm. 1030 pm; due for deilvery 800 am, 500 pm Matterial, Kingston. Ottawa, close 350 pm. 1030 pm; due for deilvery 800 am, 500 pm For Toronte, close 500 am, 130 pm, 1030 pm; due for deilvery 800 am, 500 pm For Toronte, close 500 am, 1100 am, 350 pm; 1930 pm; due for deilvery 800 am, 130 pm; 1030 pm; due for deilvery 800 am, 130 pm, 1030 pm; due for deilvery 800 am, 130 pm, 1030 pm; due for deilvery 800 am, 130 pm, 1030 pm; due for deilvery 800 am, 130 pm, 1030 pm; due for deilvery 800 am, 100 pm. 1030 pm; due for deilvery 800 pm. 1030 pm; due for deilv

G. W. R. Going West-Main Line. Thro Bags-Bothwell, Glencoe, close 500 am, 120 pm; due for delivery 800 am. Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London, close 120 pm; due for delivery 12m Thro Bags-Detroit, Western States, close 500 am, 10 15 am, 120 pm, 500 pm; due for delivery 800 am, 245 pm Thro Bag-Chatham.close 500 am, 500 pm; due for delivery 12n Thro Bag-Chatham.close 500 am, 10 15 am, 120 pm, 500 pm; due for delivery 800 am, 12m, 500 pm; Blenheim, close 500 am; 120 pm; due for delivery 630 pm Mt. Bryders, close 500 am, 120 pm; due for delivery 12m Newbury, close 500 am, 120 pm; due for delivery 12m Newbury, close 500 am, 120 pm; 500 pm Stornia Branch-G. W. R.

Sarnia Branch-G. W. R.

Sarma Branca-G. W. R. Thro Bag-Sarnia.cio. 500 am, 12) pm, due for delivery 800 am, pm Thro Bags-Petrolla, Wi a. d & Wyoming, close 700 am, 12) pm; due for. delivery 800 am, 245 pm Railway P. O. Mails for .dl places West, close 130 pm; due for delivery 245 pm Strathroy. close 700 am, 120 pm; due for delivery 800 am, 1200 am, 245 pm letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held. John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :---I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is increasing wonderfully. Geo. A. Webb, 141 York Street, Bel-fast :---I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

DEC. 26, 1885.

### -BENZIGER'S-



### -) FOR 1886. (----

THIS issue of this Almanac-now in its third year-both in the variety and interest of its articles, as well as in the artistic beauty of its illustrations, surpasses either of the previous numbers. The CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC is a success, and we believe its sale will be greater this year than ever before, for its good qualities have become known, and it is being extensively introduced into the home circle as

### THE BEST FAMILY READING TO BE HAD. LOOK AT ITS CONTENTS THIS YEAR :

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- full-page Illustration. The Lioness and the Hermit. By Mrs. M A. Stace, A Legend in Verse, Illustrated. I The Stone-Cutter of Brest. By Raoul de Navery, A Touching Story. Illustrated. I Hush. By Adeialde Anne Proctor. A Poem. With large Illustration. Vict Bay Peter Bichard Kenrick, D. D. Most Rev. John Joseph Williams, D. D., Arch-bishop of Boston. With Portrait,
- bishop of Boston. With Portrait, Beppo's Dream. A Christmas Story. With full-page Illustration. The Garden of Gethsemane. By Right Rev. Louis de Goesbriand, D.D., Bishop of Bur-lington, Vt. Illustrated.
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Real Estate. Having a large amount of money on hand re have decided, "for a short period," to hake loans at a very low rate, according to he security offered, principal payable at the nd of term, with privilege to borrower to ay back a portion of the primepal, with my instalment of interest, it he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will con-nit their own interests by applying person-lity or by letter to F. B. LEYS, MANAGES as theroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such, No addition to or variations from the simple name: COOK'S FRIEND

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SCHOOL FLEWS, SCHOOL FURNITURS, The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, inters designs in Church and School Furni-ture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are and prices before awarding contracts. We inter States from a number of the Clergy in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many parts parts have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for pressection in regard to quality of work, lowers pressection in the baranch office to harboen the increase of pusiness in thin times for the that we found it necesseary some interes to contract from a number of the Clergy the section in the same for only one the been the increase of pusiness in thing the bound the necesseary some times one to the section in the section of the prompti and correct filling of such orders. Beddes, there will be only one express or freight that country and Ireland. Address=-thet country and Ireland. Address--

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BALM

DEC. 26, 1885.

### HER CROSS AND MINE.

(From Mrs. S M. B. Platt's book of just published )

"This is my cross—hers, Sister, see: The only one I have to bear." A flash of gold fell over me, And precious lights were everywhe

She was a lovely, restless thing, With time in plossom at her feet, And on her hand the enchanted ring Whose promise always is so sweet.

I was a nun. My fearless eyes Had looked their last on youth. Igu At something quiet in the skies, And veiled my face against the rest.

My cross was dark and dark ly stained. Even from the heart of one who died invisible drops of blood had rained Thereon, when love was crucified.

That laughing girl could pity me, Because she fancied from my cross The world had failen. Such as she Still think to lose the world—is loss

Yet, heavier is her cross than mine, For in the fatal jewels there (Oh, will she ask for help divine?) I know she has the world to bear.

### FIVE MINUTE SERMON FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

Preached in their Church of St. Pa Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Avenue, New York.

THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT. THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT. In one of his epistles (II Timoth 1.5.) St. Paul speaks of dangerous to Christians, when "men shall be low themselves, covetous, haughty, j blasphemers, disobedient to parent grateful, wicked, without affection, out kindness, traitors, stubborn, puf and lovers of pleasure more than of having a annearance, indeed, of

out kindness, traitors, stubborn, pufi and lovers of pleasure more than of having an appearance, indeed, of but denying the power thereof." At the present time there is i world, especially in populous citi small number of men who have the bination of vices so forcibly descrit the Apostle St. Paul. In some they may be in the majority, and the power to enforce their depraved on their righteous neighbors. By alanders they can revile virtue; b blasphemies they endeavor to bring on God's plan of ruling the world, hatred of religion is manifested nu in the regulation of personal affai also in their business methods, and i utterances on public questions. I stubborn, puffed-up lovers of sen traitors to God, who are without a and without peace, could be assign reservation in some corner of the their range of influence would I within a definite area. But their the devil, though permitted to roa place to place, owns no real esta has no absolute dominion over any of this earth. Hence it is an important mai

of this earth. Hence it is an important maint Hence it is an important mal Catholic young men to consider the upon themselves of the unavoidal tact with those in the world v more or less infected with erroneou or have become the victims of d vices. Such characters are to be for vices. Such characters are to be in nearly every department of busin often happens that a young man, begins to work, is obliged to enter beyond the control of his parents he will be in close proximity to infidels, who claim an intellectua insite on account of their unbelie iority on account of their unbelief Inities, who cannot of their unbelie ness engagements may compel a young man to be within hearing of shallow skeptics, who take ever tunity to ask questions—not to formation, but merely to ventil contempt for all religious teachin hostile influences have produced of our young men very deplorabl By a sort of indifference, resemil dry rot, they have allowed them get into a very unsafe state of a garding their duties to God. Enlightened self-interest shoul avery young man to keep a sharp

every young man to keep a sharp for all that is beneficial to him. have the best religious training,

with the virtuous surroundings home, but these will not be without his own personal activit selects by preference heretics thinkers as the companions of

G. W. R. Going West-Main Line.

deducting the mortgage against it, the bishop put down in his pocket \$45,100 of the subscription. This mortgage was assumed at \$21,900 (see statement), but lo and behold! though the university has been open only three years up to the date of the statement (vide "salaries university staff") yet the Western university is charged with \$8,883.75 for interest on their charged with \$5,853.75 for interest on their mortgage, or over eight years interest as well as \$7,300, which, we may suppose, though it is not so stated, to be paid on principal, leaving \$14,600 of a mortgage still against the property. We also find \$1,130 charged for insurance, for how many years we wonder? Another signifi-cant fact is that this property that cost many years we wonder? Alcohor signifi-can's fact is that this property that cost \$67,000 to the luckless university was in such a state that we find \$8,722.68 in three items charged for "repairs," for no addi-tions have been erected. With all these repairs, the property is to-day in the state we have described. To sum up, Bishop Hellmuth and his clerical assistants collected \$102,839. Out

of this have been paid :

.\$25,602

45,100 7,300 8 883 1,130 8,722

And for repairs.....

\$96.737 Leaving \$6,102 for this well endowed university wherewith to pay off a mortgage ot \$14,600.

of \$14,600. There is but one thing more which we should point out, in the subscription amounting to \$102,839, as above stated we have included three special subscriptions. viz.:

Imposing Services.

The addition of a very fine organ has added to the beauty of the services at the Roman Catholic Mission very materially. The organ is rich in tone and full in volume of sound, and above all, is played exceedingly well. The choir is an excel-lent one, Father Van Tighem's rich tenor voice being especially noticeable. The organ and choir are upstairs, immediately over the chapel, the sound passing down through an opening in the end wall into the chancel. The question one mentally asks on entering is, where is the organ, and how is that far away sound produced? The effect is very pleasant, how-ever, and any one who is fond of music could not help eujoying it. The chapel is prettier than ever, and when it is remembered that Rev. Father Van Tighem

has done all the carving and other work himself, it is simply a marvel.—Fort Mac-Leod, N. W. T., Gazette, Nov. 10.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician having had placed in his hands y a returned Medical Missionary, the formula of a imple vegetable remedy for the speedy and perma-netteure of Consumption, Gatarrh, Asthma, Bron-hitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful enra-tive powers in hundreds of cases, desires to make t known to such as may need it. The Recipe will using. Send 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Arm-trong, 44 Nth 4th St., Philadelphia. Pa. (Name this super.)

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes : "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always alter eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a droop-ing and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, Chem-ist, of our sity, to try Northrop & Ly-man's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burn-ing sensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. O hers of my family have used it with best results." Sold by Harkness

### What is Catarrh ?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which Catarri is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or uncon-sciously suffering from. It is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the pres-ence of a vegetable parasite in the lin-ing membrane of the nose. The predis-posing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscie of tubercle, the scene poison of synbils memory blood, the blighted corpuscie of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomœa, from the refention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspira-tion, badly ventilated sleeping apart-ments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which randd sureads up the nostill and which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; bur rowing in the vocal chords, causing

hoarseness; usurping the proper struc-ture of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death. Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the par-asite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. —The Mail.

IMPURE BLOOD. -Boils, blotches, pime Were they diverted to pay Dr. Hellmuth for his troperty, or to pay the interest on the martgage? Mr. E. B. Reed, the "bursar," should rise and explain this glaring breach of trust on the part of the senate of the Western university. But enough of finances—our object in writing the above is not to reflect upon



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thinkers as the companions of h hours; if he is so puffed up with of his own ability that he car of his own ability that he can Catholic associates worthy of hi if he is so confident of his own that he habitually neglects to rec Communication to the source of the source of the source Communication of the source of the sou that he habitually neglects to fee Communion, he has become a the King of Heaven. Our La His followers to attain the highes of human excellence. To those Him and fearlessly keep His c mants the curace whit

ments He gives the courage whi to true manliness; and their THOMAS D. EGAN. Catholic Agency, 42 Barelay St., New York. NEW YOEK.

Scott's Emulsion of P

power to surmount every obsta

COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOP

way to heaven.

COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOF In Lang Troubles and Cholera Dr. W. E. RANSDH, Hart says: "I find Scott's Emulsion lent remedy in lung troubles, cially in Strumous children a valuable remedy in chronic Cholera Infantum."

Cholera Infantum." The Cheapest medicine in Thomas' Eclectric Oil, becau little of it is required to effect i croup, diphtheria, and diseases and throat, whether used for chest or throat, for taking it inhaling, it is a matchless com The Secret of Succ

The reason why Hagyard's is so popular with the people hold remedy for pain, is in while many liniments only rel Oil both relieves and cures and all aches, pains, soreness a

THE CANKER WORM OF TI Scrofula, that gnaws upon the consumes the body. Consum Lung Scrofula. Burdock Blo one of the best known com-cure Scrofula.

The Best Cough C The best cough of Throat and Lung troubles, loosens and disloges the ti-lears the bronchial tubes, a tation. This is what Hagy Balaam does in every case.

REGULARITY is the main is and regularity of the bowels most essential laws of heal Blood Bitters regulates the natural manner, curing Con preventing serious disease.

DEC. 26, 1885.

### HER CROSS AND MINE.

(From Mrs. S M. B. Platt's book of poems, just published ) This is my cross—hera, Sister, see: The only one I have to bear." A flash of gold fell over me, And precious lights were everywhere.

She was a lovely, restless thing, With time in blossom at her feet, And on her band the enchanted ring Whose promise always is so sweet.

was a nun. My fearless ey(s Had looked their last on youth. I guessed a something quiet in the skies, And yelled my face against the rest.

My cross was dark and darkly stained, Even from the heart of one who disd.-Invisible drops of blood had rained Thereon, when love was crucified.

That laughing girl could pity me, Benause she tancted from my cross The world had failen. Such as she Still think to lose the world-is loss !

Yet, heavier is her cross than mine, For in the fatal jewels there (Oh, will she ask for help divine?) I know she has the world to bear.

### FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avonue, New York.

THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT. In one of his epistles (II Timothy, iii, 1.5.) St. Paul speaks of dangerous times for Christians, when "men shall be lovers of themselves, covetous, haughty, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, un-grateful, wicked, without affection, with-out kindness, traitors, stubborn, puffed up, and lovers of pleasure more than of God; having an appearance, indeed, of piety, but denying the power thereof."

having an appearance, indeed, of piety, but denying the power thereof." At the present time there is in the world, especially in oppulous cities, no small number of men who have the com-bination of vices so forcibly described by the Apostle St. Paul. In some places they may be in the majority, and have the power to enforce their depraved views on their righteous neighbors. By their alanders they can revile virtue; by their blasphemies they endeavor to bring odium on God's plan of ruling the world. Their hatred of religion is manifested not only in the regulation of personal affaire, but also in their business methods, and in their utterances on public questions. If these stubborn, puffed-up lovers of sensuality, traitors to God, who are without affection and without peace, could be assigned to a reservation in some corner of the world, their range of influence would be kept within a definite area. But their master, the devil, though permitted to roam from place to place, owns no real estate, and has no absolute dominion over any portion of this earth. Hence it is an important matter for

has no absolute dominion over any portion of this earth. Hence it is an important matter for Catholic young men to consider the results upon themselves of the unavoidable con-tact with those in the world who are more or less infected with erroneous views, or have become the victims of debasing or have become the victims of debasing vices. Such characters are to be found in vices. Such characters are to be found in nearly every department of business. It often happens that a young man, when he begins to work, is obliged to enter a sphere beyond the control of his parents, where he will be in close proximity to blatant infidels, who claim an intellectual super-iority on account of their unbelief. Busi-ness encagements may compel a Catholic inities, who cann an interfectual super-iority on account of their unbelief. Busi-ness engagements may compel a Catholic young man to be within hearing distance of shallow ekeptics, who take every oppor-tunity to ask questions—not to get in-formation, but merely to ventilate their contempt for all religious teaching. These hostile influences have produced in many of our young men very deplorable results. By a sort of indifference, resembling the dry rot, they have allowed themselves to get into a very unsafe state of mind re-garding their duties to God. Enlightened self-interest should prompt every young man to keep a sharp lookout formation, but merely to ventilate their contempt for all religious teaching. These hostile influences have produced in many of our young men very deplorable results. By a sort of indifference, resembling the dry rot, they have allowed themselves to get into a very unasfe state of mind re-get into a very unasfe state of of mind re-gerding their duties to God. The committee expect to col-the the very young man to keep a sharp lookout for all that is beneficial to him. He may have the best religious training, together without his own personal activity. If he selects by preference heretics and free-selects by preference heretics and free-thickers as the commanions of his leisure

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### CATHOLIC FRESS.

Catholic Telegraph. The Western Advocate informs the world that the wise pastor never assumes the robe of a privatly dictator. The italics are ours. We agree with the Advocate that in that particular form of religion of which it is the exponent and in the other thouand and one fragments of Protestantism, it would not be safe for the pastor to assume to himself anything dictatorial. It assume to himself anything dictatorial. It would not pay as a wise speculation. But, in a Church,— which does not depend for its popularity upon the correspondence of its teachings with the whims of a congre-gation, what the Advocate styles dictatorial, but which is only the inculcation of divine truths by the pastor and their reception as such by the congregation,—there is no room, as we are sure even the Advocate will concede, for that process of paring and accommodation which the tenets of Protestantism undergo at the hands of its ministers to make them acceptable to this or that congregation. or that congregation.

### Buffalo Union.

"No mud on Col. Ingersoll's boots," exclaims that delectable little Infidel sheet\_ironically called The Truth Seeker. sheet—ironically called *The Truth Seeker.* This is the first time we have heard of Ingereoll's boots being a potential argu-ment of Infidelity. We beg most res-pectfully to declare that we have never heard of Ingersoll's boots. There may be mud on them or snakes in them for aught we know. Didn't the devil appear aught we know. Didn't the devil appear as a pretty considerable snake to Eve, albeit that woman thus early didn't wear the boots ? Of course, being a Col. we suppose Ingersoll wears boots, but for kicking purposes they are flat and flabby when compared with those pointed and penetrating Roman toed boots with which Father Lambert makes little blasphemers yell. blasphemers yell.

### Catholic Columbian.

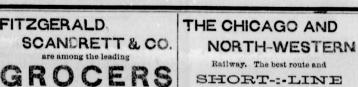
The Woman's National Christian Tem-The Woman's National Christian Tem-perence Union, a Protestant organization with headquarters in New York and branches in many other States, has as the celterpiece of its seal a portrait of the Madonna and Child, with the legend— "God and Home and Native Land."

lence of the Catholic Record. PARNELLITE FUND IN GUELPH.

On Wednesday, the 10th of November a meeting of Inishmen was held at the barrister

> tion expanses of the sold. All the leading ishmen promptly respond that a realistic following pointell collectors in ' 1. J. Doran a wand O'Con-Mays, James ]; St. James, Gore, James Keough, Nicholas Felix Devlin, James McAstocker . Doran. The Guelph Herald noted in receivin ednesday, the 9th 25 had been coland after paying \$10 expenses a for 0.52 was purchased from the of Montreal on its London agency of information of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second second state of the second state of t

previous to which he worked for seven previous to which he worked for seven years in Dawes' brewery, Lächine, died this morning. He was born at Radurf, County Wicklow, Ireland, and came to this country about 1853. Of late years he has been managing his farm, about two miles from Billings' Bridge. He leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. His funeral will take place from his late residence, Nicholas street, on Wonday next.—Othawa Evening Journal. Monday next. - Ottawa Evening Journal, Dec. 12.



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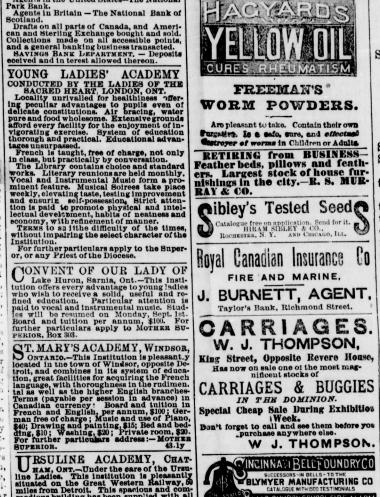
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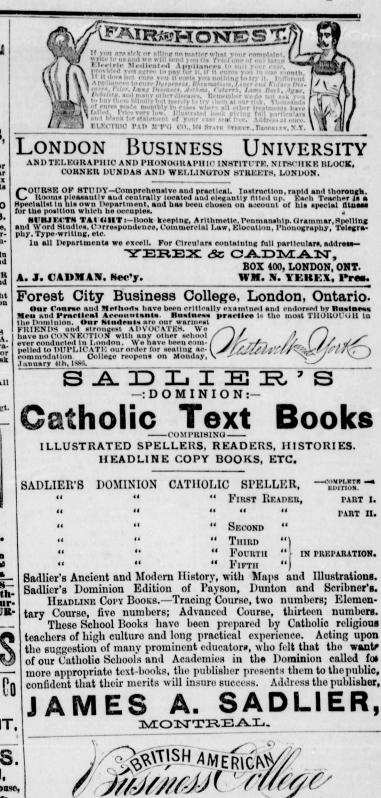
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Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS, invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the

in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless. **THE OINTMENT T** Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcera. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

without his own personal activity. If he selects by preference heretics and free-thinkers as the companions of his leisure hours; if he is so puffed up with the idea of his own ability that he can find no Catholic associates worthy of his notice; if he is so confident of his own strength that he habitually neglects to receive Holy Companying has become a traiter to that he habitually neglects to receive Holy Communion, he has become a traitor to the King of Heaven. Our Lord wants His followers to attain the highest standard of human excellence. To those who love Him and fearlessly keep His command-ments He gives the courage which belongs to true manliness; and their piety has power to surmount every obstacle on the way to heaven.

### Scott's Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES, In Lung Troubles and Cholera Infantum Dr. W. E. RANSDM, Hartford, Ind., says: "I find Scott's Emulsion an excel-lent remedy in lung troubles, and espe-cially in Strumous children and a most valuable remedy in chronic stages of Cholera Infantum."

Cholera Infantum." The Cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, diphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.

### The Secret of Success.

The secret of success. The reason why Hagyard's Yellow Oil is so popular with the people as a house-hold remedy for pain, is in the fact that while many liniments only relieve, Yellow Oil both relieves and cures Rheumatism and all aches pains approach and all aches, pains, soreness and lameness

THE CANKER WORM OF THE BLOOD is Scrofula, that gnaws upon the vitals and consumes the body. Consumption is but Lung Scrofula. Burdock Blood Bitters is one of the best known combinations to cure Scrofula.

### The Best Cough Cure.

The best remedy for Cough and all Throat and Lung troubles, is one that loosens and dislodges the tough mucous, elears the bronchial tubes, and allays irri-tation. This is what Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam does in every case.

REGULARITY is the main spring of life, and regularity of the bowels is one of the most essential laws of health. Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the bowels in a natural manner, curing Constipation and preventing serious disease.

The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads re made of zinc and leather. Try them.

It is worse than madness to neglect a cough or cold, which is easily subdued if taken in time but becomes, when left to itself, the fore-runner of consumption and premature death. Inflammation, when it attacks the delicate tissue of the lunge and attacks the delicate tissue of the lungs and bronchial tubes, travels with perilous rapidity; then do not delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that grasps this formidable foe of the human body, and drives it from the system. This medicine promotes a free and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and exerts a most wonderful influence in curing con-sumption, and other diseases of the throat and lungs. If parents wish to save the lives of their children, and themselves from much anxiety, trouble and expense, let them procure a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and whenever a child

to them procure a bottle of Dickle's Anti-Consumplive Syrup, and whenever a child has taken cold, has a cough or hoarseness, give the syrup according to directions.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach ?

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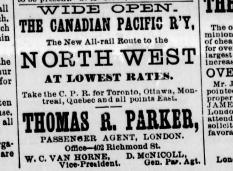
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### Rectings.

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 Thursdy of every month, at the hour o 16 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. M. HART-MAN, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

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





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Shibboleth of disintegration." The Orange blusterers felt that it killed their pet theory. They stuttered and made curious orstorical grimaces over it, and with ponderous solemnity pronounced it "inconsequential and illogical." These were mighty adjectives for men to utter who are wholly ignorant of their meaning. Of course no one, not even the learned Q. C. who speaks "Anglo Saxon," ven-tured to show in what the argument failed as a logical process for reaching Mr. Glad-stone's inner mind. Hear the expremier himself subsequently unfolding his miner to his Scottish friends in Edinburgh :----"I take it for granted that any demand that is made for Ireland will be a demand which sets out upon this basis, that the

The big the process of the transformer of the second second second mere distant, without of the second second second mere distant, without of the second second second mere distant, without the second second second mere distant, without of the second second second mere distant, without the second second second mere distant, without the second second second mere distant, without second second mere distant without second sec

# <sup>9</sup>I your paper, to express my thanks and gratitude to the ladies of the Genera Hospital of Pembroke, Sister St. Georg and Sister St. Maurice, for the kindness I your paper, to express my thanks and Hospital of Pembroke, Sister St. George and Sister St. Marvice, for the kindness and care bestowed on my poor son during his last illness. No one but a true mother could equal the solicitude and seal of these good ladies. My family and I shall never forget their kind treatment. Whilst there was hope they spared neither pains nor labor in trying to revices could be rendered. Sister St. George, with her tender and loving heart, did what she could to allay his sufferings and make his last moments as happy as possible. In my sed affliction, it is a comfort and astisfaction to know that my poor son has received such strenton. I do not believe there is another place on earth where a sick patient will re-cive such care and kindness as in the General Hospital of Pembroke, through the hands of those kind and generous women. No words can strongly enough express my everlasting gratitude to those good sisters. I sincerely hope that people of all creeds will unite together in helping the hands of those kind and generous women. No words can strongly enough express my everlasting gratitude to those good sisters. I sincerely hope that people of all creeds will unite together in helping the hands of those kind and generous women. No words can strongly enough express my everlasting gratitude to those good sisters. There are five pupils writ-ing the High School entrance examin-ation. At the mid-summer examination for certificates, three of the six candi-dates successful were Catholics. One young man, Oliver Laberge, taking a second class provincia. By some inadvertance you credited in poterboro with the evening of readings A, of the High School. During the Christmas holidays Mr. O'Hagan will ad-dress the students of the Brockwille Busi-ness College on the subject of reading and public adversa.

BRANCH 20, MAIDSTONE. Rep. to Grand Conucil, H. W. Deare. Alternate Grand Conucil, J. E. Doyle. President, re-elected, H. W. Dears. First Vice-President, Chas. Kavanagh. Becond Vice-President, Frank McClockey. Kec. Secretary, re-elected, T. F. Kane. Assi. Rec. Secretary, E. B. Caya. Fin. Secretary, re-elected, T. Moran. Treasurer, Rev. John O'Connor. Marzhal, Richard Kavanagi. Guard, re-elected, F. Lynch, T. Moran. BRANCH 25, OTTAWA. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. J. Whelan. Chancellor, Rev T J Cole. President, J A MacCabe, M A. First Vice-President, F De Yan. Second Vice-President, F De O'Connor. Treasurer, P. E. Ryan. Rec Secretary, Jas Sister. Fin Secretary, Jas Sister. Fin Secretary, Jas Sister.

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Reconstruction of the Catholic Revention.
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Reconstruction of the Source So

Correspondence of the Catholic Ree VISIT OF ARCHBISHOP LYNCH TO.

### PORT COLBORNE.

VISIT OF ARCHBISHOP LYNCH TO PORT COLBORNE. On Saturday evening, Dec. 5th, His Grace Archbishop Lynch, accompanied by Father Hand, of the Cathedral, and Father Grace, of the Seminary of our Lady of Angela, arrived by the 7.45 train at Port Colborne. His Grace was met at the station by Father Kilcullen and a large number of his parishioners, who greeted the Archbishop with three hearty cheers as he alighted from the train. The Archbishop, with the other clergymen, were immediately driven to the residence of Father Kilcullen. The following day, sunday, was one of the stormiset of the entire year. It blew a perfect hurricane with blinding snow, reminding one of a North-western blizzard. Notwithstanding the congregation was fair. At 10.30 a. m. high mass was celebrated by Father Hand, Fathers Kilcullen and Grace attend-ed at the throne. After the post com-munion His Grace preached an eloquent and highly instructive sermon. In the beauty and magnificence of their present church with the humble old church on the satern aide of the canal, where, he said, he was in the habit of administering confir-mation. He congratulated pastor and pople on the success of their present church, which would remain a monument of the sacrifice and generosity of the pople. After His Grace cased speaking a number of gentlemen came forward in ront of the altar railing, and Mr. H. R. Cudon read the following address: The Grace, the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, D. M. TT FLABAS YOUR Grace, We the more size of the congregation of your pastoral visit, to tender you our most profound respect and duitful homage, a number of gentlemen came forward in ront of the altar railing, and Mr. H. R. Cudon read the following address: The Grace, the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, Ba number of gentlemen came forward in ront of the altar railing, and Mr. H. R. Cudon read the following address: The Grace, the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, Ba number of gentlemen came forward in ront of the altar railing, and Mr. H. R. Cudon read the following address: The Grace, the Most Rev. J. J

course, subscribing to its every view and statement :

"Rev. Father McWilliams, of Bath, Ont.,

AC RECORD.
Indexending them of his appreciation of them. He was giad to hear of the harmony critering between pastor and people, and no doubt to this was mainly due them in the pastor where His glory duells, or the harmony critering between pastor further generations of charing ensurements. The grant editions of the criteria in the pastor where His glory duells, and the place his sections of the creation is a fact respecting who have a proved conclusively which has the fact from doing it justice. The Ber Father & Growth and and the place in proved conclusively that the Catholic Church possessed all the proved conclusively the targe congregation, and he will be the fact from doing it justice. The Ber Father & Growth are appreciated by the large congregation, and he will be the fact from doing it justice. The Ber Father & Growth are appreciated by the large congregation, and the way previous the based of the statement of receipts and expenditures. Since 20th July, 1979, when the conner-stone was incover the statement of fact set was vela statement of receipts and expenditures. Since 20th July, 1979, when the conner-stone was incover the statement of the state with the statement of the state with the statement of the state with the statement of the statement of the state with the statement of the statement of the state with the statement of of wall and ceiling, and cut work between upper and lower beams, which spring from corbels beneath the cornice. FATHER MCWILLIAMS. FATHER MCWILLIAMS. FATHER MCWILLIAMS. We take the following article from the Mail of Tuesday, Dec. 15. We cannot see upon what ground the Winnipeg Free Press undertook to charge Father Mc-Williams with being a government emis-sary. We have every reason to think that this charge is unjust, as well to the priset of Railton as to the government of the day, and on this account cheerfully re-produce the Mail's article, while not, of course, subscribing to its every view and

Written for the Catholic Record. CHRISTMAS.

DEC. 26. 1885.

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FEMALE TEACHER WANTED FOR A JUNIOR DEPARTMENT OF THE Peterboro Separate School. Application, stating salary expected, qualifications, and accompanied by testimonials, will be received by JOHN CORKERY, Sec. 576-2w

TEACHER WANTED.

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

### TEACHER WANTED

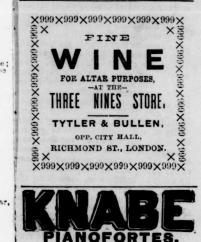
A first-class male teacher, for a parochial A first-class male teacher, for a parochial iberal salary will be paid. None but persons qualified by experience and educa-tion need apply. Letters containing testi-monials and qualifications to be addressed to. E. J., CATHOLIC RECORD office, London, Ontario, Canada. 374-39

### TEACHER WANTED.

FOR THE CATHOLIC SEPARATE School of Brockville, a male teacher, holding at least a Second-class Certificate. Beferences required. Apply to the Rev. FATHER MACCAETH. 575-20

### TEACHER WANTED.

FOR R. C. S. S. No. 6, STEPHEN, A first or second-class teacher, for the year 1886. To a successful teacher a very liberal stlary will be given. A teacher capable of taking charge of the organ and choir, an additional salary will be given. Apply to Trustees of school. Offa P. O., Dec. 9, 1855. 375-3w



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The chasm is made wider and deeper by the antagonism of religion. England's most bitter hatred of the faith of St. Pat-rick's sons is not only written in blood upon her statute book, but may be seen by friend and foe, throughout the length and breadth of the Holy Isle. \* \* \* \* But, said the Bishop, although he (Mr. Gladstone) may succeed to some degree in hushing up the antagonism of race and religion, there is a third antagonism, which religion, there is a third antagonism of race and he cannot suppress; it is ever living and active, it belongs to the future as to the mast. it is the the past; it is the antagonism of interests. \* \* \* Thus the antagonism of interests, more enduring than those of race or reliation must end of the those of race

or religion, must render it always impos-sible for the two nations to constitute one political unit organized by laws framed by their representatives in Westminster. If Home Rule be not given to Ireland for the management of her own internal affairs, it is folly to talk to her of representative government, of respect for Loadon-made law, of the burial of ancient animosities and the future amity of the nations. One nation they never can be. One Parlia-ment can never represent the rights of One code of agricultural, commer both. cial and industrial laws cannot be the ex-pression of justice to both. Let each nation address the Sovereign through its own Parliament and obtain the Royal sanction for its proper domestic regula-tions, and then, but not otherwise, shall there be an end of the 700 years' war between England and Ireland. (Great applause.)-Kingston Freeman, Dec. 9.

Atres.

LETTER FROM PEMBROKE. Corre

Rt. Rev. Dr. Lorrain preached an able and instructive sermon on Sunday in which His Lordship answered the objections that are sometimes raised against the necessity for prayer.

necessity for prayer. The following letter which appears in the last issue of the *Standard* bears testi-mony to the good works of charity that is being done by the Grey Nuns of Pem-broke. Besides having charge of the con-vent and the girls of the separate school these good sisters have care of the Fem-broke hospital and the appended letter of thanks is evidence of their sainly labors among the sick and sfilicted: SIR,-Allow me, through the columns

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Under your zealous care and fostering encouragement, spacious and beautiful churches, comfortable and commodious parochial residences have been erected throughout the diocese, new parishes organized, cemeteries purchased and con-secrated, and in general every Catholic interest correspondingly promoted. About a year ago we have had the great

pleasure of reading in the public news-papers an account of the spontaneity with which Toronto's citizens turned out, irrespective of creed or nationality, to testify their esteem and tender you their congratulations on the attainment of your twenty fifth anniversary of Episcopal con secration

We have much pleasure in stating to your Grace that the particular interests of your Grace that the particular interests of our congregation, both material and spiritual, are in a most satisfactory condi-tion and engage the continuous attention of our beloved and esteemed pastor. Fourteen years ago you sent us in the person of Rev. J. Kulcullen, a priest to whose zeal, pious solicitude and exalted virtue these happy results are wholly due. Throughout these years, during which heas faithfully and uninterrutedly minis-Throughout these years, during which he has faithfully and uninterruptedly minis-tered to us, we have learned to increase every day our respect for him personally, and add to our admiration of the sincerity and simplicity that have adorned his self-sacrificing and unostentatious life. Finally we cannot forget that to his untiring energy, we owe the possession of a church, second to few in the Archdiocese, in beauty of design, symmetry of proportion, and splendor of finish.

Again wishing your Grace many years of health and strength, to promote and guide by your wise counsels and judicious administration, the spiritual destinies of the priests and people of your extensive diocese, and asking your blessing on this congregation. congregation. We are your most devoted children in

Christ

"'Most certainly I did then believe that

Riel was not of sound mind and ought not to have been put to death as though he were responsible for his acts. But I confess to have been carried away by my sympathies for his misfortune, and by the intensely agitating surroundings of my position whilst I was in communication with him; and this explains how it was that I hurriedly penned the foregoing sentence which should not have been addressed to the representative of the Queen's Majesty, especially in reference to the exercise of the royal prerogative, nor to his advisers, who, I am perfectly sure, have been governed in their decision

by no other considerations than those of public duty and fidelity to their oath of office.

office.' "This was a very plain and straightfor-ward statement. The priest, under cir-cumstances of a most distressing nature, had made a mistake, which he seized the first opportunity of correcting. But this second letter did not suit the agitators, since it destroyed the usefulness of the first as a weapon in the cause of Race and Revenge; and Father McWilliams is now suffering for it. The Winniper Free Press-a for it. The Winnings Free Press-a Reform journal, by the way, which, until the formation of the Edgar-Laurier com-hination, held strenuously to the necessity of letting the law take its course in Riel's case-devotes an article to the priest which, in point of blackguardism, sur-passes anything in the literature of the Riel controversy. The *Fres* Press says Father McWilliams went to Regina as the

secret agent and spy of the Government, for the purpose of closing Riel's mouth on the scaffold : "Finally the Administration came to

the conclusion that they would consult their own interests by proceeding with the execution. Then Father McWilliams re-ceived fresh instructions; and they were to use all his influence to keep Riel silent Christ. Signed on behalf of the congregation. A GUISTUS BARTH, PATRICK NEELON, NICHOLAS RUETER, JANES RYAN, JACOB DEITRICH, H. R. CUDDON, JOHN O'CONNOR, WILLIAM FIXNN, M. FAHEY, JAMES TWOHEY, PATRICK FAHEY, EDWARD BROWN. In reply his Grace spoke most feelingly, thanking them for the kind sentiments of esteem and respect for himself personally,

Messrs. P. Baskerville & Bros., of Ottawa, are now offering a large consignment of latest crop Japan Teas, imported direct from Japan. Also choice Black Teas, General Groceries, Wines, Liquors and Provisions, all guaranteed best value. No. 1 Labrador Herrings and Pure Cod Fish, direct from Labrador. Merchants and others will find it to their interest the stock for quotations, and to inspect their stock when visiting Ottawa. The firm does not employ travellers, but challenges com-petition with the largest houses in the trade.

DIED. In this city, on the 22ad instant, Henry Joseph Fitzmaurice. in the 28th year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.



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