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CHRISTMAS IN DENVER, COLORADO.

At Vespers on Christmas Day, in St. Mary's Cathedral, the Rev. Father Wm. O'Ryan, of the Diocese of Cashel, in Ireland, preached a powerful sermon on the joy of the Nativity of our Blessed Lord Father O'Ryan, though in delicate health, spoke in terms at once eloquent and im pressive. We regret that we have but a very imperfect report of the sermon to present. Suffice it to say that it was one of the very ablest we have ever heard. We subjoin the sermon:

"Behold! I bring you good tidings of great joy."-Luke ii., 10.

MY DEAR BRETHREN,-There is certainly no season when the Church is gladder than at Christmastide. The sad colors and offices of Advent, that told the story of an unredeemed people sighing for their Savieur, have all passed away with Advent; now the Church puts on the white garments of j y; her organs burst out into glad music; her offices are passes of joy. To morrow, indeed, she puts on red robes to honor her first martyr, of joy. To morrow, indeed, she puts of red robes to honor her first martyr, Stephen; in a few days she will don purple, in sympathy with Rachel mourning her children, the Holy Innocents, but there are exceptions; on every other day of the twelve following Caristmas she shows the joy and gladness in her white robes, of which the angels sung; she shows the beauty of the Divine Son that has arisen and is shining in Bethlehem; she shows the spotless purity of the Virgin Mother. No wonder that she is glad; for her Founder is born, Emmanuel is with her. Through Advent she commemor ated the long years of waiting and preparation through which the holy ones of the Old Testament sighed for the Son of the Virgin, who should crush the serpent's head. Before the birth of our Lord, for centuries of sin and sorrow, through mean. Before the birth of our beas, so centuries of sin and sorrow, through weary decades of oppression, the just ones, the Saints and Prophets of the Jewish Testament, prayed the Messiah to hasten Testament, prayed the Messian to natter His coming. They meaned for the pure one who should cleanse Jerusalem, for the Deliverer who should rescue his people; for the king who should free them from bondage. They cried out and preached bondage. They cried out and preached to the world to make straight the ways of the Lord, to prepare His paths. They di their work, but died with eyes unre freshed by the sight of the Messah. And with the cries and tears and preaching and expectation of the prophets the Church identified herself in Advent. But now the sadness is gone, the winter of her grief is past, and the spring has come; her labours and travail are forgotten, for a man-child is born to her, yea, her child and her founder has come. The Babe lies in the stable; He has come to his own at least the dark care that have

Now the world, too, is glad and, thank God, not alone with material gladness. And remember that the merry-making and pleasure of Christmas have all sprung from the same idea as the joy of the Church—a Child is born. Once Christmas joy was entirely Christian; once among Christians when the world was better and purer, and men were not ashamed to serve God, Christmas joy centred around Bethlehem. But even yet the Christian idea, the little glimpse of Heaven, has not entirely left the world's Christmastide. Everywhere we see, if even only for a time, old troubles bealed; old jealousies done; God's poor are not forgotten and

done; God's poor are not forgotten and poor and rich are gladder for goodness shown and received.

Yes, it is a joy ful time for the world. The angels have brought indeed good tidings. "I bring you tidings of great joy," said the angels, to the shepherds watching their flocks on the Judean hillside on the night our Saviour was born, and surely great joy to the world it was, though the world slumbered on unconscious of the great things that were being done for it Sunk for the most part in degrading paganism, its lot was sad indeed. The life of men was burdened down with fear of Gods that did not exist: the Thor and of Gods that did not exist : the Thor and Woden of the Saxons and Scandinavi aus; the Minerva and Apollo of the Romans and Greeks; the Sun god and serpent god of the Keltic and Oriental races. To avert these god's anger they sacrificed often their children's lives, often their maiden's purity. That there was a God who loved them, who needed no God who loved them, who needed no propitiation save their heart's service, they knew not. After death they saw no Heaven awaiting them; for their martial heroes, indeed, they hoped a happy life in some imagined Olympus or Valhalla or Tir na oge, but for themselves they expected but a miserable Tartarus. To the pagan world then surely great joy had come—their dreaded God—their awful future should pass away like a hiseous dream—a God greater than Appollo and Thor and Woden—THE GOD to lead captivity captive, to bring the scattered sheep into one fold, to lift men to angels heights by his ennobling grace.

by his ennobling grace.

And to those, the Jews, who knew the true God, it was a joyful time. The Messiah of their hopes had come. The heavens had rained down the precious dew their prophets sighed for; the hopeless yoke of the Messic law should no large graphs. There is no glory apparent in the cave. Yes!

longer press them down. And the God, the Messiah who opened the long closed gates of Heaven, was not only human, not only clothed with man's nature, but was of their race, a Jew, a descendant of their ideal King David. To them God had been almost unapproachable; he was known only from his greatness, his power, his heavy judgments on a sinful world and on their stiff-necked race. The memory of the flaming awords that drove Adam and Eve from Paradise pletured God to them as a powerful and strict Judge of the world. The flood by which he avenged sin; the fearful fate of the cities of the plain; the majesty with which he announced the Law on Mount Sinal; the punishments he meted out to their erring forefathers; the plagues with which he humbled Egypt; the over whelmed Egyptians in the Red Sea; the madness and death of Saul, the penances imposed on David his servant, for his sin; the captivities of Babylon, their divided kingdom and broken sceptre—all these the captivities of Babylon, their divided kingdom and broken sceptre—all these memories haunted them and associated God in their minds with fear and power and vengeance. The sinney saw in Him but a swift avenger; as a Father, Friend, Councillor, they could not think of Him, they could not go to his knee for pardon and speak to Him in broken accents—Rather forwise.

Father forgive.

Indeed, the tidings of the angels were of Indeed, the tidings of the angols were of great joy to the Jews. God, before unapproachable, was now among them a weak infant to win them; the ruin of Adam was now to be repaired, the Repairer had come; the kingdom satan had exercised over the world was now to be abolished; the Peace-maker who should reconcile them with their offended God had come. Penence, before no surety of reconcile them with their offended God had come. Penance, before no surety of forgiveness, was now its certainty. The vast debt for sin that the tears and labours and virtues of men had been unable to pay was now to be paid abundantly; ein that raged over the world like a plague and fell on all men was now to be drawn away; the Healer, the Divine Physician had come; the spiritual darkness, worse than any physical darkness, was to melt away before the new sun of righteousness that had arisen; the light had come that was never more to fade or grow dim, a light that not only guides grow dim, a light that not only guides but cheers men in the pathway Heaven ward and glorifies them with its pure rays.

No wonder the new born joy of men
should have brought the angels from should have brought the angels from Heaven to sing their beautiful songs around Bethlehem, and joy was born for the angels themselves, for, now at length were the thrones, left empty by the fall of Lucifer and his spirits, to be filled up with the ransomed souls of men, with the souls Jesus had left Heaven to save.

And another region was stirred to joy that first Christmas night, the region where the souls of the saints of the Old Testament reposed. They, too, had waited long for the coming of the Saviour; all the glory of the Blessed Vision of God's face was denied them,—the beautiful home of their Father was closed against nome of their Father was closed against them, but He who was to open them had come, Jesus—the Messiah. Adam and Eve must surely that night have been very joyful—their seed—the promised one had come that their offence might be the sadness is gone, the winter of her grief is past, and the spring has come; her labours and travail are forgotten, for a man-child is born to her, yes, her child and her founder has come. The Babe lies in the stable; He has come to his own at last; the darkness that hung over the world is scattered before the Infant; it is the memorable time that brought hope to a hopeless world; that gives back the lost inheritance—Emmanuel, God, is with her. Now the world, too, is glad and, thank valiant Machebees, what a wave of joy must have passed over them and awakened them from rest, to sing canticles of praise to God in the Limbo of the Fathers

Yes, to Heaven and earth and Limbur that first Christmas brought great and manifold blessings—but where are we to look for him who brought the joy? Surely among the grand philosophers of Athens who taught with wisdom. Ah athers who taught with wisdom. An :
not so, you know how He came, and
where he appeared. No home but a
stable; no friends but a poor carpenter
and his spouse had this joybringer on his entrance to the world. Christmas is a time of gifts; but the only gift Christ received was the repulse his mother met at the doors of Bethlehem An ox and an ass made room for Him in their stable; an ass made room for Him in their stable; their manger was the cradle of the infant God. And yet, look at that Child; He is born of that poor Virgin a few hours and no home has received him yet. The shepherds came in the night to adore Him, the angels to sing his birth, but now we have only his mother and foster father near Him. St. Joseph no doubt through the day after his birth had gone into the village to try again for a house that would receive the Virgin and Child, but the great crowd assembled for the canana the great crowd assembled for the censul had not yet departed; the innkeeper looked at the garments of St. Josephoor and stained with the journey from hemselves to find room for paupers in heir houses But let us not think of their rude repulse, let us look only at the Child. See him in his mother's arms. He is little different in appearance from auy other child; is a week infant born some hours and that poor woman is His mother. Yet, think of it, an eternity has passed by since he was—longer than men's minds can think of He has been King and Ruler. At the dawn of time He fashioned the earth and set the sun in its course, the store and all the glory of the earth and sea are the work of his hands. And more, that child, intent on his mother's breast, is holding ten thousand worlds in the hollow of his hand. He seems too infantite to recognize His mother, yet He is watching the secrets of

there is glory if our eyes could but see it. There is the glory of a goodness beyord our conception; a God has left his kingdom and throne, and left the songs of adoration of the angels for a manger and the whistle of midwinter winds, that he may win to himself a few more human hearts. There is the glory of poverty—poverty so repeliant to man is glorified in the cave, for a God chooses it for his portion. Those swandling clothes that enwrap him are more glorious than the purple imperial Casar wears, for they tell a story of infinite love and pity. There is the glory of weakness: a God of almighty Power is a weak infant for our sakes. There is the glory of humility that shames and ecorcues our little pride.

"Glory to God in the Highest," sang

"Glory to God in the Highest," sang the angel poets around the stable, and surely a God that does so much for men deserves to be glorified. Let us give glory and thanks to God, the thanks of loving hearts and faithful service for what he has done for us; let us draw near to Bethlehem and chasten our proud hearts and soften our hard heart and curbour justful hearts and have done with all

affections except those that lead us to Him
And remember, brethren, that for us,
f.rour sakes, he has come from Heaven
Oh! shall it be in vain. Can I think
that Jesus Christ has been born in Bethlehem for you and for me and that we
find you law in our heaves for him. Heafind no love in our hearts for him. Has the tidings of great j.y been brought to us and we have refused to partake in the joy. Has a Redeemer been born, and do we still prefer to stay in the boudage of sin, has the Heavenly Physician come and do we still prefer our loathsome maladies? Has the guide come to lead our faltering feet to Heaven and do we refuse his services and bend our steps to Hell? Has the Prince of Peace come and do we still war with God by holding sin in our hearts? O surely not so, surely no one here is unwilling to share in the blessings the Babe came to scatter on earth. What heart can refuse to love him, and love is enough: the love that begets sorrow for enough; the love that begets sorrow for the days we keptaway. He wants all our hearts; it is not for the sake of the good alone he comes; it is not the holy and good who drew him to the world. He has come to save sinners, to bring back the lost sheep, to entice back the poor prodigal: "I came not to save the just but sinners." "The Son of Man is come The good will not satisfy Him; He wants sinners; He wants the cold heart to become warm; the spiritually dead to live, the bit d of soul to see; the halting one to walk firm and upright. To the poor man born blind he said, "Gs wash in the pool," and now to every sinner he says the same; and now to every sinner he says the same; Go wash thy soul in penance that thou mayst see me. Je us of Nezareth is here now, sinner, as he was near blind Bar timeas at the gates of Jericho; a great crowd of graces accompanying Hom. Lift up your voice and cry for mercy. However you may have wandered you can find rest and welcome in Bethlehem. There is no harshness, the bruised reed that infant God will not break: the that foliy and sin have wounded He will that folly and sin have wounded ife will tenderly care for, "There is joy in Heaven for one sinner that doeth pen-ance," the child of Betblebem tells you. O think of these words, "There is joy in Heaven for one sinner that doeth pen-ance." What a wenderful thought for ance." What a wenderful thought for you and me that one man's conversion can send a thrill of joy through the Heavenly hosts, that the angels are stirred to some newer gladness, that to God's great glory some additional glory is added. And this is all due to the Child of Bathlabon. For Heaven were ferred.

from us until His eyes saw the face of His Mother bending over Him in the manger. Alas! there are many for whom He has coms in vain, who will reject the light of His grace and walk on in darkness; but can we be of the number ? The Sun o Eighteousness has arisen with healing on his wings; Jesus of Bethlehem sends the rays of his grace to our hearts to day. Often they shone on us before, now prompting us to good, now restraining us from evil, now to be fervent at prayer or in our receptions of the sacraments, and we refused the light. But, now we arise and follow it, now and forever we shall and follow it, now and forever we shall let it light up every dark corner of our souls that we may be bathed and refreshed in its beams. We turn to day to Jesus in Bethlehem; his weakness wins us, his infinite love and infinite abase. ment soften our hearts. The veil of sin, if it covers our hearts, we tear away—we approach him without fear; for it is his love for us that has brought him from Heaven. We hear the camels of the wise men approaching, they bear Him gifts of gold and frankincense and myrrh—but we bear him better gifts—the gold of carnest, loving hearts, the sweet smelling incense of sorrow for sin, the myrrh of resolution for the future. Let us all to day hear him those gifts. Let us ask of him in return the peace and joy the angels announced, the joy of brotherhood with Him, of adoption by the Father. Let us ask him for grace never to cease to true sons of his Father by keeping serio fying grace in our souls. And he w

of Bethlehem, for Heaven was far awa

fying grace in our souls. And he will hear us; he that stooped to the stable can bend to our lowliness. Do not fear him; go to him with affectionate boldness; speak to him with confidence; seek his pardon and love. None are too great, none are too small for Him; there is room for everyone in the stable. O may you and I seek him to-day, may our hearts find a resting place in the love of the Child Jesus. And that is the happy Christmas I pray for and wish to you all, the happiness of peace with God, the joy of the love of Jesus of Bethlehem.

Benziger's Catholic Home Almanae for 1858.

By the time this issue of the RECORD reachers our readers our first shipment of Almanacs will have arrived. They will be mailed to those who send for them in the order in which remittances are received.

A WORTHY PRIEST.

On the evening of the 31st December a number of gentlemen, members of the Cathedral congregation, met in St. Peter's school house, for the purpose of tendering Rev. Father Tieroan parish priest and chancellor of the Diocese, their congratulations on the twelfth applies of his ordination to the priesthood. The sentiments contained in the address will, we feel assured be

priesthood. The sentiments contained in the address will, we feel assured, be heartily concurred in by every Catholic in the city of London.

The address, as follows, was read by Mr Thomas Coffey, after which Mr. Patrick Walsh, on behalf of the Committee, presented the rev. gentleman with a beautiful coat, cap and mitts, all made of Persian lamb, together with a purse containing \$132 in gold:

To Rev M J Viernan, Chancellor of the

REY, AND DEAR FATHER, -On the occasion of the twelfth anniversary of your ordination to the holy priesthood, we take the liberty, on behalf of the conwe take the liberty, on behalf of the con-gregation of St. Peter's Cathedral, to offer you our warmest congratulations Twelve years have passed since you were created a priest of the holy Catholic Church by our beloved Bishop, in the old Cathedral which a few years ago gave place to the beautiful structure we now possess. During all those years your not has been cast amongst those who now address you. In all the magnificent works designed by His Lordship the Bishop of London for this city, you, Rev. Father, have taken no small share of the laber, and the satisfactory results visible on every hand amply prove that our good chief Pastor had chosen an able and painstaking priest to carry out his direc-tions. We cannot, more particularly, overlook the onerous duties devolving upon you whilst St. Peter's Cathedra was in course of construction, and to your great energy and watchfulness may be attributed largely the satisfactory condition of every thing connected with the undertaking But it is not, after all, Rev. Father, in matters of this kind you have made yourself most bighly esteemed by our people. It is assuredly as a priest of God's Church we know you best. For tweive years you have been our true and taithful parish priest. You have been every ready at the call of duty; and that duty has been performed in a manner to render your name revered and beleved amongst our people. The most low, y amongst us know you best. The poor and needy have always received troth you words of comfort and encourage and as well as substantial assistance. Rev. Father, in matters of this kind you agr int as well as substantial assistance.

Many and many a needy one has
been helped when help was sorely
reeded—many a cheerless hearth has
been mane glad by your liberal alms giving—many a saddened face has been made joyful by your liberal donations many an emigrant stranger has found in you the first one to give a hearty help ping hand to enable him to make beginning in our fair and free country The sick and the sorrowing and suffer ing have known in you a true and faith-ful friend and wise counsellor Following the example of your Divine Master, your

greatest delight has been found in going about doing good.
You will permit us, Rev. Father, to offer you our sentiments of sincerest gravitude tokens of the esteem and love which

bear you.
Ald O'Meara P. Walsh Thos Coffey
T. Lewis
John A Millar
Michael O Meara John Deneby John Curry Stephen O'Dwyer Peter McGlade J. Huff Patrick O'Neil J. Huff Patrick O'Neil
James Dewan J. B. Murphy
J. McCarthy A. Tillman
FATHER TIERNAN'S REFLY.
My Dear Friends,—this spontaneous
manifestation of your kind feelings and
good will to me has so overwhelmed me,

that I find myself utterly unable to express to you in adequate terms, the feel ings of heartfelt and sincere thanks that I wish to extend to you. This magnificent and costly offering, together with the beautifully worded address, are far more than I deserve. True it is I have spent twelve years of my priestly life in your midst, working for your interests, out in looking back over those years I fai to find anything that would entitle me to receive at your hands so generous an act of kindness, as I am this evening the recipient of. I only did my duty and perhaps on many an occasion failed even to do that. All the unde takings in the cause of our holy religion that have been begun and successfull carried out in this city since I cam here are owing to the wise administra

tion and prudent guidance of our be-loved Bishop. I was simply an instru-ment in his hands, carrying out his seas and helping him to promote Goo's glory and the honor of His religion among you. Now, in conclusion, what you have done for me this evening will serve as an instrument for me to work for you more faithfully and more zealous-ly in the future, and I can assure you that I will never cease to remember you in my prayers, and particularly when I am offering up the divine sacrifice of the Mass, my chief memento to our blessed Saviour will be for the good people of

ORITUARY.

Mr. James Fitzgerald. The subject of this notice died sud-denly of heart disease, at his residence in Dunwich on Dec. 29th, in the eightieth

year of his age.

The deceased was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, and came to this country about forty years ago. He resided

is still remembered by the oldest in-babitants of that place. About the year 1857 he settled in the township of Ste phen, and endured all the hardships of pioneer life. Twelve years ago he moved pioneer life. Twelve years ago he moved to the township of Dunwich where he lived till his death. His semains were interred in Mt. Carmel cemetery. May his soul rest in peace.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. ESSEX CENTRE LETTER.

OPENING OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH On New Year's day, Sunday, January lat inst, the new Catholic Church of E-sex Centre was dedicated to the ser vice of God, under the title of the "Holy The day was fine, but cold south west wind was blowing. which made the weather feel chilly. When the time for commencing the cer emonies had arrived about two hundred and fitty people were in the church, comfortably filling all the seats in the comfortably filling all the seats in the body of the church and gallery. About eleven o'clock, a m., eastern standard time, a carriage arrived from the paro-chial residence at Maidatone Cross, con-taining the Right Rev. Monsignor Bruyere, V. G., Rev. D. O'Connor, O. S. B., Paractert of Sandards Callegarts. President of Sandwich College, the Rev Fathers McBrady, and Cote, O. S. B, also of Sandwich, and the parish priest, R-v Father O Connor. The R-v Father Hodgkinson arrived from Woodslee somewhat later.

As soon as the clergy were vested the Right Rev. Vicar-General Bruyere, began and performed the dedication ceremonies accompanied and assisted by the Rev. clergy in attendance, at the conclusion of rev. Mar. 19 conclusion of which Monsignor Bruyere addressed the congregation, among whom were many of the leading merchants and residents of the non Catholic according to the control of the control

merchants and residents of the non Catholic population of the villege. Monsignor Bruyere explained that the church dedicated everything it used in the service of holy Religion by blessing it, so by the ceremonies they had just seen this building had been dedicated to the service of God. It was a place place where they might come and offer their prayers in their necessities, and learn to humble themselves before their eavenly Father.

He praised them for their generosity and spirit of self sacrifice in erecting and almost completing so fine a building in which to have the Holy Mass offered up, and concluded by wishing all a Happy

The Rev. Father Cote then began High Mass, the first ever celebrated in Essex Centre. The choir of the Maidstone Church, assisted by Miss McKeon, stone Cauren, assisted by Miss McKeon, of Comber, and all the available local talent rendered the several parts of Peters Mass in "D" with excellent effect. After the first gospel, the Rev. Father McBrady delivered the most learned and mesterly sermon that was ever yet do-invered in this village. It was a full and comprehensive exposition of the Catho-lic doctrine of "Faith" and it is impossible to do justice to the profoundness of thought and the erudition of this learned preacher without having taken down short hand verbatim notes at the time; He showed that the Magi guided by the "Star" left every other consideration to seek "Jesus" which they did guided by the prophesies of old without heeding the scoffs of unbelievers, or the indit ference of the Jews. Theirs was an exemphification of faith which he defined to be rejected mysteries, faith believed in them because they were the revealed word of God. Miracles were worked word of God. Miracles were worked daily in the church at the present time, but the world rejected its belief in them, because it refused to examine the proofs. He cited facts connected with the annual occurrence of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, at Naples the miracles of the Grotto of Lourdes and of St. Ann's below Quebec, to establish his contention of the existence of miracles at the present day. The Rev. Father delivered one of the most elo quent and elaborate sermons on the gitt of faith through the grace of God that it has ever been our good fortune to listen to. He concluded an hour's dis-course by thanking, in the name of the Rev. John O'Connor, all who had con-tributed in any way towards this church, and more particularly those of our and more particularly those of our separated brethren who had kindly generously and liberally contributed a spirit of harmony which he said he hoped would continue. He men tioned the fact that as was the case always, and buildings cost money, and he therefore exhorted his hearers to give as liberally as they could in the collection that the Rev. Father O'Connor would take up presently towards defraying the cost of the edifice. At the conclusion of Mass the To Deum was sung by the

olergy and choir.
At 1:30 p. m, Eastern standard time At 1:30 p. m, Eastern standard time, the rev. ciergy departed for St. Mary's Rectory, Mardstone Cross, where they partook of the hospitality of the Rev. John O'Connor.

Monsignor Bruyere, V. G., with Rev. Denis O'Connor, O. S. B., left for Sandwich by the five o'clock express.

In the evening at seven p. Rev. Father Core again officiated Vespers. The Rev. Fathers McBrady also seated within the sauctuary. T Rev. Father McBrady again preached most eloquent sermon on the spirit of God as it was infused into the Apostles by the reception of the Holy Ghost on Pentecost Sunday. In the most beauti-tul language he pictured the sufferings of our Saviour's heart on the eve of his passion, and contrasted the weakness of His chosen apostles, during His trials just proceeding His cruel crucifixion and death, and until the day of Pentecost, with the seal and fervour they displayed

Send 25c in stamps or scrip. Address for some time at Port Stabley, where he infinite power of God in infusing His still remembered by the oldest in habitants of that place. About the year 1857 he settled in the township of Ste phen, and endured all the hardships of one cessity be one of the attributes of the attri of necessity be one of the attributes of God's Church. In conclusion he exhorted all Catholics present to make a fervent prayer before their blessed Lord, who was to appear to them on the altar, that they might be led frequently to that church, and so learn to love and serve that I-sus who had given His life for their salva-

Miss Collins, assisted by Mrs. Peter Tiernan, presided at the organ at both services. Miss McKeon sang "O Saluservices. Miss McKeon sang "O Salu-taris Hostia," at the Benediction and Mrs. Tiernan sang the "Ave Maria." The collection at both services amounted to

about one hundred dollars.

Four altar boys from the Parish Churck at Maidstone Cross, served at Mass and

Church are greatly indebted to the Rev. John O'Connor, then pastor, for the great trouble he has taken to have the dedication performed by the Vicar-Gen-eral, who represents his Lordship the Bishop during his absence in Rome, and for procuring such an eloquent and capable preacher for the occa-sion. They are also grateful to the members of the Maidstone choir, and the other ladies and gentlemen who volunteered their assistance to make the musical portion of the services so impres sive and grand, to the altar boys and to the ushers, who received the audience at the doors and seated toem with such at the doors and seated them with such good judgment and discretion. In fact, everything passed off exceedingly satis-factorily. In the evening the church was brilliantly lighted, and well hested, and filled to about the same extent as at the morning service.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

In view of Lord Salisbury's declaration that the Government will not grant to Ireland any measure of Home Rule, the revelations made by Mr Justin McCarthy are interesting. In a speech recently delivered at Hull, Mr. M Carthy stated that before last election Lord Carnervon had proposed to him to accept any measure of Home Rule for Ireland which would be acceptable to the Parnellites, provided the latter would support the Conservatives. The negotiations were conducted solely between Lord Carner-von and himself. The collapse of the negotiations was owing to the fact that Mr. Parnell considered Mr. Gladstone was the most reliable man to deal with. It is thus evident that the present opposition of the Government to Home Rule arises from motives of personal spite, and a desire to cling to office, and not from patriotism, which is the mask behind which the Government are now hiding their deformed features. Chief Secretary Balfour has been sub-

in January, as a witness on the appeal of Mr. Wilfred Blunt, who was entenced to two months' imprisonment for attending

a political meeting.

The American Confederation of Labor, an organization similar to the Knights of Labor, though not so powerful or numer-ous, and with fewer foreign members, in proportion to its numbers, held a Convention lately at Baltimore. A unanimous vote was passed in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. The principle of Arbitration on International disputes was also as proved, though not unanimously

At a convention of landlords in Dublin,
Mr. Trench, Lord Lan-downe's agent,
advocated a scheme by which the Government should advance money to pay off
the landlords,mortgages, taking the rentals
as security. This shows the straits to as security. This shows the stratts to which the landlords are reduced. No Government dare propose such a measure. This plan would, of course, make it to the interest of all taxpayers to keep the rentals at the highest possible figures.

It won't work.
The Vyestnik, a Russian paper, published at Odessa, while commenting on the com-mittal of the Lord Mayor of Dublin to prison, recommends Lord Salisbury to lay aside the half hearted and pusillanimous adoption of the Russian method of Press censorship. It adds that it would be more honest and straig a forward to go the full lengtht after the manner of

Russia.

Three hundred Non Conformist ministers of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the North-West riding of Yorkshire have signified their intention of holding a meet-ing to protest against the manner in which the Government is administering the law

in Ireland.

A Home Rule League has been estab ished in Oxford University. The chairman of the meeting at which the League was inaugurated, was Mr. A. Sidgwich of Corpus, a near relative of Mr. Balfour. Many of the most famous members of the University were present, amongst whom were Professor Freeman, the celebrated historian, Mr. Birkbeck Hill, Elitor of the most celebrated edition of Boswell's "Johnson," Dr. Alexander Murray, compiler of the great English dictionary, now being published by the University, and M. McGregor, President of the Oxford

Union.
Lord Hartington has been very coldly received by his constituents. He cannot hold an open meeting, as indications are that he would be met with a vote of "non confidence." This is made evident by the fact that at every meeting held in the constituency by Mr. Searborough, Mr. Arthur Patton and other Unionist lectur-ers, has passed adverse resolutions.

The Trappists have accepted an offer of 300,000 acres of land which the govern-ment of New South Wales offered to any religious body that would Christianize and so civilize the aborigines in the colony. Missionary work will begin there at once.

A Child's Prayer.

bright, weechild, just four years old, Sat mute at its mother's knee-had hourd the sadd'ulug story told Of a man in captivity.

great, good man (so the mother said). Located fast in a dungoon draar, Lay sick and lone on a hard, hard bed, With no friend or no loved one near.

And the child long listened and heard the

R.y. Dr. Chapelle said: Among men there standeth a society venerable for its antiquity and wonderful for its far reaching i fluence, since its bistory is inseparable from that of mankind for the last two thousand years. Its aim to establish on earth the spiritual kingdom of Christ has ever been loudly proclaimed; its doctrines have been preached from the house-tops ever been loudly proclaimed; its doctrines have been preached from the house-tops wherever men have dwelt or written in books accessibe to all; it has lived in the open light of day, having nothing to conceal either from the loving scrutiny of its friends or the jealous suspicious of its enemies. And yet there are many in this enlightened generation, as there has been in the past, who, though well meaning in many respects and intelligent, do not at all know that one who so prominently stands in the midst of them. It is not my purpose to sasign reasons for an ignorance so surprising as to discuss in conance so surprising as to discuss in con-troversial spirit the gross blunders into which it has betrayed prominent members of an association which professes to direct Christian influences towards the ameliera-tion of family and social life in our coun-

This week at the meetings of that asso ciation in this city it has been officially stated that the Catholic Church in this country "holds allegiance to a foreign power which claims the absolute right to power which claims the absolute right to control all consciences and all peoples, and is thus a dangerous menace to the Republic." Another speaker boldly stated that the Catholic Church "was opposed to the best efforts and tendencies of modern civilizations." Now, as an honorable man cannot afford to pass by unnoticed sinister imputations coming from high quarters concerning his patriotism or his honesty, in like manner I, a Catholic priest, standing here in my place in this Capital city of the United States, and within a few steps of the Presidential Mansion, deem it my bounden duty to give my teatimony, and earnestly to proclaim that Catholics as such are from their souls as loyal citizens as the Republic holds within its borders and that the Catholic Church is the truest and most powerful friend of what

truest and most powerful friend of what is best in civilization.

When the Saviour of the world sent forth His aposites to teach all nations and to banjús them, He added that they will add that they who would not believe would be saved, and that they who would not believe would be condemned, because all power had been given Him in Heaven and on earth. They were then to perpetuate His mission, to give given you God in the highest appearance bere and hereafter to men of good will through pr Sching and the administration of the sacraments. But we all know that man sannt nowithstanding the far-reson thing, provide properly for the needs of his body or succeed in cultivating his reason without the aid of society; hence as the body is the harmonious working of an organization informed by his soul, as all sile lovers of their country. If on one hand there are compelled by the property, and pursuing happiness. In like manner religion has ever been, and mast necessarily be a social institution. They who pash has principle of private and must necessarily be a social institution. They who pash has principle of private and must necessarily be a social institution. They who pash has principle of private and must necessarily be a social institution. They who pash has principle of private and must necessarily be a social institution. They who pash has principle of private and must necessarily be a social material in charaches, to listen to preschosa and to execute the propers of the continuous and has a desephend.

It is incumbent, then, on the Church through her external organism to teach the true has no constituted and morals, to offer worship to God, to lead choose neals to the precise of evening life, and morals, to offer worship to God, as the content of the ment of the propose of protecting his life, and house of God, as His very body, as a Church with the sound of the propose of protecting his life, and house of God, as His very body, as a Church with the world of the propose of protecting his life, the propose of prot

the Kingdom of the Heavenly Father may be established and His will may be done on earth as it is in Heaven. On the other hand the evil power, whose end is to procure human happines, has also God for its author, for there is no authority but from God, whether the government be a monarchy, an oligareby, a democracy or a combination of these three forms. Leo XIII in a late encyclical letter, distinctly teaches that any one of these systems may be legitimate according to times and places; the interest of the people being always the main object to be attained. The Church, which has ever taught the laws of justice, mercy and charity, finds nothing in a republic but what is congeniat to her own mode of government and to her mission to preach the Gospel te every creature.

Low note and long on a based seen near.

And the child long listened and heard the name

And the child long listened and heard the name

And the child long listened and heard the name

And the child long listened and heard the name

And the child? Where has she gone?"

Where is the child? Where has she gone?"

Where is the child? Where has she gone?"

Woone could guessor tell,

"O' I God. what has some to car little one,
The darling we love so well;

But me search is all in vain;

But me search is all in vain;

Set.

And to God's own house they his,
And to down his dear to have to

As a matter of fact, even when the government became tyrannical, did not the Christians during the three first centuries of our era act on the principle that whoever resists authority goes contrary to God's ordinance? They refused to worship idols, but whilst a war of extermination was being waged against them the emperors had no more trusty subjects. During the ages when the Church had to contend against the vices of the Lower Empire, to undertake the slow and difficult process of civilizing the barbarians in the West; to witness the strifes between kings, nobles, Guelphs and Ghibellines, Catholicity being co-extensive with Christendom, the Sovereign Pontiff became by the consent of the people a common arbitrator. Of course I cannot enter now into the special polity which obtained in those ages. Suffice it which obtained in those ages. Suffice it to say that the Popes, whilst maintaining in the name of Christianity the independence of the spiritual power, no less distinctly acknowledged the sacredness of a citizen's duty to his country, and they used the influence granted to them by the common consent of nations to protect their autonomy. Their voice was ever raised in the cause of justice and of the oppressed. The elective empire, the crusales and the principles of international law were, as the Protestant Guizot himself law were, as the Protestant Guizot bimself acknowledgos, the result of the civilizing influence of the Papacy. The English martyrs under Elizabeth died with protestations of loyalty on their lips. It is not necessary for me to point out to you how in modern times the Italian, French, Irish, German or English Catholic is as loyal to his country as any of his non-Catholic fellow citizens. In the Franco German war the Catholic Teuton fought with as much patriotism as the Catholic Frenchmen. But we have no need of recurring to events of the past to show that spiritual men. But we have no need of recurring to events of the past to show that spiritual allegiance to the Pepe dees not weaken our patriotism. I appeal to you, my Catholic brethren, are you not as thoroughly loyal to your country as any among your fellow-citizen? Are you not in full sympathy with the highest aspirations of your country? Are you not ready to stand by the Constitution and laws? Do you view your religion as in any way epposed to your duty to your country? I know that I can make myself the interpreter of your thoughts when I say that you areas true American patriots as there are in this broad land. What, then, do the accusations of want of patriotism which have been made this week amount to?

THE CAI HOLIC RECORD.

Compliant to except the family ties of the fami

SOME REASONS

WHY YOUNG CATHOLICS FALL AWAY FROM THE FAITH. B. D. in New Orleans Morning Star.

The following questions are often asked: Why do so many of our Catholic children stay away from the Sacraments and from the church after they receive First Communion? Why do they give up going to catechism on Sundays? Why so much religious indifference, forgetfulness of God and of the rewards and punishments of the next life?

punishments of the next life?

There are no doubt, several causes of all these evils, but the principal one is ignorance. It was ignorance of religion that brought on the terrors of the French Revolution, that deluged the streets of Rome with Christian blood, that

CRUCIFIED THE SON OF GOD CRUCIFIED THE SON OF GOD
(1 Cor. ii. 3) and according to Perry, "it
was the cause of all the heresies and religious persecutions that the world ever
saw. It is impossible to enumerate the
evils that are still brought on by ignorance even among those children that
learn their catechism in our sobools.
The catechism is committed to memorate The catechism is committed to memory parrot like, but the children still remain parrot like, but the children still remain ignorant even of truths most necessary for salvation. Any teacher with a little tact—one who is not half-asleep may easily find this to be the case by means of a few cross questions. Now, why is it that children may know the cate chism thoroughly and still be ignorant of their religion? For the simple reason that the that the

that the

OATECHISM IS NOT EXPLAINED,

or—which is worse—religious instruction
is given in such a cold, indifferent, life
less manner that it fairly disgusts chil
dren with religion. How do your Catholic missionaries convert the children of
pagan nations? If St. Francis Xavier
had done nothing, but oblige the Indians
to learn the dry words of a catechism the
number of his converts would have been
very small. Who ever heard of anybody being converted by reading or
learning a catechism?

Will the memorising of the dry, lifeless
catechism seften the hearts of children and
turn them away from the paths of vice
to practice virtue? Will it show them thebeauty of virtue and the deformity of
sin? Will it enkindle in their hearts the
fear and love of God? Will it make them
feel that their principal duty in this world
is to save their souls? Will it teach them
how to overcome their passions and bad
habits? Will it teach them how to persevere in virtue and how to overcome the
dangers of the last battle with the devil?
Will it teach them how to persor
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dangers of the last battle with the devil?
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vere in virtue and how to overcome the
dangers of the last battle with the devil

and therefore we
SHOULD NOT FAST
and torment our bodies in other ways.
Goddoes not care what we do. Priestadon't
believe what they preach." In the above
list is only a few of the many expressions
that enter the ears of our Catholic children
from the lips of even bad Catholics that
are often worse than infidels. What are
our children to do when they hear such
things? They may try to defend them
selves with what they remember of the
little catechism, but finding that silent
and powerless, they are in the greatest
danger of losing their faith and of becoming enemies of the church.

I said at the beginning of this article
that cold, dry, indifferent religious instructions do a great deal of harm. Am I
right?

cone of those remarkable men of the Church, on the subject. He says, in his "Discourse on Catechetical Instruction," "Children instructed in this cold, lifeless manner carry with them during their lives a secret aversion for those instructions which so wearied them in their child-bood. All discourses on religion seem to them dull and tiresome. If they hear sermons, or if they read books of piety it is with disgust and reluctance as men take medicines that are wholesome but disagreeable. This is the kind of instruction that makes libertines, and drives our children from the sacraments and the church, especially if their passions and evil habit make the truths of religion odious to them, and that they find it to their interest to destroy them, at least in their understanding, in order to appease the stings of a guilty conscience which torment them. LET US HEAR FLEURY,

ment them.

BEHOLD HOW TERRIBLE

may be the effects of dry, lifeless instructions." I have quotations from other authors, fully as striking as the above, but I consider it unnecessary to go any further. This should be enough to strike terror into those teachers who, without any real preparation speak in a dry, lifeless, frigid kind of manner for an hour or more to a number of children that understand nothing, hear nothing, and learn nothing but to hate religion.

Cathelics in England.

The Protestant Times, for the purpose it appears of ensouraging the sects and in support of its favorite assertion that Catholicity is dying out in this country, has published the following items. Coming from such a source, we should be sorry to wouch for its accuracy; still, as it is probable that it has obtained the list from some Catholic compiler, and may not have tampered with it very much, we do not heattate to publish it. A dec graties will rise to the lips of every Catholic after its perusal: its perusal:

| 1829 | 1845 | 1851 | 1870 | 1887 | 1870 | 1887 | 1870 | 1887 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | -London Universe.

"Coubling Thomases."

"Soubting Themases,"
remarked an eminent divine, "must exist
in ratio to the too credulous." The habit
of cautiousness is not, as a general thing,
inborn, but it is the result of a naturally
generous and confiding nature repeatedly
victimized by the cunning and crafty. So
the many disappointments, and often
injurious effects, arising from the use of
various vaunted remedies have induced
an undue cautiousness, and, in many
cases, entire abandonment of the use of
any. We call attention to the remedies
of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, which
physicians are employing in their practice
with the most beneficial results. His
"Golden Medical Discovery," for diseases
of the lungs and kidneys, heart affections,
fever and ague, dropsy, and all diseases of
the blood, has never failed when put to
the test. the test.

Messrs. Mitchell & Platt, druggists, London, Ont., writes Dec., 1881: We have sold Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its first introduction, and we can safely say, no mediciee on our shelves has had a larger sale, or gives better satisfaction. We always feel safe in recommending it to our customers.

mers. Reliable Testimony. Mr. John R. Wright, representing Mesers. Evans, Sons & Mason, wholesale druggists, Montreal, says—Nasal Balm cured me of a long standing case of Catarrh after many other remedies falling,

burg, a soldier of the Irish Brigade began to sing it to cheer up those about a tonely and sleepless bivouse. The whole brigade caught up the song in a grand chorus, and when they stopped they heard proudy but sadly the refrain sung back to them from their countrymen in the Conselectate ranks:

"Dear old Irishand!

Braveoid Freisand!

"Irishand boys, hurrah!"

When the "Manchester Martyrs" died on an English scaffeld twenty years ago with "God Save Irishand" on their ligh. Mr. Sullivan gaye popular expression to the popular feeling in the song, "God Save Irishand" on their ligh. Mr. Sullivan may be come the Irish National Anthem. The song took so instantaneously that it is said the author heard it chorused in a railway train the very day it was published in the Nation. Mr. Sullivan beliads of the Land Lesgue agitation have also given vent to the profound audinmense popular feeling that longed for a voice. He has been more than once a styled the brish Baranger.

Besides his postic work, Mr. Sullivan with his brother A. M., all the while was editing the Kation, as a very high classe conservative paper. When A. M. Sullivan went to London about ten years ago, T. D. took entire control of the paper and has retained it time. He was in the case of his journalistic duties he has been one of the most stanetive of the Irish Rarty. He is one of the most attentive Members of the Irish Rarty. He is one of the most attentive Members of the Irish Rarty. He is one of the most attentive Members of the Irish Rarty. He is one of the most attentive Members of the Irish Rarty. He is one of the most diagness and aganist it, by taking up a glass of water and raising it to his lips with "Anthon one, Mr. Speaker, all I have to asy, in conclusion, ——here's long hi'ms he had a conditive to the Irish Rarty. He is one of the most diagness and aganist it, by taking up a glass of water and raising it to his lips with "Anthon one, Mr. Speaker, all I have to asy, in conclusion, ——here's long life and good has the season of the most and the pro

plenty of musical ability and a splendid voice. A song by T. D. Sullivan has never been really understood until it he been heard sung by T. D. himself. His voice, loud, clear, penetrating, easily leads in chorus, no matter how many voices join in, and he throws himself into the spirit of the thing with all his heart and soul. His singing of 'Murty Hyner' is worth going many miles to hear. Indeed, there is scarcely an Irishman living who would give an entertainment secomplete as T. D. Sullivan, and if he were ever to assume the profession of a public lecturer his success would be unquestioned."

Mr. Sullivan's whole career has been honorable, consistent and tranquil. He has stood by his patriotic convictions through years of trial and failure. He is as fresh and vigorous in pushing them to-day, when his hair is white, as when a boy he roamed the shores of Bantry Bay. He is the father in law of another vigorous Nationalist, the invincible and inimitable Timothy M Healy. He is also his uncle, for Mrs. Sullivan was Kate Healy, sister of Timothy Healy's father, and daughter of the old Bantry schoolmaster who taught the Sullivan boys and their playmates in that small town.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The Evangelical Alliance is an entileave Ireland to be with her in her last
hours for fear it might be said he ran
away to escape arrest. She died without
seeing him.

At a banquet given him when first
elected Lord Mayor two years ago he was
humorously twitted as never having bees
in jail, and a poem was read beseeching
him to be arrested. Mr. Balfour has now
kindly paid him the last and best honor
of an Irish patriot and he is to stay in
jail for two months for publishing the
news of the day in his paper. When he
swept into the Dublin Court a few days
ago in the full panoply of his official
robes, surrounded by the town council
lors and the sheriff and the sword bearer
all in uniform, he is said to have looked
like some Medizeval Doge of Venice. It
was at least a picture to suit the Mediwas alvent for him the stage of the most noted Irish families of modern
times, and, like his illustrious brothers,
was born at Bantry, county Cork, in 1827.
His father was a man of considerable out
ture, and his mother a woman of larggifts well-trained, the impress of whose
genius is seen in the career of her sons.
The family was essentially literary as
well as national in its tendencies, and T.
D. Sullivan early discovered a talent for
versification. He joined the staff of the
Dublin Nation, and his verses over the
now well known initials "T. D. S.," have
since marked the epochs which they
have helped to produce. They have won
for him the affection of Irish hearte, and
form one of the many potent chains of
memory and love that bind the scattered
children of the Celtic mother to their
race and native land. Many of his poems
became popular immediately wherever
an exiled son of tue Irish race has
settled. A well-known story of one of
them, the "Song from the Backwoods,"
will illustrate the influence of his muse,
It begins with the following opening and
refrain:

The Evangelical Allalancal Allancal Charch
and and his beat did without
the tall Allance is an entithe teach and the last of
the teacha

will illustrate the influence of his muse. It begins with the following opening and refrain:

"Beep in Canadian woods we've met. From one bright island flown; Great is the land we tread, but yet Our hearts are with our own. And ere we leave it a shahrty small, While fades the autumn day. We'll toast old Ireland? Dear old Ireland! Ireland by hys, hurrah!"

This song, published in the Nation in 1857, has since been popular at all Irish gatherings, and it is said that, on the night of the bloody battle of Fredericks burg, a soldier of the Irish Brigade began to sing it to cheer up those about a lonely and sleepless bivouac. The whole brigade caught up the song in a grand chorus, and when they stopped they heard revuells but as all.

Now I lay Me down to Sleep. ew I lay me down to sleep," een faces the last faint ray

When faces the last faint ray
of the rosy tinted day,
There gently steals a solemn thrill
Through the evening air so still,
As from each hearth stone far or near,
Else the voices of the children clear,
As in their perfect trust they say,
While from their holys sports they stray,
And twinhilm stars in wonder peep,
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

bighe neces the when ent o will frect the will is also

come law r

a ma blind mann for a say t recei that know subti whice telle

perv lowe arise three

Mot alone for childhood fair
be meant this simple prayer,
But even to manly strength and prime,
shall come at lest, a needful time,
when 'min life's battles sudden gloom,
He hears the nearest step of doom,
And though strong with Samson's power,
He knows the coming of that hour,
and repeats in tones more deep,
"I pray the Lord my soul to keep."

When the form that is now so proud, shall, with age, be lowly bowed; when the helr, now black as night. Shall with the winter snow be white; When the bead slow time is keeping. To the eyes with sorrow weeping. And vainly tries to call the past. Dipping 'rom its grasp at last, Then fainly from the lips small break, "K-I should die before I wake."

Het for a little chi'dish dream, should be told this simple theme, Hot alone for quiet and calm, But the biyonac and flerce slarm; When dengers round about us swell, As when peace and nienty dwell. From a e and youto and manhood's print if e's closing evening time. In accents soft and low should break in pray the Lord my sould to take!"

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD.

THE BERITAGE OF SIN-THE PATE OF ATENS, ROME, AND CONSTANTINOPLE

— HE TYRANNY OF PUBLIC OPINIOR

Bis Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop

of Wesiminster continued his Advent
course of sermons at the Pro Cathedral, Kensington, on Sundsy morning. The sacred building was again filled to over-flowing. His Eminence took for his text the words: "The wisdom of the flesh is the enemy of God, for it is not subject to the law of God, neither can it be." His Eminence said they would take up the thoughts of last Sunday, and, as they thoughts of last Sunday, and, as they were very general, try to make them more particular. They had already seen that there is a kingdom of the god of this world in general, and a "kingdom of heaven," as the prophet Daniel called it—that is, the world and the Church. They saw that they were in perpetual conflict, and that when the world had done all that man could do, and when the power of the world culminated in the greatest empire that the world had ever seen, the stone cut out of a mountain without hands—that is, the Incarnation without hands—that is, the Incarnation of the Son of God, and the Church apringing from the Incarnation—smote that great empire, and it fell, and the providence of God awept it off the face

of the earth. And

chartes and compared to the face of the earth. And chartes and from that hour to this the kingdom of our Lord Jeeus Christ has remained imperishable, and will so remein to the end of the world. Our Divine Lord said to the Apostles, "If ye were of the world, the world would love its own, but because ye are not of the world, and I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you. Marvel not that the world hateth you; it hated Me before it hated you." And in His prayer to His Heavenly wonderful that the world should be excluded frem the prayer of our Divine Saviour—"but for them whom Thou hate given Me out of the world." What is this world? The other day we saw it in its outline, in its history, and therefore externally, as it is visible. To day let us endeavor to look at it internally—what it ie, what is its easence, what it is ethically—that is, morally. Well, St. Paul has given us a most complete and searching description of the world in the words, "The wisdom of the flesh is the enemy of God, for it is not subject to the law of God, neither are in the world and the law of God, neither are in the world and the law of God, neither are in the world and the law of God, neither are in the world and the law of God, neither are in the world and the law of God, neither are in the world in the world, the law of God, neither are in the world and the given in the world in the world in the world and God, neither are in the world and the content of God, neither are in the world in the world and the given in the world in the world and the given in the world in the world in the world and the given in the world in the world in the world and the given in the world in the world and the given in the world i the words, "The wisdom of the firsh is the enemy of God, for it is not sub-ject to the law of God, neither can it be." Taking the word "flesh" and the word "wisdom" in the sense in which word "wisdom" in the sense in which they are here applied, we find that St. Paul declares that man at his best and his highest, without God, knows not God, because his thoughts were animal and not spiritual, and being animal he was not subject to the law of God, and rebelled against it. And there is an other expression of St. Paul which is even stronger than this. Man, he de clares, is in that state the enemy of God, and still further he is not subject to the elares, is in that state the enemy of God, and still further he is not subject to the law of God; neither can he be—that is, unless he puts off the second nature which he has made for himself, not the nature in which God has made him, he carnot be subject to the law of God. For

God. For

GOD IS IMMUTABLE,
and the sanctity and justice and charity
of God are unobangeable, and unless
man becomes conformed to the perfections of his Maker, he is not subject to
Bis law and he is His enemy. There
is the Divine order of God, and there is
the diabolical order of the god of this
world. In the Divine order, man, whom
God has made in His own image and
likeness, giving him an intellect and a
heart and a will, is so placed that his
intellect is in conformity with,
and in dependence upon, the eternal
intelligence of God; his will is
perfectly submissive and subject;
and his heart, with its affections
and its emotions, and he would say its
passions, was obedient to acknowledge
the rule and control of the will conformed
to the will of God. That is more
er less the state of all those
who live by faith. The disbolical
order, is where the intellect of man casts
off its dependence on the intelligence of
God, and will not believe, or believes
only partially, or just what it pleases, and
where the will of man casts off its obedience and subjection to the will of God,
and where the heart, with its affections,
and its emotions, and its passions, becomes rebellious and indulges itself in
defiance of the law of God—that is, the
diabolical order into which men and
women may cast themselves in a
moment. What is the effect of this? disblical order into which men and women may cast themselves in a moment. What is the effect of this? When the intellect to be subject to the intelligence of God and the revelation of God, to the lights of nature, to the laws of nature, man becomes his own master, his own teacher; he refuses to depend upon the Eternal Reason, and he claims to be that which Satan promised Eve, when he tempted her in paradise, she should become, "He shall be as God."

New I lay Me down to Sleep.

w I lay me down to sleep," en faces the last faint ray hen faces the last faint ray
fithe rost tinted day,
fore gently steals a solemn thrill
frough the evening air so still
site in each hearth stone far or near,
se the voices of the children clear,
in their perfect trust they say,
hile from their noisy sports hey stray,
no twinh ling stars in wonder peep,
fow I lay me down to sleep."

when the form that is now so proud, shall, with age, be lowly howed; when the hair, now black as might. Shall with the winter snow he white; when the head slow time is keeping. To the eyes with sorrow weeping, and value tries to call the past, they in the property of th

Bet for a little childish dream, should be told this simple theme, Bet alone for quiet and ealm, But the biyonac and fletce slarm; When dengers round about ma swell, As when preace and nearly dwell. Prom are and youth and machood's print if the closing evening time. In acceute soft and low should break "I pray the Lord my sould to take!"

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD.

200 BERITAGE OF SIN-THE PATE OF HENS, ROME, AND CONSTANTINOPLE of Westminster continued his Adven Kensington, on Sundsy morning. The sacred building was again filled to over-fewing. His Eminence took for his text the words: "The wisdom of the flesh is the enemy of God, for it is not subject to the law of God, neither can it be." His

the law of God, neither can it be." His Immence said they would take up the thoughts of last Sunday, and, as they were very general, try to make them more particular. They had already seen that there is a kingdom of the god of this world in general, and a "kingdom of heaven," as the prophet Daniel called it—that is, the world and the Church. They saw that they were in perpetual conflict, and that when the world had done all that man could do, and when the power of the world culminated in the the power of the world culminated in the greatest empire that the world had ever seen, the stone cut out of a mountain without hands—that is, the Incarnation of the Son of God, and the Church apringing from the Incarnation—smote that great empire, and it fell, and the providence of God awept it off the face of the earth. And

CHRISTENDOM ARGE, and from that hour to this the kingdom of our Lord Jeeus Christ has remained imperishable, and will so remain to the end of the world. Our Divine Lord said end of the world. Our Divine Lord said to the Apostles, "If ye were of the world, the world would love its own, but because ye are not of the world, and I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world wou out of the world, therefore the world hateth you. Marvel not that the world hateth you; it hated Me before it hated you." And in His prayer to His Heavenly wonderful that the world should be excluded frem the prayer of our Divine Sevicur—"but for them whom Thou hat given Me out of the world." Whatia this world? The other day we saw it in its outline, in its history, and therefore externally, as it is visible. To day let us endeavor to look at it internally—what it is, what is its essence, what it is estimally—that is, morally. Well St. Paul has given us a most complete and continually going on the first sin of Adam grew until the world was so overspread by sin that the world was so overspread by sin that the world was so overspread by sin that the only cleaning was the deluge. Read again from the Flood to the Call of Abraham, who was taken from the midst of an idolatrous people that had fallen away from God. Read again that history from Abraham to the time of the Prophet—from the patriarchal and pure life of the early fathers of the people of Israel to the intense and manifold and multiplied vices and corruptions of Jersen the first sin of Adam grew until the world was so overspread by sin that the only cleaning was the deluge. Read again from the Flood to the Call of Abraham, who was taken from the midst of an idolatrous people that had fallen away from God. Read again that history from Abraham to the time of the Erophet—from the patriarchal and pure life of the early fathers of the people of Large to the intense and corruptions of Jersen the first sin of Adam grew until the world was so overspread by sin that the only cleaning was the deluge. Read again from the Flood to the Call of Abraham, who was taken from the midst of an idolatrous people that had fallen away from God. Read again that history from Abraham, who was taken from the Flood to the Call of Abraham, who was taken from the Flood to the Call of Abraham, who was taken from the Flood to the Call of Abraham, who was taken from the Flood to the Ca ethically—that is, morally. Well, St. Paul has given us a most complete and searching description of the world in the words, "The wisdom of the flesh is the enemy of God, for it is not subject to the law of God, neither can it be." Taking the word "flesh" and the search to the law of God, neither can it be." Taking the word "flesh" and the word the word the word the search word "wisdom" in the sense in which they are here applied, we find that St. Paul declares that man at his best and

his highest, without God, knows not God, because his thoughts were animal and not spiritual, and being snimal he was not subject to the law of God, and rebelled sgainst it. And there is an other expression of St. Paul which is and still further he is not subject to the law of God; neither can he be—that is, unless he puts off the second nature which he has made for himself, not the nature in which God has made him, he carnot be subject to the law of God. GOD IS IMMUTABLE, and the sanctity and justice and charity of God are unchangeable, and unless man becomes conformed to the perfections of his Maker, he is not subject to His law and he is His enemy. There is the diabolical order of God, and there is the diabolical order of the god of this world. In the Divine order, man, whom God has made in His own image and likeness, giving him an intellect and a heart and a will, is so placed that his intellect is in conformity with, and in dependence upon, the eternal intelligence of God; his will is perfectly submissive and subject; and his heart, with its affections and its emotions, and he would say its passions, was obedient to acknowledge passions, was obedient to acknowledge the rule and control of the will conformed

the rule and control of the will conformed to the will of God, That is more or less the state of all those who live by faith. The disbolical erder, which lies beneath the Divine order, is where the intellect of man casts off its dependence on the intelligence of God, and will not believe, or believes only partially, or just what it pleases, and where the will of man casts off its obedience and subjection to the will of God, and where the heart, with its affections, and its emotions, and its passions, becomes rebellious and indulges itself in defiance of the law of God—that is, the diabolical order into which men and women may cast themselves in a women may cast themselves in a moment. What is the effect of this? woment. What is the effect of this? When the intellect to be subject to the intelligence of God and the revelation of God, to the lights of nature, to the laws of nature, man becomes his own master, his own teacher; he refuses to depend upon the Eternal Reason, and he claims to the which Satan promised Events and the control of the co

IF MAN DOES NOT BELIEVE IN ANY BRING, bigher or wiser or holier than himself, he necessarily believes that he is the highest, the wisest, the holiest being in existence. He places himself, as it were, on the sum mit or pinnacle of all existence. Next, when the intellect claims to be independent of God and to be its own light, the will follows—or perhaps it would be correct to say, that the will goes before. Eve would not have taken the fruit if the will had not gone first. But the intellect is also at work, finding excuses and reasons of its own, so that the intellect and will act and react, reciprocally perverting one another, and when the will has be come disobedient, insubordinate, what law remains? There is no law left except a man's own inclinations, because he can blind his own concience. He can find all manner of excuses, and pleas, and reasons for acting as he likes best. He did not say that man or woman generally, having received the light of faith did not have manner of excuses, and pleas, and reasons for acting as he likes best. He did not say that man or woman generally, having received the light of faith, did not know that they were doing wrong. They know it; but they make all manner of subtle and refined excuses to themselves, which come from perversion of the intellect. Thirdly, when the intellect is perverted, and when the will has followed the intellect, then the passions arise and become turbulent. There are three great perversions of the human soul. The first is pride—the sin of the angels—the first sin ever committed against God. Pride is defined, and very well defined, as "an inordinate desire of your own proper excellence." It is quite lawful for us to desire to be perfect, but if we desire it for our own It is quite lawful for us to desire to be perfect, but if we desire it for our own glory, it we desire it independently of God, if we desire, like those who erected the Tower of Babel, to build up a perfection of our own that shall reach to heaven, then we are doing nothing more or less than desiring our own proper excellence in an inordinate degree, excluding subjection to the will of God. And out of this come

ALL MANNER OF AMBITIONS, HIGH AND
LOW, NOBLE AND BASE
—all those contests about honours, and
names, and titles, and precedents, and
follies, and the other baubles of this
world. And, thirdly, there springs up a
following of our own likings and dislikings, a love of pleasure, a pursuit of that
which is most gratifying to the senses in
eating and drinking, in amusement and
in follies, by which the soul becomes ani
mal and earthly, full of self-consciousness, full of self-pity, full of murmuring
and complaining if anything go wrong
The words of Holy Scripture are full of
searching rebuke of this kind of life—
"She that liveth in pleasure is dead
while she liveth." Such is the worldly
character in the individual. What is the
world distinct from each one's individual world. And, thirdly, there springs up a following of our own likings and dishirks ings, a love of pleasure, a pursuit of that which is most gratifying to the senses in eating and drinking, in amusement and in follies, by which the soul becomes ani mal and earthly, full of self-consciousness, full of self-pity, full of murmuring and complaining it anything go wrong. The words of Holy Scripture are full of searching rebuke of this kind of life—
"She that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth." Such is the world y character in the individual. What is the world distinct from each one's individual state? We know this, that the greatest rivers are only made up of a mutitude of springs and rivulets, and the deepest seas are made by the volume of floods and many rivers And when the individual character of men and women become such as he had been describing, all runs, sait were, into one great floots. been describing, all runs, as it were, into one great flood, one vast accumulation. Look at history in the Holy Scriptures— how the first sin of Adam grew until the

degrading or more horrible than the degrading or more horrible than the corrupt luxury which abounds in its late history. Its manhood became effeminate and so deprayed that the name of Greek became a byword in the Roman world. Take, once more, the great Roman Empire itself. In its early days it had a manhood and a virtue—and that world. manhood and a virtue—and that word signifies courage—and the virtue of that great race was known and honored all signifies courage—and the virtue of that great race was known and honored all over the world, and was a tradition of pride even to those who became corrupt. But the accumulation of centuries of vice brought at last the great Roman Empire to such a condition of internal corruption and profound immorality, and there was nothing for it but to be awept off the face of the earth Was there anything worse than that? Yes. The Roman Empire then was pagan or heathen, and in one sense knew no better, but after Constantine, after the empire became Christian, it was trans lated to Byantium, which became Constantinopie; and all the refinement of luxury of the Roman Empire all the splendour and glory of its chief city, was as far as possible congregated there, so that Constantinople was called the new Rome. What was its history? Let any man read the account of the decline and fall of that empire and see for himself. Nothing more base, nothing more corrupt, nothing more unimaginable, than the condition into which it tell, could words of his portray. There was a perpetual accumulation going on. words of his portray. There was a per-petual accumulation going on, Why, and how? Because nations in contact with one another communicate to each other their vices and corruptions, which are their ruin.
THERE IS A SORT OF FREE TRADE IN EVI

THERE IS A SORT OF FREE TRADE IN EVIL

BETWEEN NATIONS,
and they interchange, as it were,
and adopt all the follies and unthought of evil which is watted by literature, and by intercourse, and by persenal influence, and by habitation—sometimes dwelling and retiring—until at last the evil accumulates everywhere. And just as nations
are made up of individuals, so the world
is made up of nations; and all that accumulation of evil runs together in one
flood—into one Dead Sea. And the
world in its pride, and its ambitions, and
its sense of luxury, culminates, as the
old empires culminated, in one vast
ocean of evil. Does not our Divine
Lord prepare us for this? Did He not
say, "When the Son of Man
cometh shall He find, think you,
faith on the earth?" That question

means, hardly; it implies a doubt, And again, "Because iniquity hath abounded, the charity of men hath waxed cold." And, lastly, St. Paul draws a picture of the last times. He begins by saying that "Men shall be lovers of their own selves," and ends by saying that "they shall be lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God, having the form of godliness without the power." Remember also that that which is accumulated is handed on as an inheritance, as an heir loom. As in the Church of God—to use an illustration prematurely—the sanctity of the saints, the names, and lives, and examples, and works, and writings of the saints are handed on, like the river that makes glad the City of God, so in the world all this great confluence of evil becomes an heirloom. And there are three great laws which the world has set up, and which are written on THE STONY HEARTS OF WORLDLY MEN AND WORLDLY WOMEN.

The first is the custom of the world. Whatever becomes customary is accepted as right. That which the majority do is taken to be a safe rule of conduct. Men forget that no custom, no matter by how many followed, will change right or wrong. The question is, the said that those who adhered to the right would be found to be in a minority. The second law of the world as what is right and what is wrong? He was afraid that those who adhered to the right would be found to be in a minority. The second law of the world as what is called public opinion. What is public opinion? That which the majority think. But by which rule? Arising form what source? From the fountains of the law of nature or the revelation of God? No; it is

THE OPINION OF THE MOB.—for in the sight of God men put one by

THE OPINION OF THE MOB
—for in the sight of God men put one by
one are nothing better. And yet how
many there are who are swept away by
it. So must they ever be who are not
anchored by faith within the vale. The
last law of the world is what is called its
true spirit. Every age has a spirit of its
own, and these many spirits—for they
are legion—accumulate as the world
grows old. We are born into that time
spirit. How many virtues are simply the grows old. We are born into that time spirit. How many virtues are simply the —this is our consolation. Was the world more gross to day, he might be asked, than it had been in former times? He did not say it was. He thought that the wisdom of the world and the wicked ness of the world was possibly far more refined, more subtle, more intellectual, more spiritual, more stealthy, and therefore more Satanac than it had ever been before. But the god of this world was a spirit, and he never com world was a spirit, and he never committed a gross sin. And therefore it would seem to him that the god of this world had been acquiring power continually in the spiritual order. One thing was certain; individuals may be converted from ain to God, but as far as he

HE DID NOT THINK THAT THE WORLD EVER "The wisdom of the flesh is the enemy of God, and is not subject to the law of God, neither can it be." It seemed to ual wickedness in the kingdom of the god of this world would be continued until the Son of Man comes again. The god of this world would be continued until the Son of Man comes again. The world is always saying, "Receive ye my spirit," as our Lord said, "Receive ye the Holy Ghost;" and this true spirit is the great antagonist of the Holy Ghost. We were all of this world once. When we were born into the world we were not born into the Church. We were disinherited of the kingdom of God, and we were in the kingdom of the God of this world. But by the infinite mercy of God we were brought out of that state. Let us, theu, say each day to ourselves, "I was once in the world, and may fall under the power of it again. By no merit of my own, but by the grace of God, I am that which I am." My last thought is this: See the infinite mercy of God to us. From all eternity He predestined us to be born again, He gave us the regeneration of water and the Holy Ghost, He gave us the inheritance of the regeneration of water and the Holy Ghost, He gave us the inheritance of Eternal Life, He made us members of this Mystical Body of Christ, He made us His sons and daughters—new creatures in Christ Jesus. And therefore when our Lord said, "I pray not for the world, but for them whom I have taken out of but for them whom I have taken out of the world," He prayed for us. And there-fore we say each day, "If I hold fast by God I shall certainly be saved, for God will never lose hold of me. If I lose hold of God, I shall certainly be lost; but that will be by my own will; for His will is to save me." The world is a whirl pool; it is perpetually drawing into itself all that approach its outer circle. The world is a quicksand into which if any man set his foot he will sink. The world is an atmosphere tainted and laden with spiritual pestilence. What wise man, what son of God, will go into an atmos phere that is tainted with eternal death?

—London Universe.

Are you billous and dysreptic?
Does your liver sluggish seem?
Is your slumber often broken
By a hideous, nightmare dream?
Friend, be wise: The Pleasant Pellets
Mase by Dr. Plerce procure,
And they'li bring you back the sunshine
Of goed health, you may be sure.

A Remarkable Case. Frederick Wieze, of Minden, Ont, suf-fered with running sores on both legs which the best of physicians failed to cure. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters oured him completely. Scrotula always due to bad blood, is curable when timely treated with B. B. B.

O'CONNOR AND ESMONDE.

ILLUSTIOUS IRISH M. P's ADDRESS A VERY LARGE GATHERING ON THE SUBJECT, "IRELAND A NATION"

Hamilton Times, Dec. 27. A thousand or twelve hundred enthusi astic sympathizers with the cause of Ireland assembled in the Grand Opera House to hear Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, M.P., snd Arthur O'Connor, M.P., speak on the Irish question. Before the curtain went up the orchestra played some excelline Irish music. When the meeting opened the following gentlemen were upon the platform: Chairman, Mr. T. M.Sweeney, President of the Hamilton Branch of the Irish National Lasque; Col. Gibson, M.P.P., Rev. John Kay, R.v. Dr. Burns, President Ladies' College; Chas. Cameron, ex Add. O'Brien, Ald. Brick, Ald. Cruickshank; Jas. Hourigan, Dundas; Thos. A thousand or twelve hundred enthusi ex Ad. O'Brien, Ald. Brick, Ald. Crutckshank; Jas. Hourigan, Dundas; Thos.
Byrne, Dandas; J. A. Mulligan, President
I. N. L., Toronto; John Walsh, Toronto;
Rev. Father Hand, Toronto; Rev. Father
Gavin, Toronto; itev. J. Cosgrove, Elora;
Rev. Father Carre, Rev. Father Halm;
Rev. Father Marphy, Brautic rei; Hugh C.
Brennan, Geo. Ross, Wm. Ryao, John
Jamieson, Fred. Walter, J. Hamilton
Bacey, Edwin Tinsley, Henry Arland, M.
Guerin, P. J. Crotty, S. Cowan, Rev. Guerin, P. J. Crotty, S. Cowan, R.v. Mungo Fraser, Thos. Towers Martin Malone and Senator Sanford. Letters of regret and senator Sanford. Letters of regret and sympathy with the object of the meeting were received from Judge Sin clair, A Stuart, City Treasurer; Thos. Bain, M. P. P.; Rev. J. J. Craven, Geo. Collis. John Crerar, County Crown Attorney, and Ald. J J Mason.
In a few words Mr. McSweeney intro

MR. ABTHUR O'CONNOR.

Mr. O'Connor is a man of fine appearance, about six feet two or three inches in height, and well proportioned. About middle age or younger, of dark complex ion and full black beard. He said:

I must express to you our thanks for the hearty way in which we were met at the station, and also for the expressions you have given us just now. My friend and colleague and myself came over here to meet these of our kith and kin who to meet those of our kith and kin who have given us moral and material support for many years. We have met tens of thousands in this country, not only of Irish descent, but Americans, whose hearts were in accord with our strugg'es. There can be no doubt that in America to-day there is a deep sympathy for our cause. I desire to express, not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of my colleague here and those in Ireland, my gratitude to the people of the United States. You in Canada have tried the two systems, of being ruled by others to meet these of our kith and kin who States You in Canada have the the two systems, of being ruled by others and of ruling yourselves. I would like to ask, would you go back to the condition under which we are ruled? (Cries of "No, no.") Ours is a grinding despotism of the worst description. The rulers and those who are in the chief these are foreigness, and early members. places are foreigners, and every member of every controlling bo rd is the nominee of the British House of Commons, and each of the British House of Commons, and each is dependent upon the Chief Secretary for his place, and is in no way responsible to the Irish people for their misgovernment. Consequently the Whole system is one great waste of the people's money. The Irish Board of Works has studded the island with monuments of its inability. With all the constitutional show we have no constitutional government in Ireland Now we sak that in affairs relating purely to Ireland we should be governed by our no constitutional government in Ireland Now we ask that in affairs relating purely to Ireland we should be governed by our own people. We deny the right of any other community to administer the effairs of Ireland. In eighty seven years we have had eighty-seven acts for the coercion of Ireland. Under the present one Ireland is drained of resources that would pay the cost of a home administration. When I was born there were 9,000,000 people in Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countries are growing. In Ireland; now there are less than 5,000,000 while other countr in their power to examine before them in their power to examine before them selves persons charged with any of a great many offences aid to sentence the person accused to six months with hard labor if he falls to answer a lot of questions put to him, while the accused has no power to call witnesses. These magistrates are all appointed by the English Government appointed by the English Government and are opposed to the best interests of Ir-laud. These magistrates have the right to prohibit public meetings such as this. They are tampering with the freedom of the press. Editor O Brien and other of the press. Editor O Brien and others are now in prison because they will not surrender their liberty. But the liberty of the press will be maintained and public meetings will be held. (Loud applause) Many years ago, following the conquest of Ireland, it be came an affence for parents to teach their children, or to openly worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. Gradually many of the evils of the conquest have disappeared. But even now the wealth created in Ireland is drained out of the country by absentee drained out of the country by absented landiords who rob the country. The offence for which Mr. O'Brien is im off noe for which Mr. O'Brien is imprisoned is not a press offence. I am told that he has committed many press offences, and that if he was imprisoned for them all he would have to serve 1,500 years in the County Jail. (Laughter) He was imprisoned because he gave his advice, which was that the people of Mitchellstown should hold out for a 20 M.P., and Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M.P., and M.P., and

Mitchellstown should hold out for a 20 per cent. reduction of rent. On another extree the tenants asked for a 30 per cent. reduction. The landlord turned them bouses built for them, but not by the landlord. But since their eviction, which depopulated half the estate, the landlord has made a 35 per cent. reduction to the other half, thus admitting that the demand made by the evicted half was just. That landlord was your Governor-General. Gentlemen, we demand Home Rule. (Loud applause.) Some people say that Home Rule means Rome Rule. They will be surprised to know that in counties where there is an overwhelming Roman Catholic majority the Protestant minority laugh at the idea.

Whereas, Sir Inde. Grattaries, Sentings, Sentings,

Now, however, Protestant and Catholic Ireland are united for Home Rule, and one of its strongest advocates is the Protestant Home Rule Society. The greater part of England to day is for Irish Home Rule, and Wales and Scotland are with us. If we had a dissolution and a general election to morrow it would mean the return of Gladstone and his party by an overwhelm ng majority. (Lond applause). overwhelm ng majority, (Loud applause). We have yet to surmount the landlord difficulty. The Tory Government of todifficulty. The Tory Government of and day is bound to go to pieces soon, as it is disunited now. The greatest trouble we day is bound to go to pieces soon, as it is disunited now. The greatest trouble we have just now in carrying on our work is the want of funds. We have the expense of maintaining the evicted tenants and defending them in the prosecutions against them. We have been greatly aided by the friends on this side of the Atlantic,

SIR THE MAS GRATTAN ESMONDS was then introduced. He is a fine looking young man, with a clean-shaver face and very quick eye, and, like Mr. O'Connor, speeks slowly and with ease. He was very beartily received and said: Mr. Chairmau, Ladies and Geutlemen,—I am really glad to stand on this platform and make the to stand on this platform and make the acquaintance of the good people of Hamilton. We in Ireland have heard something of Hamilton. When we arrived at the station to day and saw the good people who came to greet us, and heard their about of welcome, I could simost think I was in Ireland. I could look into your faces now and think the same, but for one

or two things—I see no signs of the Government here. I have not seen a police man since I came to Hamilton, and in Ireland the police are the Government. Ireland the police are the Government. In this country you are your own Government, (Applause) You make your laws and you respect them. That is just what we want to do in Ireland. Your coming here shows that you are in sympathy with us We want your assistance and support—that is why we were sent here. We sppeal to the people of America irrespective of class, religion or political party. We are face to face to-day with the worst of all the bad, most dishonest and most brutal Governments with the worst of all the bad, most dishonest and most brutal Governments
Ireland has ever been oppressed
by. Only a short time ago the
Tory leaders told the people that
Home Rule for Ireland would mane the
dismemberment of the Empire, and by
that cry they got into power, but the people have since found out their mistake.
But since that Tory Government got into
power they have passed the Coercion Bill
to try to put down the desire for Home
Rule, though it was shown that crime in
Ireland was diminishing; was then less Ireland was diminishing; was then less than it had been before; and was less then than in England at that time. Yet the Government that are now coercing us promised us Home Rule a little over a year ago. One of the crimes of Ireland that is much spoken of is that of intimi dation. Only a few months ago there came a case under my own notice in which two men were sent to jail for three months

each for giving three cheers for Gladstone. It was held that a man giving three cheers St. Patrick hunted the snakes out of Ire land. (Laughter.) We feel that the English people ere waiting to show that they are in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. It are in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. It is only a question now of how soon the next general election will come off, for that election must mean the return of Gladstone by a majority of two to one. Gladstone by a majority of two to one. The Tories themselves, rather than lose their power and their pay, may give us Home Rule, for the Tory party is the most squeezable of all parties. But no matter who gives us Home Rule it will be a genuine Home Rale and no sham. We will have a real Parliament in Dubin, and, I believe, before very many months are over. I am very glad that there is a branch of the Irish National League in Hamilton, and a living branch, too—I branch of the Irish National L-ague in Hamilton, and a living branch, too—I wish there was one in every city and town in America. We have met with much encouragement in Canada and if we are to judge by this meeting what is to follow, we certainly have every reason to congratulate ourselves. (Loud applause.)

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following resolutions were then put and adopted unanimously; the mover and

counties where there is an overwhelming Roman Catholic majority the Protestant minority laugh at the idea of Home Rule meaning Rome Rule. Impself am a 'benighted Papist," yet I am a representative in Pathament of Protestant Ulster and of a Presbyterian constituency. Gentlemen, it is true that in olden days the religious differences of the people were employed to defeat such measures as the people desired and needed.

test and condemn such methods of repres sion on the part of any Government towards the representatives of a people supposed to be living under a constitu-tional government, and we beg leave to tender our heartiest sympathy to all those who are now suffering in prison for their devotion to the principles of trath and devotion to the principles of train and liberty, and in an especial manner to Wm. O'Brien, M. P., the fearless champion of free speech and free press, and whose prison treatment we characterize as not only contrary to the spirit of the sge but discreditable to any civilized Government.

Moved by Dr. McMahon, M. P. P., seconded by Mr. J. M. Gibson, M. P. P., Resolved, that the thanks of this assemblage be tendered Mr. Ashur O'C anor

blage be tendered Mr. Arthur O'C mor and Sir Thus. Gratian Esmonde for the the friends on this side of the Atlantic, and I hope your efforts will not stop. Gentleman, I hope that the next time any Trish member of Parliament stands upon this platform it will not be to ask for further help, but to congratulate you upon victory achieved and Home Rate for Ireland gained. (Loud applause).

Miss O'Grady here seng "The Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls," Miss Nelit gan and Mr. J B Neiligan playing an accompaniment upon the harp and violin. An encore was given

SIR THEMAS GRATTAN ESMONDS was then introduced He is a fine looking to the part which they have taken in a cause which is one of the noblest that ever engaged the thoughts of man. eloquent and lucid manner in which they have laid before us the claims of their for the part which they have taken in a cause which is one of the noblest that ever engaged the thoughts of man.

A MESSAGE TO GLADSTONE.

The distinguished Irish members of Parliament, Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde and Mr. Arthur O'Connor, were driven about the city to day and shown the places of interest. The following message was forwarded to day re last night's meeting: Hamilton, Oat., Dec 27th, 1887. Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Dover,

England: Crowded meeting, here last night; addressed by Esmonde and O Connor. Passed enthusiastic vote of thanks te yourself for championship of Ireland's caus

M. T McSweeney,
President Irish National League.

FORT AUGUSTUS

Is in the county of Inverness, Scotland, and not far from the Caledonian Canal. It was long the stronghold of that part of the Highlands and the scene of bonnie Prince Charlie's misfortunes, and in our day, full of historical interest, but more especially the restoration of the in our day, full of instorical interest, but more especially the restoration of the Benedictine monastery, by the late Lord Lovat's generosity, makes the old ruin doubly dear to Catholics; it was in

ruin doubly dear to Catholics; it was in the ages of faith, a sacred shrine; only a few years ago the Benedictine monks were invited to accept it, as a home, in 1877.

It was a gala day for the poor devoted Highlanders, rich and poor, lordly and lowly, when the monastery and chapel were decicated. The peroidicals of the place teemed with long, glowing descriptions of the beautiful ceremony, the Bishops' clergy and latty joining.

Bishops' clergy and laity joining.

It reminded the Scoton Catholics "of the tender graces" poured upon Scothand "in the days that are passed," and when the very spot they stond upon was hallowed ground; sgain the days of was hallowed ground; sgain the days or per-scution were recalled, by the evidence of the rutus, etc., but all was forgotten on that glorious morning of 1877, when the Highland Catholics were in possession "of

Highland Catholics were in possession "of their own again."

Lord Lovat, the benefactor, passed away on the 13 h of September, of this year. He was seized with a mortal stroke of heart disease, whilst engaged in a party of grouse shooting. Conveyed to his home, May Castle, he expired shortly afterwards.

The neighbors were saddened at the seemingly untimely death of Lord Lovat, He was 59 years old, and Protestants yield with Catholics in showing their heart-felt

edictine chapel for services. The Bishop of Aberdeen celebrated the Requiem mass, the same being chanted by the Benedictine monks, the draping of the abbey chapel in heavy crape, the flowers, in great profusion, sent from all quarters, even Her Mejesty's floral offering had a place, but conspicuous among this wealth of flowers, was one, a large cross, made of highland heather, according to Lord Lovat's own request, the retainers and tenantry in attendance made the scene

Lovat's own request, the retainers and tenantry in attendance made the scene one never to be forgotten.

A touching ceremony took place. According to an old Scotch custom, in the Highlands, the retainers carried the coffin shoulders high part of the way, and the clan Fraser (the deceased gentleman's own, that being his family name) playing the "Lament," with bagoipes, the echoing strains seemed doubled and trebled, as the funeral train wended its way, down the glens, winding round hills. Three miles of persons followed, and among them descendants of famous men in bygone days, names that were forebygone days, names that were tore-most in the battles of Preston Pans of 1715 and of Culloden in 1745. The Master of Lovat and four brothers, all sons of the dead "laird," went first, the monks and others followed. All gathered on that sorrowful day to honor the mortal remains of their benefactor, Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, the 23rd of his clan,

Fraser, Lord Lovat, the 23rd of his clan, as a Scottish "laird."

His ancestor and namesake will live forever in the annals of his country, suffered for the Jacobite cause, and laid down his lite for his God, his country and his crownless king.

The royal hearted Highlander, the restorer of his faith, sleeps in holy peace, we trust with his fathers, till the morning of the resurrection, when the sentence

of the resurrection, when the sentence shall be addressed to him personally, by our Lord Himselt, who is never outdone in generosity, "Well done, thou faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord!" Peace be with his noble soul forevermore.—(North Invertess paper) and Grant's British Battles.

Corn Newing

Is a process conducted by the agency of tight boots all the year round Corn reap-ing is best conducted through the agency of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the only safe and sure-pop corn cure. Put-nam's Extractor is now widely imitated. Beware of all poisonous and sore producing substitutes.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Author of "Ministe of Modern Insteles."
MERSHER DONAT CROWN, LUKE KING and DEN MIGHT are fully authorized to receive the upsteen and transact all other business for the Catholice Racoan.
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Catholic Record.

London, sat., Jan. 7th, 1888. THE EPIPHANY.

The word Epiphany is simply the Greek word epiphaneia, appearance, or manifes-tation, slightly changed to adapt it to the English language. The feast celebrated by the Church on the 6th of January is so called because it is instituted to com Sentiles. It is called by the Greeks some times by the same name, sometimes Theophaneia, which means the divine manifestation. It has been known also by other names, some of which are reproveyed by the term Epiphany, as the day of light, and others refer to the visit of the three wise men of the East who came to adore "Him that is born King of the Jews." As these wisemen were led to Jerualem, and thence, by sight of the miraculone star, to Bethlehem, the feast has been also called "the feast of the star," "the feast of lights," and in some languages it is named "the three Kings' day" or "the Holy three Kings' day;" as an ancient tradition tells that these three visitors were of royal dignity.

We read in St. Matthew's gospel that hearing this, was troubled, and al! Jerusa that about that period a ruler should rise "King of the Jews," and who should deliver his people, he imagined that this ruler would be a rival for his throne, and this was the cause of his trouble. He therefore made enquiries of the doctors of the law, the chief priests and scribes, where not to be confounded with one of those the Christ should be born. By them he occasional fixed stars which sometimes was informed that his birth place would be Bethiehem. In accordance with the words therefore sent forward the wise men with instructions that when they should have discovered the child they should bring him word, that he also might come and adore Lord's Nativity. This star "suddenly

Proceeding on their way, the wise men again beheld the Star by which they had that of stars of the first been before guided, "until it stood over magnitude, or even Jupiter and Venus at into the house, they found the Child with Mary His Mother, and falling down they adored Him ; and opening their treasures, they offered Him gifts, gold, frankincense

had evil designs in wishing their return, of a bright white, afterward of a reddish when went back another way into their yellow, like Mars or Aldebaran; and lastly

The Epiphany has always been celebrated by the Church with that splendor and joy which mark the mystery of the day as a most happy event. The Wisemen, or to it, as some have supposed that it was as they are called in the Greek version of the star which directed the course of the the Gospel, the Magi, came from among a people who were buried in the darkness of paganism to adore Jesus. To the Jews the birth of Christ was made known by the appearance of the angels to the Jewish shepherds tending their flocks on the mountains; but as Christ came on earth to bring tidings of salvation to all mankind, to the pagans also the knowledge of his coming is imparted in an equally miraculous manner.

The promises which Almighty God made to Abraham, that in his seed-that is, through his posterity—all nations of the earth should be blessed, was not fulfilled until God was made known to other some when all nations were to be called to one faith in Christ, and not until the call of the Gentiles was this promise ful-filled. Consequently the holy Wisemen who so readily responded to fod's call, represent the Gentile nations, including our own ancestors. The Epiphany therefore is essentially the feetival of the Gen. tile nations, and is celebrated as such by the Catholic Church.

Appropriately, during the Octave of the Epiphany, Solemn Mass is celebrated in Rome each morning in one of the Oriental rites approved by the Church. Besides the Latin Roman rite, there are several Eastern liturgies of most ancient date, Greek Melchite, Coptic, Syriac, Armenian, ence, or a

ed in the discose of Miles. These rite date from the very earliest period of the Church's existence, and are approved because, notwithstanding the diversity of language, and of ceremonies in these Muses, the same teaching is found in them which the Church preserves in the more widely spread Latin Roman rite. Thus is made palpably manifest, the unity of faith amid all the diversities of nationality and language. For a similar reason the College of the Propagands, whose missionaries are spread throughout all nations, celebrates this feast of the nations by an entertainment at which ecclesiastical students from every sountry procialm the graces and glories of

know of the coming of the expected Ohrist had been foretold by Balaam, an Ammonite soothsayer whose history is ammonite soothsayer whose history is seorded in Numbers xxii. When the children of Israel had reached the country of the Mosbites, Balac the king sent for Balaam to utter prophecy of the downfall of Ierael, and to curse the Ieraelites.

Bealam, instructed in this, by God, at first refused to go, but at last yielded to Balae's importunities. Still he refused to utter anything but what God revealed to him. He therefore phophesied the tri-umph of Israel and said : "A star shall rise out of Jacob, and a sceptre shall spring up from Israel, and shall strike the chiefe

This was interpreted of the coming of Christ, even by the Jewish Doctors, and the announcement was expected to be made by the appearance of an extraordinary star. It was this expectation which led the false Christs of the period to pretend to have been prognosticated by stars; and Barchochebas, one of these, assumed this name, signifying "the Son of the Star." The Persian "Magic Oracles" also foretold "that at a period near at hand a virgin shall bring forth a Holy One whose appearance shall be announced by a Star." Chalcidius the Platonician, who wrote in A. D., 250, says: "A star not announc ing death or sickness but the coming of God on earth appeared to the Chaldeans, who, illustrious for their science and knowledge of Astronomy, left their country in search of the God, and when they had found him rendered to him the homagedue to the divine Majesty velled under the form of a child." Book of Commentaries on Timesus This star was not a star of the natural

given by St. Matthew of the manner in which it directed the journey of the Magi, but it was a supernatural appearance sent to the birthplace of Christ. Hence it is occasional fixed stars which sometimes visit the heavens and excite the wonder of mankind: though it has been supposed that a certain star which appeared in the heavens in the year 1572 had been regular periodical visitant, and that it had made its appearance at the time of our shone forth in the constellation Cassi opeis with a splendor exceeding naked eye on the meridian in full day. Its brilliancy gradually diminished from the time of its first appearance, and at the end of 16 menths it entirely disappeared. Then learning by a vision that Herod Brahe described it as having been at first and has never been seen since. Tycho yellow, like Mars or Aldebaran; and lastly of a leaden white like Saturn. The return of this brilliant visitor has been expected to occur in 1887 or 1888, and the name "Star of Bethlehem" has been given

RITUALISM.

The Protestant Bishop of London, Ecg land, appointed a day not long since, for the consecration of a church at Pilheach Gardens : but when the day came he made the consecration at the unusual hour of eight a. m. This was done, it was announced, "to suit the necessities of the congregation." The real cause was, however, known to be the fact that a ritualistic "High Mass" was to be celebrated at which he did not wish to be present, thus seem ing to countenance the proceedings. The nations beside the Jews. The day was to ritual included a string band, sixty lighted candles about the "altar," incense acolytes, vestments, benediction with the acrament, and other features in imitation of the devotional ceremonies of the Catholic Church.

The contradictory doctrines taught by into rather a curious juxtaposition on this occasion, though it not unfrequently happens that these diversities found in the same Church are brought out with equal prominence. It has sometimes happened that a sermon was preached at the morn ing service by the rector, in favor of the Real Presence, and that the curate according to which the priests of the East preached in the evening against this docoffer the boly sacrifice of the Mass; Greek, trine, and in favor of the figurative presence, or real absence of Christ in the

TRE DUBLIN UNIONIST DEMON- only eight Unionists; and one of these

The truth is at lest coming out in reard to the great Unionist meeting in Dublin. Of course it was to be expec that the power and influence of the Govnumber of people in a city like Dublin and that they succeeded in doing so is no evidence that Dublin, much less that Ireflow" meeting. It was announced as be manufactured, and part of the assem-bled crowd were for this purpose led to another hall. But one who was present declares that though the Hall was wel filled, there was plenty of room for more and there was therefore no such overflow as is pretended.

It has also been said that there wer

thousands of people outside who could not gain admission. This is true, but the thouands were Nationalists who had no tickets. sands were Nationalists who had no tiekets, and could not get them, because they were not in sympathy with the organizers of the meeting. These thousands employed themselves outside, by groaning for Balfour, cheering for William O'Brien, and singing "God save Ireland."

The demonstration itself was as married.

The demonstration itself was as purely Orange as the usual demenstrations of th 12:h of July, though there were a few Catholics and Liberal Unionists present: but of these, not more than two hundred could be mustered at any time in Dublin.

The meeting was not representative of Dublin in any sense : though it would be nothing extraordinary that five thousand people should be found in that city to side with the Government. The Castle slone, with its hangers on and employees could almost furnish this contingent. But this meeting was by no means local. The four Provinces were pressed into the ser vice, to furnish their quota towards constituting this big gathering. Many were from the North, and Mr. Claney, M. P. attests that leading Dablin Union ists, who are known, and whose faces are familiar to every one in Dublin, were not recognized by the assemblage when they appeared on the platform. He also states that this is no uncommon occurrence in Orange gather. ings that are intended to pass for great demonstrations. "In the days of the anti-Disestablishment agitation, more than one landlord announced to his tenants that expenses incurred in going to Orange meetings, would be allowed in

No one pretends that Nationalists comprise the whole population of Dublin. But the true test of the strength of the National cause is to be seen in the vote cast for the Nationalist and Unionist candidates at the polls, Tried by this test the strength of the Unionist party, or rather we should say, its weakness, will be at once recognized. We therefore append the figures polled by the opposing candidates at the election of 1885 and

-1885 - 1886 - 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | DIVISION. College Green... Harbour L. Patrick's ... 6,548 1.518 6,617 1,652 5.836 1,162 5,277 3.834 23 778 7,666 DUBLIN COUNTY North Dublin 7.560 | 1 4 5 | Acc. South Dublin 5,114 | 3,786 | 5.022 | 3,26 12,674 5,161

These are all the votes that the Union ists could command by fair or foul mean It must be borne in mind that only a small proportion of the Nationalists could vote in more than one division, whereas many of the Unionists could do so, so that and intelligence of the Unionist party, they could make not even a show of resistance to the Nationalists; in censequence of which they absolutely abandoned the very pretence of a contest in 1886, in four divisions out of six.

But of course, Lord Hartington did not claim to have at his back the popular vote of Ireland. He only claimed that the Unionist vote is nearly equal to that of the Nationalists. How true this claim is may be seen in the fact that in 1885 Dublin City and County cast 36,452 votes for the National cause, while the Tory-Liberal-Unionist combination polled 12,827 votes, all told. Almost equally decisive is the vote for members of Dubli City Corporation. Lord Hartington claims that, at least, he has on his side "all the wealth, all the trade, the various parties which exist in the church of England were thus brought telligence" of the City. Well the Municipal franchise does not admit the poorer classes to a vote. The franchise is so high that there are only 5,000 voters in a population approaching 300,000. If His Lordship's claim be true, the Corperation should consist almost entirely of Unionists. Is this the case in fact? The election of Messre, Sullivan and Sexton

Sir theorge Owens, is regularly elec-ted for a thoroughly Nationalist Ward, by acclamation, because he is an inoffen-sive old man who, in spite of his Toryism. is popular. If Sir George were replaced by a Nationalist, there would be but this is probably the full extent to which that party might aspire in a purely political lin would have a voice. Of the 5,000 unicipal voters of the city, nine-tenth are tradesmen or merchants, so that Lord all the industry" are with him, is but empty vaporing.

THE POLICY OF LYING.

after making some coarse remarks in-tended for witticisms, about Mr. O'Brien's

"What is there to excite the sympathy of Euglish Liberals? Mr. O'Brien broke the law; (hear:) he incited others to break the law: he recommended that men who were employed by the Crown in recovering just debts should be met with violence, and in consequence of his recommendations they were met with violence, scalded, and some of them brought near to death's door." (Cries of shame).

There is nothing which could show

There is nothing which could show nore conclusively the utter indefensibility and tyranny of the Government's course in regard to Mr. O'Brien's treatment, than the fact that the leader of the Government finds it necessary to utter deliberate lies in order to defend its position. There is nothing which could more conclusively prove the total unfitness of the present Government to hold their portfolios, than the fact that the Prime Minister of a great country should be obliged to have recourse to so contemptible a means of defending himself, as Lord Salisbury has

been forced to adopt.

His Lordabip must certainly have known, when he made the above statement, that on the Countess of Kingston's estate there were no evictions, nor attempts at eviction. In consequence of Mr. O'Briens's advice to the tenants, the evictions which were intended were abandoned. This being the case, "men employed by the crown were" not "met with violence;" nor did Mr. O'Brien recommend violence. On the trial it was sworn by Constable Foley that Mr. O'Brien in his speech to the tenants of the Countess of Kingston advised the tenants to resist the police and bailiffs, and to defend their homes by all honest means, if any police or bailiffs were employed in the work of eviction. Constable Foley was the Government shorthand reporter. Read Constable Sullivan's notes proved that Mr. O'Brien had told the tenants that the Land Bill which was already passed by Parliament, and which was waitmg for the Queen's signature, would just. ify their resistance by honest means: so that Mr. O'Brien's whole crime consisted in urging the tenantry to delay the operations of the evictors for a few days until they would come under the protection of the law, which has in fact proved that Mr. O'Brien's advice was just and right. The government endeavored to suppress Head Constable Sullivan's evidence, but it was "there are some persons I wish were there elective authorities are fer Home Rais." elicited, notwithstanding, and it shown that his notes had been marked by the authorities : "not to be used." They were "not to be used," because the government wished to make out a case against Mr. O'Brien, which might be distorted into proof of guilt. Mr. O'Brien stands in the position of a patriot, suffering in his prison, and the real culprits, the criminals, are Lord Salisbury and hi Cablust, who take sides with the oppressors by punishing Mr. O'Brien for his patriotism in espousing the just cause of the tenantry, when a diabolical plot was contemplated against their property and

The trial of Mr. O'Brien was a travesty with all the boasts of the influence, wealth, on justice. The court was constituted by an Act which bartered away the liberties of the people. The magistrate was a partisan who openly put into the mouths of one witness at least, the answers he should make. This magistrate, only under pressure, at last called for Constable O'Sulli van's notes, and even then they were kept back until the Police Inspector gave permission for their production. The whole case was thus summed up by Mr. O'Brien

"The Crewn has been guilty of the suppression of evidence by keeping back the Head Constable's notes, which recorded my declaration that I would give fair play to the Land Bill, which would justify the defence made by the tenants on the ground that the evictions had been commenced just on the eve of passing the Land Bill; and thus all I did was to remonstrate against an attempt to defraud and deprive the poor and wretched tenants of the benefits of that bill. I admitted that I did go around and advise those tenants not to give up their rights without remonstrance. at the trial : go around and advise those tenants not to give up their rights without remonstrance. I declare before God and man that they were justified in defending their homes from this calamity, and if such defence be, in this enlightened age, a crime, I am proud to suffer in defence of these rights." Here is the sum of Mr. O'Brien's criminality. Yet Lord Salisbury thinks that

should be excluded from the embrace of this universal philanthropy. However, his Lordship will and to his cost that Eng-lish Liberalism is not so contracted as he would wish. That in the single city of Bristol, there should be fifty one promin ent Protestant clergymen to denounce in the strongest terms Lord Salisbury's tyranny, is sufficient indication of the etribution which is in store for him and

But Lord Salisbury's representation of Mr. O'Brien's "crime" is not the only fal-shood contained in the above brief extract. He says that "in consequence of Mr. O'Brien's recommendations, the police were met with violence, scalded, and some of them brought near death's

Now the fact is that the attempt to parry out the evictions was abandoned, as antry were resolved to throw obstacles in the way. Northwich election was at the moment pending, and the Government could not afford to have such scenes enacted at that particular time, as occurred at Bodyke and Gweedore, so the evictions into operation, and the tenants were saved from ruin and starvation. Hence there was no violence, no scalding: there were no policemen brought to death's door. Lord Salisbury's dreadful picture is the creation of his own fertile imagina

This policy of lying is the favorite resource of the present British Cabinet, Balfour lied concerning the Galway mid-wife, as an excuse for having the Coercion tended that Mr. O'Brien sheltered himself behind a medical opinion in order to obtain lenient treatment in Tullamore jail, and his relative, Lord Salisbury, also lies so as to have an opportunity to misrepresent the prisoner whom his Government have brought almost to death's door by their inhuman treatment of him.

They are goaded to desperation by the consciousness that when they shall be hurled ignominiously from their seats, amid the execrations of the people of the three kingdoms, Mr. O'Brien will be an honored Minister of the Crown at College

Another point in Lord Salisbury's speech deserves attention. He states that the tenants resisted payment of "just debts." The demand of the tenants was for a reduction of 20 per cent. The courts have already decided that they were entitled to a reduction much greater than this, so that, contrary to Lord Salisbury's contention, the justice was altogether on their side.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE and Mr. Arthur O'Connor, delegates of the Irish National League, have received a most enthusiastic welcome in all parts of Canada which they

A WELL KNOWN Evangelical clergyman, on being accused of leaning toward Universalism, replied that he hoped every. as long as her moderation continues, so body would go to heaven, and," said he,

THE Russian Government have forbidden the exportation into Prussia of stone used for building forts. This would seem to indicate that the pacific intentions of that power are not so intense as it would have the world believes them

THE Greek Church is as strongly opposed as ever to the sectarian propa-gandism of the so-called Evangelical missionaries. Mr. Constantin, by birth an American, of Greek ancestry, has for some years been doing missionary work at Smyrna in Asia Minor. His services are conducted in Greek, and although he states that he avoids all polemical opposition to the Greek Church, he complains that the Greek Archbishop never loses any opportunity of anathematizing those who take part in Mr. Constantin's services.

REV. CANON O'MAHONY, in a speech a Sork, recently, charged certain local Gov. ernment officials with systematically cor rapting young girls. The Dublin Freean's Journal endorses and amplifies the charges, and demands that the guilty officials be arrested. The Pall Mall Gazette says it has information; that only one man, a tried and trusted agent of Dublin Castle, is implicated. Four girls were his victime, and they are now inmates of the Convent

WAR rumors are still growing in inteneity. The Austrian reserves have been ordered to rejoin their regiments, and Austrian subjects in Roumania have been warned to be ready also for the same purpose. Turkey is likewise engaged in active military preparations. Fifty thousand additional troops have been called for Turkey still owes Russis £750,000 war indemnity, and Mr. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, has informed the Porte that

other hand, it is very positively asserted by some correspondents that there are excellent reasons for believing that all difficulties between the powers concerned will be peacefully settled.

FROM the result of the Mayoralty election in Toronto we discover that the Ministerial associations of the city which threw themselves into the canvass with alf their might and vigor, do not control the vote of the electors. The Protestant clergy, at least outside the church of Eogland, labored in their churches and outside of them to elect Mr. Rogers, and they were aided by both Globe and Mail. Such a combination might well be thought irresistible, but polling day dis-pelled the illusion. The vote stood: Clarke, 7,950; Rogers, 6,853; Defoe, 1,998; giving Mr. Clarke a majority of 1,097.

THE Right Rev. Bushop of Ontario, in a Christmas Pastoral addressed to the members of the Church in the discess of Ottawa," urges them to contribute to the stipends of the clergy by generous offerings at Christmas, "the anniversary of the Incarnation." We have been accustomed to regard Christmas as the anniversary of the birth of our Lord. The "anniversary of the Incarnation" we have been accus-tomed to observe on the 25th of March, the day of the Administration, when Christ "was conceived of the Holy Ghost." His Lordship's ideas on the Incarnation seem to be rather more confused than we might expect from a Christian Bishop.

CATHOLIC RECORD, Mr. F. B. Hayes, of Ottawa, has donated one thousand dolars to the funds of the Nationa League. This renerous act proves con-clusively that Mr. Hayes is an Irishman of the genuine stamp. Those who are ferever parading before the world their love of the old land, and their great desire to see her wrongs redressed, but who on the great work in favor of Home Rule, are men ill deserving the name of Irish men. We have too many of these in Canada, and it is a remarkable fact that those who could afford to be most liberal are invariably the ones who contribute little or nothing. There are hundreds who could well afford to give as Mr. Hayes has given, but we fear few will follow his example. If Irishmen like Mr. Hayes, and Mr. C. J. Higgins, President of the Gladstone branch of the Irish National Lesgue of Ottawa, were more plentiful, Home Rule would be very soon obtained.

MR. GLADSTONE reached Dover on his way to the Continent 27th December. A number of roughs hooted him and threw snowballs at him, none of which struck him. A delegation of Kentish Liberals presented to him an address.

In reply Mr. Gladstone criticised Lord

Salisbury's uncertain declarations regarding Fair Trade, and eaid "his Lordship talked of the consolidation of the Empire while pursuing a policy of national disruption. How can the Empire be consolidated by opposing the will of four out of five millions of the Irish people? Ireland is acting with moderation, because she knows she has friends in England, and except Belfast Council. The foreign imported Government stands alone. The Liberals had never inscribed on their banner the name of a cause without carrying it through, and the cause of Ireland will be carried through triamphantly."

COERCION BY PERJURY.

The following instructions issued to the police show the diabolical spirit which animates the present Government in its treatment of Ireland. If even the present servile majority at Lord Salisbury's back can tolerate such an unblushing incentive to crime, there is less of "British love of honor and fair play" in the present Parliament than we give them credit for. Such a disclosure of unmitigated villiany should be met at once, on the opening of Parliament with such a vote of non-confidence as would unmıstakably mark the public indignation against any set of men who dare to issue such a document in the name and by authority of the British people :

Oork, 13, 11, 1887.

VERY SECRET.

Whenever a runaway M. P., against whom a warrant is in existence, turns up anywhere to make a speech, informations should if possible be aworn that he has violated in speech some provision of section two of Crimes Act, and obtain and execute warrant. Return this at once, and do not let this document out of your hands.

H. G. CAREY, C. I.

This document has been furnished by cable from Mr. Thomas Sherlock to the

cable from Mr. Thomas Sherlock to the Catholic News of New York. It is as plain a command to commit perjury, as could be given; but it appears that there is no infamy so degraded that the present Government is not willing to commit it. It is to be remarked that the members of Parliament who have evaded arrest se far, have not done so because they are unwilling to suffer for the cause of Ireland. election of Messrs. Sullivan and Sexton to the Mayoralty in succeesive years would no cause of sympathy with him! English be a sufficient answer; but we have the further fact, that out of sixty members of Dublin Corporation, now, there are LETTER FROM ROME.

Rome, 17th December, 1887.

Enclosed I send you for publication in the CATHOLIC REGORD an interesting document from the Holy See, having reference to the Catholic colored mission of Windsor, Ont. This mission is looked when the Holy See, having reference to the Catholic colored mission of Windsor, Ont. This mission is looked when the Holy See, having reference to the Catholic colored mission of the Propaganda as a work of such importance, that His Eminence the Cardin Prefect has thought fit to issue a speculetter of recommendation in favor of its fact, the souls of those poor colore people have been, like our own redeemed at the infinite price of the precious blood of Jesus Christ; and the Almighty God, who wishes that all me should be saved and that none should be saved and that none should be saved and that none should have been precious blood of Jesus Christ; and the Almighty God, who wishes that all me should be saved and that none should be saved and that none should be saved and the mass possible.

Here, in Rome, one is better that easywhere else able to see the grareflorts put forth by the holy Cathol There are here schools and colleges at seminaries and universities innumedate where young men are trained a seminaries and universities innumedate where young men are trained and fitted for the holy ministry, as effer having drank the sacred science eligion at the most pure fountains of the school and fitted for the holy ministry, as after having drank the sacred science eligion at the most pure fountains of the school and and in the nations on the face he earth. Here white, black and yieldes, to men of all races and colors.

At the great Urban College of the chool and in the chapel pews. If enhanced in the chapel pews.

regation of the Propaganda has deen to its duty to raise its voice and make appeal in favor of the great work Christian charity actually being carron among the colored people at Wirsor. Let therefore all who read tappeal, coming to them even from Ron ay aside a little sum of money to devoted towards the erection of the uildings required for the success evoted towards the erection of uniddings required for the success prosecution of this holy and aposterork. The foundations of these builds will be laid in the spring, should be the success of the spring, should be successful to the spring, should be successful. der my return from Europe, prove can succeed in obtaining the necess ands. Yours sincerely in Christ, J. T. Wagner, P.P., Dean

J. T. WAGNER, F. F., Dean THOMAS COFFEY, E.-q., London.
Roma, li 14 Decembre, 1887
R'VDE DOMINE.—Ex litteris nuper me datis ab Episcopo Londinensi, lib ler accepi te scholam catholicam in paræcia aperiusse pueris nigris insti parceia aperiusse pueris nigris instindis Pergratum insuper finihi acc
udire uberes fructus quos eadem
titutio iam a primo semestri prott
um quadraginta pueri as plures ad
aptismum suscepere, et in gremi
atholice ecclesiæ suscepti sunt.
ce felici operis incepto firmiter con
asiora in posterum incrementa fut
berioresque fructus ex nigrorum
titutione extituros. Quocirco
saxime gratulor, validosque perspe
lietati tue stimulos addo ad nova uscomercia comporanda.

romerita comporanda.

Equidem doleo te propter fideli Equidem doleo te propter fidelicappertatem exiguosque parocior reus hucusque non posuisse Eccles desque numero nigrorum instituorum pares ædificare. Spero au aritatem fidelium, ad quam recurionsilium inivisti, tibi non defuturo multos extituros qui divitias sua acrementum impendant salutis au rum, illecti illa cœlesti et copiosa rede, qua Deus hilares datores rementa.

Deum exinde precer ut te dintiss

Addictus.

Joannes Card. Simeoni,
Presectiv +D. ARCHIEP. TYREN, Sec. Con LISH TRANSLATION OF THE LEF FROM THE PROPAGANDA.

FROM THE PROPAGANDA.

Rome, 14th December, 188
To the Rev. Theodore Wagner, Prisate of Diocese of London.

Inv. Sir,—

From a letter lately addressed to by the Bishop of London, I have lear ith unfeigned satisfaction that ave opened in your parish a Catt chool for the education of colored tren. It has also given me much pare to hear of the abundant fruits ame school has already produced by the first six months of its existe ince not less than forty children as number of adults have received bapind have been admitted into the fohe Catholic church. I have ther good grounds to hope that good work of educating the colchildren, so happily begun, will graily progressing more and more, will produce fruits still more abund wherefore, whilst addressing you congratulations, I would also encour your pious zeal to persevere in cars on a work so meritorious.

Meantime I am sorry to hear

on a work so meritorious.

Meantime I am sorry to hear because of the poverty of these peand the otherwise limited resoure rour parish, you have not been able to build a church and a school is uitable to the requirements of this

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LETTER PROM BOME.

Rome, 17th December, 1887.

My Dear Me. Coffey.—

Enclosed I sent you for publication in the Catholic Regord an interesting document from the Holy See, having reference to the Catholic colored mission of Windsor, Ont. This mission is looked upon by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda as a work of such importance, that His Eminence the Cardinal Prefect has thought fit to issue a special letter of recommendation in favor of it. In fact, the souls of those poor colored people have been, like our own, redeemed at the infinite price of the precious blood of Jesus Christ; and the Almighty God, who wishes that all men should be saved and that none should perish, cannot but look with favor upon all who will furnish us with the means whereby we may be enabled to save as many of them as possible.

Here, in Rome, one is better than enjwhere else able to see the grand efforts put forth by the holy Catholic Quirch for the conversion of nations. There are here schools and colleges and seminaries and universities innumerable where young men are trained up and fitted for the holy ministry, and after having drank the sacred science of eligion at the most pure fountains of the mother of all churches, are sent forth ato Asia, Africa, Australia and America, a preach the gospel to Indians and saviges, to men of all races and colors.

At the great Urban College of the Propaganda particularly are found students from all the nations on the face of the earth. Here white, black and yellow-skinned mingle together, sitting side by side on the benches of the school and in the chapel pews. If one happens to drop in on a Sunday or festival day, during High Mass, he may see the celebrant a white man, perhaps seme foreign Bishop or Arch bishop, the deacon a yellow-skinned Indian, the subdeacon a black African. Here, therefore, one sees the large-hearted, all embracing charity of Holy Mother the Church at work, preparing her apostles and sending them forth year after year to carry the gospel of peace to the uttermost parts of the earth. N

It is for this purpose the sacred conregation of the Propaganda has deemed
to its duty to raise its voice and make an
appeal in favor of the great work of
Christian charity actually being carried
on among the colored people at Windsor. Let therefore all who read this
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devoted towards the erection of the
buildings required for the successful
rosecution of this holy and apostolic
tork. The foundations of these build
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after my return from Europe, provided
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unds. Yours sincerely in Christ,
J. T. WAGNER, P.P., Dean. It is for this purpose the sacred con

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parocia aperiusae pueris nigris institu
modia. Pergratum insuper faihi accidit ndis Pergratum insuper finhi accidit udire uberes fructus quos eadem intitutio iam a primo semestri protulit, lum quadraginta pueri se plures adulti aptismum suscepere, et in gremium atholicæ eccles a suscepti sunt. Ex co felici operis incepto firmiter confido naiora in posterum incrementa futura berioresque fructus ex nigrorum intitutione extituros. Quocirco tibi naxime gratulor, validosque perspectæ pietati tuæ stimulos addo ad nova usque comarita comporanda.

romerita comporanda. Equidem doleo te propter fidelium Equidem doleo te propter fidelium paupertatem exiguosque parœciœ reddius huousque non pocuisse Ecciesiam desque numero nigrorum instituentorum pares wdificare. Spero autem aritatem fidelium, ad quam recurrere ossilium inivisti, tibi non defuturam, o multos extituros qui divitias suas in acrementum impendant salutis anim-rum, illecti illa cœlesti et copiosa mer-ede, qua Deus hilares datores remun-rat.

Deum exinde precor ut te dintissime

Addictus.

JOANNES CARD. SIMEONI, +D. ARCHIEP. TYREN, Sec. Cong. LISH TRANSLATION OF THE LETTER FROM THE PROPAGANDA.

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Inv. Sir.—

From a letter lately addressed to me y the Bishop of London, I have learned ith unfeigned satisfaction that you ave opened in your parish a Catholic chool for the education of colored children. It has also given me much plearer to hear of the abundant fruits this ame school has already produced during the first six months of its existence, ince not less than forty children and a number of adults have received baptism, and have been admitted into the fold of the Catholic church. I have therefore good grounds to hope that the good work of educating the colored children, so happily begun, will go on saily progressing more and more, and will produce fruits still more abundant. Wherefore, whilst addressing you my bongratulations, I would also encourage your pious zeal to persevere in carrying on a work so meritorious.

Meantime I am sorry to hear that, because of the poverty of these people, and the otherwise limited resources of your parish, you have not been able yet to build a church and a school house suitable to the requirements of this persection.

tion of your population. But I hope that the charity of the faithful, to which you propose to have recourse, will not fail you, and that many, anxious to secure for themselves the heavenly reward pro mised to the cheerful giver, will not hesitate to devote a portion of their earthly goods to procure the salvation of souls.

of souls.

Meanwhile I pray God that He may have you in His holy keeping.

Yours devotedly,

JOHN CARDINAL SIMBONI, Prefect.

† D. ARCHBISHOP OF I YRE, Secretary.

We are requested to ask our Catholic exchanges to reproduce the above correspondence.

cial to the CATHOLIC RECORD. DIOCESE OF PETERBORO.

The new presbytery has been occupied by the priests since the first of November. Enlarged, renovated and supplied with all modern improvements, it is now one of the finest clerical residences in Ontario. The clergy have reason to be grateful to His Lordship for removing them from the unhealthy surroundings of the late delapidated residence. A new house in close proximity to the presbytery has been also purchased for the use of the Bishop. Into this His Lordship expects to move about the middle of January. When he does so it is expected that there will be ample room for the accommodation of the Diocesan Clergy when called to retreats, conferences, etc. Three out of the four of the city clergymen have been on the sick list for the last three months, but are now fortunately able to attend to their respective duties.

The protracted illness of the clergy required His Lordship's special attention here after his return from the visitation of the Northern Missions. During his visit to the Northern Missions. During his visit to the North he called at Killarney, Manitoulin Island, Gardon River, Sault St. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William and Fort William West, he also difficiated, gave catechetical instructions, and administered the sacrament of confirmation to several hundred Indians, half breeds, and white children.

At Fort William West, he blessed a new church and bell, called after the bishop, Thomas Joseph, for the Rev. Father Baxter. His Lordship was edified by the activity of the Jesuit Fathers, and the Indians under their charge. The Indians were delighted with the visit of the Bishop and received him with every demonstration of joy and gratitude. The chiefs and warriors met him as he left the steamer, and escorted him in their boats across the Manitowaning Bay and accompanied him across the portage to the village of Wickwenickong, whose delighted with belay range of the second of the course of the cou

Bay and accompanied him across the portage to the village of Wickwenickong, whose church bell rang out a merry welcome. Here he was received by the venerable Father Duranquet, and spent a week visiting the institutions on the

a week visiting the institutions on the island.

At His Lordships departure on Sunday afternoon, the chiefs and warriors again assembled, attired in military costume, carrying musical instruments, and de corated in true Indian fashion—paint, teathers etc. escorted him again over the rough portage to the shore where the Bay was covered with small boats, which conveyed the party to the opposite side to meet the passing steamer. The return trip was made by the C. P. R., and the Bishop visited several new villages along the line, which have spung into existence within the last two years. Accompanied by his secretary he took the train at Port Arthur, and travelled at express speed for 24 hours, a distance of about 560 miles before he reached Sudburg, the next parish.

of about 560 miles before he reached Sudburg, the next parish.

Here he remained for a few days to give confirmation and lay the corner stone of a large new church for the Rev. Father Caron. Here he was joined by the Rev. Father Bloem, and visited in the confirmation States of States o succession Sturgeon Falls, North Bay, Powassen, Trout Creek, Bracebridge, and Gravenhurst, returning by way of Hamilton and Toronto to Peterboro'. On the 29th of October, His Lorhship

On the 29th of October, His Lorhship visited Lindsay, and presided over a meeting convened by the Vicar General, for the purpose of aiding the bishop to pay off the diocesan debt. His Lordship explained that the diocesan debt was \$28000, \$18000 of which he proposed to levy on Peterboro', and the other \$10000 he hoped to receive from the clergy and people of the outlying parishes.

The meeting generously responded to His Lordship's appeal by subscribing on the spot \$1500, \$200 of which was the personal donation of the Vicar General. It was afterwards supplemented by a

personal donation of the view contents.

It was afterwards supplemented by a
generous donation of \$100 from the convent of Loretto, Lindsay. His Lordship
next visited Cobourg, where Father
Murray and his generous flock subscribed

\$1,000.
At Campbellford, Father Casey and his people contributed \$700.
At Hastings and Norwood, Father Quirk and his congregration \$1,000.
At Douro, Father Dan O'Connell gave a personal donation of \$500, to be supplemented by at least \$500 more from his flock.

Father Brown, of Port Hope, sub-cribed \$200 as a personal donation, and cromised \$400 more from his congrega-At Downeyville Father Connelly and

his congregation contributed \$600, while the pastor and people of Ennismore generously subscribed \$1,000.

His Lordship postponed his visit to three other smaller missions until after the helidage.

three other smaller missions until after the holidays.

ORBISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

The great feast of Christmas was duly celebrated in Peterboro'. During the week previous confessions had been heard every day until a late hour at night, and several hundred approached Holy Communion on the morning of the testival

The first Mass on Christmas m was a high mass celebrated by Father Mc Evay, who said two more masses in succession. Father Rudkins next celemc Evay, who said two more masses in succession. Father Rudkins next celebrated three masses, making in all six masses said in the cathedral.

Five masses were said in the convent chapel, three by Rev. Father Conway, and two by the Bishop. At half-past ten His Lordship officiated at solemn Pontifical mass, Father Conway acting as assistant priest, Father McEvay as deacod, and Jather Rudkins Subdeacon.

Immediately after mass His Lordship

preached the Christmas sermon, and wished his congregation all the graces and blessings of the holy season. He expressed his gratitude to God for the loyalty of the ciergy, and the piety and generosity of the faithful of the diocese Wherever he went through the length and breadth of the diocese he was edified by the zeal of priests and people.

The diocesan debt was a heavy one, but the generosity of the clergy and the faithful had already lightened the burden. He had joyfully assisted for the last few days the city clergy in hearing the confessions of the faithful, and was pleased to see as many that morning approach the Holy Sacrament of the altar. He was particularly gratified to have heard so many confessions in French, for the French portion of his congregation were as dear to him as any other. Their own pastor was at present on leave of absence for his health's sake, and promised before many months to return to his labors. The material comforts of the people in Church was not forgotten, as they have now as formulated and very enthusiastic. and promised before many months to return to his labors. The material comforts of the people in Church was not forgotten, as they have now a heating apparatus and a convenient approach to their Cathedral which made their church attractive, inviting and respectable, and left no excuse for absence in future from the solemn functions on Sundays and Festivals. In the evening at Vespers His Lordship presided at the throne and preached. He took occasion to thank them for their generous Christmas offering, which he understood was the largest ever known in Peterboro. The Church was handsomely decorated with evergreens and enriched with new oil-paintings lately arrived from Rome. The organ, which has lately been repaired and renovated at considerable expense, was in grand condition, and the choir under the efficient leadership of Miss A. Delaney, who is a very accomplished organist, rendered Mozart's twelfth mass in a manner that would do credit to a larger city. The Pastores at the Offetory, and the Magnificat in the evening were elegantly rendered.

The elegant new porch lately erected and the matting in the aisles have added very materially to the comfort of the cathedral.

On Thursday evening the members of

the cathedral.
On Thursday evening the members of

On Thursday evening the members of the choir were entertained at supper at the presbytery. Rav. Father McEvay presided. Fathers Conway and Rudkins were also present. A literary and musical entertainment followed, which was graced by the presence of His Lordship, who highly complimented the choir on their efficiency, and earnestly exhorted them to continue to cultivate the art for the glory of God and of His Church.

On the evening previous the city band serenaded the Bishop and clergy at their respective residences. His Lordship, who happened to be at the presbytery, accompanied by the Vicar General and clergy, addressed them from the balcony, thanking them for their courtesy and for the marked compliment paid himself, he encouraged them to cultivate the art, and to promote harmony and union among the ctizens. He wished them every success and was pleased to be able to contribute in his own name and that of the clergy towards the maintenance of the hand. that of the clergy towards the mainten ance of the band.

New Year's Day.

New Year's Day.

To day being the feast of Circumcision His Lordship again pontificated at high mass, and preached. After mass he took occasion to wish all his people a happy and most holy new year, and for that purpose asked them to join with him in offering to God their thoughts, words, and actions, of the new year in union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus. He concluded by giving, with all solemn-He concluded by giving, with all solemnity in the usual form, the Papal Benedic tion, which by virtue of an extraordinary Apostolic faculty, he is authorized to give in the name of His Holiness the Pope three times a year within the limits of the Diocese.

A grand To Down was sung in the Peterboro' Cathedral last Sunday in honor of the Golden Jubilee of Leo XIII. honor of the Golden Jubilee of Leo XIII.

SOLETIES, SODALITIES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BTO.
Since His Lordship's return from the
northern missions he has organized two
societies for the young men. One is a
branch of "the League of the Gross" te
discourage and destroy intemperance.
The other is "St. Peter's Literary and
Debating Society. Weekly meetings are
held and well patronized during the
winter evenings in the large and beau
tiful library hall in connection with
Murray street school. His Lordship also
re-organized the several Sunday schools
and introduced a hundred copies of a
weekly illustrated paper for the children.
On the last Sunday of Advent he
enlarged the Sodality by the reception
of some twenty five young ladies to mem
bership. He gave them an interesting
lecture on his experiences in the north electure on his experiences in the north among the Indians and how he had to celebrate Mass and administer Confirms celebrate Mass and administer Confirma-tion in shanties, carpenters' shops, car-riage factories and blacksmith's shops in several of the villages along the new line of the C. P. R. These young ladies are making extensive preparations for a series of festivals, concerts and New Year's entertainments, in aid of the Cathedral building fund, due notice of which will be forwarded to the RECORD.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. CHRISTMAS DAY IN STRATFORD.

The feast of the nativity of our Lord was celebrated here with more than usual solemnity. Our good pastor invited several priests from a distance to preach a retreat on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, and it proved a great aucous.

A TORONTO AUDIENCE
Toronto Globe, December 29.

A fair sized and very enthusiastic gathering listened at the Pavilion last night to Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde and Mr. Arthur O'Connor on the Irish question. The meeting was held under the auspices of the city branches of the National League and the proceeds were devoted to the national cause. The band of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union was present and enlivened the evening was present and enlivened the evening with well rendered music. At half-past eight the hall was filling up and the speakers had not arrived. The audience

eight the hall was filling up and the speakers had not arrived. The audience was patient, however, and in a few moments the band struck up "God Save Ireland," and the visitors were greeted with prolonged applause as they entered and took the platform.

Sir Thomas Esmonde is young and boyish, and speaks slowly and thought fully, and the severe cold under which he was laboring made his articulation labored. Mr. O'Connor is a tall, well-built, dark-complexioned man, and speaks with an absence of rhetorical effort, but torcibly.

Upon the platform were Hon. A. S. Hardy, Hon. T. W. Auglin, Mr. John Mallory, Rev. Fathers Corduke, Sheeban, J. Hoot', Conway, Hand, Egan, Laurent, Rooney, McBride, McMahon, Mc ann, Ald. M. J. Woods, Father O'Reilly, J. A. Mulligan, C. L. Mahony, D. P. Cahill, G. W. Baderow, D. J. O'Donoghue, Chas. March, S. T. Wood, Stewart Lyon, A. F. Jury, Hon John O'Donohoe, S. MacNabb, Philips Thompson, Hon. A. M. Rosa John Cameron, E. C. Archison, Mr. W. A. Murray, Geo. Kirby, Hugh Regan, P. Boyle, Mr. Caffry, Guelph; Mr. Firzgerald, Dr. Brennan, Mr. Dolan, Mr. McItmoyle, representing Peterboro' branch; Mr. Blain, of Galit. Hon. Frank Smith. E. GKeefe. representing Peterboro' branch; Mr Blain, of Galt; Hou. Frank Smith, E GKeefe. Mr. Peter Ryan, D. A. Carry, Brother Tobias, Brother Odo, Mr. N. Murphy, Wm. Lount, Q. C., W. Connoily and

LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP. The following letter was received from his Grace the Archbishop:
St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, Dec. 23,

1887. To Mr. O'Connor, M. P., and Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, Irish delegates: Gentlemen,—I regret very much that the state of my health and incessant occupation at this time prevent me from occupation at this time prevent me from attending your meeting, but you have my earnest sympathy in your work of mercy towards the poor and oppressed people of Ireland. I beg to enclose a trifle \$25 (for our calls are very numer ous) towards the relief of the poor, evicted tenants from homes (though miserable, still they had a shelter) where they were born and lived and made a home by their own awest and industry. I people of Ireland. I beg to enclose a trifle \$25 (for our calls are very numer ous) towards the relief of the poor, evicted tenants from homes (though miserable, still they had a shelter) where they were born and lived and made a home by their own sweat and industry. I wish to define my position, and that of the clergy in the present Irish crisis. It is too well known and acknowledged by the most reasonable men, even English-root in the proposition, and that of the clergy in the present Irish crisis. It is now ell known and acknowledged by the most reasonable men, even English-root in the proposition of the triple of the whole force of the law, the clergy in the present Irish crisis. It is now ell known and acknowledged by the most reasonable men, even English-root in the proposition of the triple of the whole force, the army and navy, the whole force, the army and navy. The books as criminals who had been executed. (Hisses and cries of "Sname.") The Board of Public Works and it is the proposition of the struggle they suc terests of England, and for the ruin of Ireland. Its sad condition amply proves this; her trade has gone, and the poor tenantry were obliged to pay un just and exorbitant rents, leaving them nalf starved and poorly clad. This has been acknowledged by the English Government of the present day when it instituted a Land Court to reduce the rents but as the Court could not reach instituted a Land Court to reduce the rents, but as the Court could not reach the immense majority of cases for many years, the tenents imitated the Land Court and

REDUCED THEIR RENTS THEMSELVES.
This was termed "Plan of Campaign. By an unaccountable and unjust procedure the Government employs both police and soldiers to evict tenants that could not now reste that

could not pay rents that were declared unjust and exorbitant.

No man is obliged if he can help it to pay more than he owes. The Catholic clergy are blamed for encouraging the people to resist injustice. The have a perfect right to do so. Man great saints in the calendar of the Church have been persecuted and even put to death for standing between the

put to death for standing between the oppressor and oppressed.

On the other hand, the clergy have been often accused of favoring tyranny, when they employed all their power to put down Fenianism, but Fenianism meant a forcible resistance to tyranny, which would only end in useless bloodshed. For no people, no matter how much oppressed, are justified to revolt if they have not a moral certainty of success, for failure would bring on greater evils than those from which they suffered. But at present the struggle for justice is constitutional and imploring; and we consider that the Right Hon, the Lord May or of Dublin, T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Wm. O'Brien and other honorable gentlemen, the peasants, boys and girls in gaols in Ireland by the injustice of Coercion Acts, are

when the Parliament left Dublin it carried with it the strength of the nation. The aristocracy left, absenteeism began, trade languished, rents were transferred to England, and commerce followed. All this will be brought back by Home Rule. The rule left was that of absur-

Rule. The rule left was that of absurdity.

Gentlemen, you have seen the prosperity of the Irish in this new country; they came impoverished from misgovernment and landordism, but rich blood, talent, industry and honesty raised them up, and now the influence of overten millions of prolific Irish and their descendants exercise an extraordinary influence in the election of the President of the United States and the majority of the Senators. It is their

dent of the United States and the majority of the Senators. It is their province to ratify treatises, and the Fishery question between Anglo-Canada and the United States

WILL BE LEFT IN THEIR HANDS.

We don't want war, but the American revolt years ago was the first dawn of freedom for Ireland. 1 am sure, gentlemen, that you rejoiced to find so hearty a welcome in your capacity of Irish delegates from the American and Irish American people, and how the Irish American people, and how the Governors of States and the most in-fluential gentlemen graced your plat-

forms.

How blind England is to crush the people of Ireland at home and drive them abroad with most unfriendly

spirit!
Ireland to day is one of the most oppressed countries of Europe.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with the highest consideration, your

obliged friend, + John Joseph Lynch,

Archbishop of Toronto,
CHAIRMAN'S BEMARKS.
Hon. A. S. Hardy took the chair, and
after stating that the delay was unavoidable, said:—I am gratified to be able to able, said:—I am gratified to be able to announce that we have with us on the platform the two distinguished statesmen whom you have gathered to listen to to-night. I am gratified also that it has fallen to my lot to preside over this meeting. I am fortunate, and you are fortunate, in that it is the duty of the chairman to remain almost silent to fortunate, in that it is the duty of the chairman to remain almost silent, to announce the speakers, possibly to an nounce the cause. The names of the speakers you know—you know some thing of their career. The cause is a world-wide one. (Loud cheers.) It may be that the cause of Ireland at times is not so conspicuously bright as those who love that country and the cause they advocate could desire. But with Parnell leading in Ireland—(loud cheers)—with Gladstone leading in England—prolonged cheering)—with an almost unanimous people and sentiment in Sooiland and Wales, the cause of Ireland must ultimately triumph. (Loud cheers). We have deplored, this country has deplored, wherever Irishmen live, whereever Britons dwell, they have regretted the measures of coercion which, unanyments the Eschich Commenced. the measures of coercion which, un-happily, the English Government are

after a considerable struggle they succeeded, and the news was so momentous that they cabled it across to you. (Applause and laughter.) That is one little incident at all events of the Coercion Act, but it is a typical one. We have Mr. O'Connor, a distinguithed parliamentarian and debater. (Applause.) He is accompanied by Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, the son of the grand-daughter of the great Henry Grattan—(great applause)—whose voice made the walls of Parliament both in England and Ireland tremble — (applause)—whose Ireland tremble — (applause) — whose virtues and whose patriotism, alike with virtues and whose patriotism, alike with his elequence and his statemanship, were supreme in both countries. (Ap-plause.) I therefore have pleasure in introducing to you as the first speaker the great grandson of Henry Grattan. (Loud and prolonged cheering)

ST. THOMAS EMMODE.

Sir Thomas E-monde began by apologizing for his too severe cold. He and his colleague, he said, had come over to lay the case of Ireland before the Canadian the case of Ireland before the Canadian people, though they knew from Canadian newspapers and other sources that the people of Canada are already enlightened on the subject of Home Rule. They had come to speak to people who believed it was the right of a people to make its own laws. (Applause.) They had come to appeal to all honest, fair-minded people, irrespective of religious or political distinctions. They had come to lay the case of Ireland before people who could fully understand the meaning of the liberties and privileges which they enjoyed themselves, and would be glad to see others enjoy the same privileges. (Applause.) He would like to make plain what it was that Home Rulers were contending for. He could not make it clearer to his andience than by asking the inhabitants of He could not make it clearer to his audience than by asking the inhabitants of Ontario how they would take it if their affairs were managed by the people of Quebec. Would they be satisfied with such a condition of things? He would be very much surprised if they would; and were the Irish people to be satisfied with the learner.

Wednesday of last week, and it proved a great success. There was a large attendance at the services and at the sacraments, and the congregation of St. Josephs feel very grateful to Dr. Kiiroy for his endeavors on their behalf.

On Friday the good Sisters who teach the separate school treated their pupils to a Caristmas-tree, which the children enjoyed immensely.

Rev. Dr. Kiiroy celebrated mass at midnight on Sunday at the convent, and then attended every mass at the church, and spoke at each mass on the gospel. He tended his congratulations to his flock, wishing them a merry and a true christian Christmas.

At 11 o'clock mass, Rev. Father Ryan was celebrant. The, music, Mozart's 12th Mass, was rendered by the choir, assisted by a very full and well trained.

clergy or any true lover of Ireland wants political separation from England. We want to be as Canada is. Irish Home Rule would not be dem-nded so persistently if the Irish could extort from England, but laws for the general good of Ireland, but over eighty years of trial and of broken promises and unjust and coercive laws left them no hope.

When the Parliament left Dublin it carried with it the strength of the nation. The aristocracy left, absenteeism began, trade languished, rents were transferred stock argument of the opponents of Home Rule was that if the Irish were Home Rule was that if the Irish were allowed to govern themselves the rights of the Protestant minority would not be respected. What were the facts? He defied any man to take up the history; of Ireland and prove that the Irish Catholics, as such, have ever shown themselves inclined to oppress the Protestant minority. (Applause.) He was perfectly prepared to grant that there had been persecution in Ireland, but it was not from the Irish Catholics. (Applause.) He went on to show that Grattan, Robert Emmett, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Smith O'Brien and Charles Stewart Parnell were all Protestants in Ireland only laughed at all the talk about

THEIR RIGHTS BEING PROTECTED. THEIR RIGHTS BEING PROTECTED.

He dilated on the expense of keeping up the 13 000 men of the Irish Constabulary. It Ireland had Home Rule she would be an element of strength to England instead of a source of weakness.

MR, ARTHUR O'CONNOR.

Mr. Arthur O'COnnor, M. P. for East
Donegal, expressed his regret that the
wear of travel had so used them up. It
would have gone against the grain for
them to have gone home without calling
in at least two cities in Canada. (Applause) They had been somewhat envious when they heard of the warm reception accorded to Mr. O'Brien in two of our Canadian cities. (Laughter), He was alraid the boat would not permit

him to visit Kingston.

A Voice—You don't lose anything.

Mr. O'Connor, continuing, said that the statement that Ireland was subject to the same laws and administration as England, same laws and administration as Eogland, was entirely false. The struggle was a twofold one. It had a social aspect in so far as it was between the legal owners and the occupiers, while, on the other hand, it bore a political aspect as concerned with the political relations between Ireland and Great Britain. Taking up the last aspect it might be asked, how did it stand in Ireland? The people of England had complete control of the affairs of England, and it was to the 85 members from Ireland that the mining population of England obtained. Bot so far as Irisa affairs were obtained. Bot so far as Irleh affairs were concerned, the Irish members had no effective power; they were a small minor-ity, persistently outvoted by an IGNORANT AND BIGOTED MAJORITY.

Mr. O'Coppor next dealt with the ques tion of the administration of the law within Ireland. Public opinion had not the smallest effect upon the adminstra-tion of the law. Under the Lord Lieuten tion of the law, Under the Lord Lieutenant and his secretary all the administrative business of the country was carried on by several Boards, every member of which was nominated by the Lord Lieutenant or his chief secretary. One was the Local Government Board, Another was the Board of Education, one of whose duties was to eliminate from the text books used by the Irish from the text books used by the Irish children everything creditable to the people of Ireland, every word that told of the struggles of Ireland against English injustice for the

had studded the whole country with monuments in stone of its own incompetency. They had built one fishery pier in such a way that the sea water had never touched it, even at high water. (Applause and laughter.) The incompetence and scandalous waste of this Board had been denounced over and over again in the House of Commons, but without avail. The great municipality of Dublin could not appoint a single policeman without the sanction of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. (Apity of Dublin could not appoint a single policeman without the sanction of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. (Appiause and laughter.) The Government at Westminster, knowing the incapacity of its representative in Ireland did not entrust it with more money than it could help. It took from Ireland every year millions more than it spent there. It spent on the police more than it spent in education. (Shame.) This game had been going on for eighty-seven years, and what was the result! They were now in the jublice year of Quebec Victoria. In the last fifty years the population of Ireland had decreased from 9,000,000 to less than 5,000,000 while the population of Great Britain had increased from 14,000,000 to 27,000,000. The Scripture said that the multiplication of the people was the honor of the King. He would like to know what honor Queen Victoria; could take to herself for the multiplication of her Irish subjects. (Applause.) The amount of slock had decreased. So much for the government of Ireland by Westminter. The Irish people asked the same rights of self-government as was possessed by Canadians—(applause)—by every State of the Union, by the Australian Colonies. They asked for

between Norway and Sweden, in the German Empire, in Switzerland, in Austria and Hungary. Referring to the religion in Ireland, the speaker pointed out that in nearly every case Parnellite Protestants represented Roman Catholic constituencies, while Parnellite Roman Catholics represented Protestant constituencies. (Applause). The fact is the question of religious divisions was about played out. In a meeting of fifty one clergymen in Bristol, resolutions favoring Home Rule and condemning coercion were passed unanimously. Mr. O'Connor proceeded to describe the effects of the Coercion Act, showing that it was utterly subversive of the liberty of the subject and the freedom of the press. He pointed out that the great difference between land tenure in Ireland and England was that in Continued on eighth page. NO MORE THAN ALREADY EXISTED

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

New Thomas Sexton, M. P., Lord Mayer et of Dublin, in consequence of the cenet state of political offsire and on rount of several of his colleagues being jull, has decided not to give the unal rievalty dinner. He has allocated for relief of the sick poor of Dublin £100 ish is to be distributed by the St. Vintue of Paul Society and the Rooman's Society.

Wicklew.

On Dec. 6th, Mr. "Justice" O'Brien penned the Commission for the Leinster Winter Assises, in Wicklow. It is eatishetery to learn, on such authority, that the large and important district included in the Assises for Leinster is "in a state of semparative freedom from crime of an edinary nature." Indeed, but for two mees, one of which belongs to another movines, there would be very little to enage the attention of judge or jury. The two cases referred to were those in which number of smergesey men were charged with the murder of John Kinsella, at leolgreany, and the case in which another tody of men, charged with having attacked he house of a man named S.x.on, near indeconvarna, in the course of which thack Head Constable Whelehan lost his fig. In this latter case, Thomas O'Leary, adjected for wiltul murder, was acquitted of the espitaleharge, it being admitted, on he part of the crown, that the prisoner id not kill the deceased. He and six ther prisoners were thereupon ordered to a arraigned for offences under the White-ty Act.

Heath.

Meath" assembled 14th, the men of "Royal Meath" assembled in their thousands, at Kella, to welcome Mr. Wm. Redmond and Mr. P. O'Brien, M. P.'s. A great demon stration was held after in the town to protect against the imprisonment of Mr. Wm. Thein, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the other political prisoners now imprisement under the Jubilee Coercion Act.

the other political prisoners now imprisement under the Jubilee Goercion Act.

King's County.

The proceedings in Tullamore Jail, on Beember 8th, were of a scarcely less can atture than the other atrocities which have eauned so much notoriety for the prison. At parade time, on that day, Warder McCollagh reported Mr. Mandeville for refusing to clean his cell when abeyance until the arrival of the prison dostor. Dr. Ridley had an interview with Mr. Mandeville at about 12 o'clock, and afterwards met the Governor, who read McCollagh's charge, and asked Mr. Mandeville what he had to say in response. Mr. Mandeville said he considered himself a political prisoner, and as such he should not be asked to de the work of a menial. The Governor sald—"You were not handed over to me as a political prisoner; you were handed to me as a criminal." He forthwith ordered Mr. Mandeville to be put on "punishment dist" of bread and water, for forty eight hours.

Corle.

On the evening of Friday, December 2th, an unusual bustle was noticed among the police force of Cork city. Groups of policemen were seen standing at every prominent street corner, to the great inconvenience of ordinary pedestrians, who had in many cases to dodge for a clear passage. The object of these mysterious movements is not known, but it is possible they may have had something to do with the latest piece of petty tyranny exercised ander the previsions of the Coerdon Act.

On December 7th, in Belfast, Mr.

daily sale of papers. The police messengers left without giving any further information, nor even the authority under which they were proceeding.

On December 6th, at a special Crimes

Act court at Ballinepittle, Dr. James Magner, a local medical practitioner, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment sentenced to two months' imprisonment without labor, for proposing a series of resolutions at a recent demonstration at Ballinades, which was addressed by A'derman Hooper, M. P., member for the division. Dr. Magner on the occasion did not deliver a speech, his action being parely the formal proposing of the resolutions. The Crown relied for their case that the speeches of Alderman Hooper, Tather Laue, and Mr. Crowley, showed that there was a "common purpose" of conspiracy. A resolution condemning landlordism and advising the payment of a fair rent was held to amount to intimidation. Two months were given on a summons for conspiracy and a similar penalty for intimidation, both terms to ran concurrently. An appeal will be made.

Made.

Kerry.
On December 7, Mr. Thomas O'Rourke,
T. C. newsagent, Trales, was served with
four summones. The first was for "pub
lishing" the Cork Herald of November 26 h,
containing a report of the proceedings of
the Trales National League. The second
for publishing the Cork Herald of the
same date, and thus "uulawfully inciting
persons uuknown to take part in an unlawful assembly." The third for publish
ing United Ireland of December 3d, containing a report of the proceedings of the ing United Ireland of December 3d, containing a report of the proceedings of the Kilgarvan National League, and the fourth for publishing United Ireland of the same date, and thus "unlawfully inciting persons unknown to take part in an unterfall assembly."

on which the tenant had been evicted

Mr. Cherles Purcell, of Orchardstown, Clonmel, hes voluntarily greated his tea ante near Golden, a reduction of fifty per cent. on the year's rent. Mr. Purcell, whose rents are nearly all under Griffich's valuation, gave 40 per cent. reduction on the previous gale.

On the 29th of November, a number of Euglish members of Parliament visited Trurles, and their presence was made the occasion of a very enthusiastic demonstration. A meeting took place in the town, the Rev. J. Feunelly, Adm., presiding, at which resolutions were passed of cordial we come to the Liberal English members present; condemning the prison treatment of Wilsiam O'Brien and the other prisoners in Tullamore, and pledging those present to persevere in the National struggle. Stirring speeches were delivered by Mesra Alfred Illingworth, M. P., Woodhead, M. P.; Pricelly, M. P.; Stephenson, M. P.; Channing M. P., (all Englishmen,) and others. Dr. Tanner was also present and spoke. The proceedings were of a very enthusiastic character. In the evening the members of the delegation dined with his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel.

Waterford.

with his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel.

Waterford.

During the last week in November, there were rumors in the vicinity of Lismore to the effect that the Government was about to make an attempt to effect the arrest of Mr. Pyne, M. P., owing to the fact that the vigilance of the police in Tallow, and about the Castle, had increased daily, and the constabulary paid particular attention to all parties going to and from the Castle. Mr. Pyne, however, contrived to clude the vigilance of his would be jailors, and, every now and then, made salines from his fortrees, to visit his friends, to whom his appearance vare, invariably, occasions of double rejoicing On Nov. 28th, quite a number of deputations from various parts of the country waited on Mr. Pyne, M. P., at Listinay Castle. Deputations came from Water ford, Kilmacthomas, Abbeyside Killegh, and several other pisces. Addresses were delivered from the Kilmacthomas Board of Guardians, the Abbeyside Brauch of the National League, the Newtown Branch of the League, the Gaelic Athletic Club of the combined parishes of Killeagh and linch. The deputations presented an imposing sight. One hundred men rode on horseback, and more than one hundred of the members of the Gaelic Club marched four deep, while the horsemen brought up the rear. Mr. Pyne thanked the various deputations for their kind addresses, and said that though he had received many addresses, he still felt great pleasure in receiving one from the Kilmacthomas Board of Guardians. A number of the delegates ventured to "scale" the walls of the Cartle and were entertained there by Mr. Pyne.

At a public meeting held at Dungarvan,

and logical to a point. At the last meeting of the Grand Ledge, held in a back kitchen, in a nameless alley off Castle street, they resolved—after much consumption of raw Dunnville's best—they resolved to call upon the Government to introduce a bill in Parliament, next session, having for its object the disquait fication of all members of Parjiament who have been convicted of any offence punishable by imprisonment, and of all persons so convicted from serving in Parliament if elected thereto. That's the way to do it! Hang everybody, except those who agree with you. It's Mr. Baifour's way, but he is asbamed of fellowing his who agree with you. It's Mr. Balfour's way, but he is ashamed of fellowing his policy to its logical sequence.

Armagh.

Armagh.

On Wednesday, December 7th, the mortal remains of the saintly Primate, Very Rev. Dr. McGettigan, were laid to rest in the graveyard which adjoins the Cathedral in Armagh. The obsequies of the deceased were celebrated with great impressiveness, no less than nine Bishops and a great number of priests from all parts of the country taking part in the solemn office. The high esteem in which the late Archbishop was held by all classes was shown in a striking manner at his interment by the presence of the Protestant Bishop of Armsgh, Dr. Knox, and a number of Protestant and Presbyterian clergymen. Among the general body of those present were also a considerable number of non-Catholics. This was a tribute to the memory of ene who will live in the hearts of those who knew him as a great, an exemplary, and a nobleas a great, an exemplary, and a noble-hearted Prelate.

Monaghas.

Machary, and the founder the Moreton, Act apecal as well as secretary of the bearing of the men who manufacture this great remedy is equal to that of the standing of the men who manufacture this great remedy is equal to that of the standing of the men who manufacture this great remedy is equal to that of the standing of the men who manufacture this great remedy is equal to that of the standing of the men who manufacture this great remedy is equal to that of the standing of the men who manufacture this great remedy is equal to that of the standing of the men who manufacture this great remedy is equal to that of the standing of the men who manufacture this great remedy is equal to that of the standing of the men who manufacture that some doctors give for not ado

when the prisoner wore heing removed to the railway station, or rests to Dundalk jail, they were cheered justily by the people. A body of police rushed upon people and used the buts of the rifle freely. The people became exasperated at the vindictive and reckless assults of

because, had there been no disorder of the kidneys, the chances are that the effects from which they died would never

with the importance of the kidneys in the human economy by the aid of the micro-scope, there is greater alarm spread through the communities concerning it, and this accounts for the erroneous belief that it is on the increase.

that it is on the increase.

As yet neither homeopathist nor allopa
thist is prepared with a cure for deranged
kidneys, but the world has long since
recognized, and many medical gentlemen also recognize an i precribe Warner's asie cure for these derangements, and admit that it is the only specific for the com-mon and advanced forms of kidney dis-

erders.
Formerly the true cause of death was erders.

Formerly the true cause of death was discovered only after death. To day the microscope shows us, in the water we pass, the dangerous condition of any organ in the body, thus enabling us to treat it promptly and escape premature death.

As the microscope in the hands of lay men has revealed many diseases that the medical men were not aware of, so that preparation, like many other discoveries in medicine and science, was found out by lay men, outside the medical code; con sequently it comes very hard for medical men to indorse and prescribe it. Nevertheless, Warner's safe cure continues to grow in popularity and the evidences of its effectiveness are seen on every hand.

Some persons claim that the proprietors should give the medical profession the formula of this remedy, if it is such a "God send to humanity," and let the physicians and public judge whether er not it be so recognized.

We, however, do not blame them for not publishing the formula, even to get the recognition of the medical profession. The standing of the men who manufacture this great remedy is equal to that of the majurity of physicians, and the reason that some doctors give for not adopting and prescribing it—wix. that they do not know what its ingressions are—is absurd.

The universal testimony of our friend and neighbors, and the indisputable ordence that it, and it alone, has complete mastery over all disease of the kidneys, is sufficient explanation of its extraordin any reputation, and conclusive proof that it is, perhaps, the most beneficent discovery known to asientific medicine since the microscope revealed to us the all important nature of the organs it is designed to reach and benefit.

THE VALE OF GLENCOE

sha mer, and by so doing avered a san actuary riot. The priests advised the poople to dispress quieties, which they poon and the provided to the morning forbidding as meeting.

Permangh.

A carious story has come to light. It is appeared that the provided the farm privately to a control of the farm in on the state of a Provestant and had been put up for auction. Before the Land act the state of a Provestant and had been put up for auction. Before the Land act the state of a Provestant and had been put up for auction. Before the Land act the state of the lattice which provided the land act the state of the lattice which provided the land act the would give him £100 for the farm.

If this the teannt refused and broke the purchased the farm a second times it. From the barries with the Catchile. The Octobe purchased the farm a second times it. From the state of the lattice which provided the farm at £100, on offer which and the state of the lattice which provided the farm at £100, on offer which and the state of the lattice which provided the farm at £100, on offer which and the state of the lattice which provided the farm at £100, on offer which and the state of the lattice which provided the farm at £100, on offer which and the state of the lattice which provided the farm at £100, on offer which and the state of the lattice which provided the farm at £100, on offer which and the state of the lattice which provided the farm at £100, on offer which and the state of the lattice which provided the farm at £100, on offer which and the state of the lattice which provided the farm at £100, on offer which and the state of the farm at £100, on offer which and the state of the farm at £100, on offer which and the state of the £100 of the \$100 of the \$1 On the evening of Friday, December 2th, an unusual baule was noticed amount of the most of policemen were seen standing at every prominent street corner, to the great incomeniance of ordinary pedestrians, who had in many cases to dought for a clar, passage. The object of these mysterious man who could handle a penell. The police did not persist in their request.

On December 7th, in Belfast, Mr. Chairman of the Board of policemen were seen standing at every prominent street corner, to the great incomeniance of ordinary pedestrians, who had in many cases to dough for a clar, passage. The object of these mysterious man who could handle a penell. The police did not persist in their request.

On December 7th, in Belfast, Mr. Chairman of the Board of the microscope, the physician can tell if there is a tumor form the records of the chined in their notetakers were competent shorts that the microscope, the physician can tell if there is a tumor form the records of the council. A warrant spant the claim was passage. If any derangement of the hidneys is detected by the microscope, the physician can tell if there is a tumor for the physician can tell if there is a tumor for the physician can tell if there is a tumor for the physician can tell if there is a tumor is to be clined to give an undertaking to the proof positive that the tumor is to be clined to give an undertaking to the fact. Mr. Slattery asserted that in feet. If any derangement of the hidneys is detected by the microscope, the physician can tell if there is a tumor is to be clined to give an undertaking to the spant to the physician can tell if there is a tumor is to be clined to give an undertaking to the spant to the physician can tell if there is a tumor is to be clined to give an undertaking to the physician can tell if there is a tumor is to be clined to give an undertaking to the physician can tell if there is a tumor is to be clined to give an undertaking to the physician can tell if there is a tumor is to be clined to give an undertaking to the foct the mountain's perished from cold and hunger. An officer sent to guard the passes of the glen, arrived too late to pre-vent the escape of a few, but he entered the glen on the following day, burned the

officers and soldiers - Guide Book.

houses and carried away the cattle and apoil, which were divided among the

of Great Utility.

tif Great Utility.

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Have Yen Noticed It?

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Will Convincefuntis and Conterising powders. Nusal Balan
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CHURCH PEWS and SCHOOL FURNITURE

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Onl., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it ascensive some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Fews for new Churches in that secunity and Ireland. Address—BENNET FURNISHING COM'Y BENNET FURNISHING COM'Y

w to call and see these before you merchane anywhere cise.

W J. THOMPSON.

Borner Lance, Branch H. Thompson; Branch St.

Lance, Branch H. Worten, Care of the Common Comm

PIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

As we kneet to-day, my dear brethrals Mary and Joseph, round the east of the Mary and Joseph, round the east of the Joy which here to have one day with the saints in the mail hingdom of God. The glory his wen shines upon ue, dimly and faint it true, obscured by the well which came heart was between ourselves and Got heat still it does give us a glimpse of impleases, and all the more, the mere heart are turned to it and aw form the deceitful pleasures and promi of this world. And what is this jurish filled those pure souls who well and the share? It is all expressed by the capput which has been often on our tharing the holy season of Advent. "Ve yeal, Emmanuel," we have been singt "Gome, O Emmanuel," that has been preper of the Church as she commented during these four weeks the long for the manuel, "the has been preper of the Church as she commented during these four weeks the long for the whole story: "God with us," for has some now; the prayer has been moved; the waiting and watching eyer; that is what it means, the joy of first Christmas and of every Christmas that God is with us, and He has come to us in not as a Judge but as a Savior, not in the slow it merey; not even asking us mow so much as to take up the cross follow Him, but rather to rest in His some, to wonder, to love and to ad Christmas in them to us, or at least she, a foretaste of heaven, a resting p in the green fields by the water of refirment in the desert of this life, where are only saked to give our souls to differ a little while of the fountain was pringeth up unto life eternal.

This, then, ought to be the Chriejey, happiness in the presence of Him to day becomes Emmanuel, God with Is it eurs! Let us each ask ourselves questoon. If I am happy to-day, has Brivine Child, born to-day into the was been my Savieur, much to be, but its He or them at all! Have I given Him any the day, or has He, as far as I know, garnythe chief one, the only one I can ware, as He ought to be, but its He or them at all Have I given Him any the day, or has He, as

his heart, waiting to be let in. No he forget the Blessed Mother, who her Divine Child in her arms, and all, but especially the sinner, to com have a share in her love and her joy Let the sinner then come, and prior of this Christmas, not in mere we and sensual pleasure—above all, n many do, in reveiling and drunker which drive God far away and are almost a saarilege—but in a true reto Him who now speaks only of p and mercy. And let those who are in mortal sin, but whose love has geeld, come and warm their hearts a Sacred Heart which beats with let them in that little crib. Let us, on

sacred Heart which beats with lethem in that little crib. Let us, on all to-day, if ever, make sure to hav with us; and not leave Him in the cibut carry Him to our homes, give Hiplace which is His by every right, far the best and dearest of our friends.

Peace, Fraternity and Good W Christmas is the season of persearth, and its spirit is that of perfeteraity and good will; a season is spirit which ought to last all the round, and as the Chinese philosophy its Chi spirit which ought to last all the round, and as the Chinese philosop England, seeing that in a Christian the Christian church was open or Sunday, asked whether Christianit suspended during the week, he mig ask whether the spirit of peace as ternity is in season only at Christian it be so, the general feeling of satisfiand of kindliness at that time coshows how pleasant it would be feeling and the conduct that spring it were habitual and permanent.

A Fatal Attack. A fatal attack of eroup is a frequency and should be guarded by keepin yard's Pectoral Belsam at hand. It up colds, coughs, croup, asthm bronchitis in a remarkable manner. Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and gist, Dunville, Ont., writes: "I case on fidence recommend North Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Lyman's Topy of the Face, Biliousne Constipation—such cases having Unlimited.

The old or the young may at a and all seasons of the year take I Blood Bitters with benefit when re a blood purifying tonio, or a regulathe stomach, bowels, liver or hidne Womm often cause serious illnessure is Dr. Low's Worm Syrap, broys and expels Worms effects all

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Pleasant, harmless, and easy to
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One 80c, package.
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Co., of London, languacturing the description of Canada are and for extalogue geometrate. We see set of Pews in Church, and for the Clergy in all cases the having been extraction. Such business in this is necessary some branch office in the construction. Such branch office in the construction of the Clergy in a line of the Clergy in a line of the clergy in a line of the clergy in the construction. Such business in this is necessary some branch office in are now engaged and Common constructions.

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EWELRY, ETC. LONDON, ONT

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FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

his heart, waiting to be let in. Nor can he forget the Blessed Mother, who holds her Divine Child in her arms, and sake all, but especially the sinner, to some and have a share in her love and her joy.

Let the sinner then come, and put the jey of this Christman, not in mere worldly and sensual pleasure—above all, not, as many do, in revelling and drunkenness, which drive God far away and are now almost a sacrilege—but in a true return to Him whe now speaks only of pardon and mercy. And let those who are not in mortal sis, but whose love has grown cold, come and warm their hearts at the Sacred Heart which beats with leve for them in that little crib. Let us, one and all to-day, if ever, make sure to have God with us; and not leave Him in the church, but carry Him to our homes, give Him the place which is His by every right, far above the best and dearest of our friends.

Peace, Fraternity and Good Will.

Christmas is the season of peace on earth, and its spirit is that of perfect frateraity and good-will; a season and a spirit which ought to last all the year round, and as the Chinese philosopher in England, seeing that in a Christian land the Christian church was open only on Sunday, asked whether Christianity was esuspended during the week, he might also ask whether the spirit of peace and fraternity is in season only at Christmas. If it be so, the general feeling of satisfaction and of kindliness at that time certainly shows how pleasant it would be if the seeling and the conduct that springs from it were habitual and permanent.

A Fatal Attack.

A fatal attack of croup is a frequent courrence among children. Every household should be guarded by keeping Hagyard's Pectoral Belsam at hand. It breaks up colds, coughs, croup, asthma and bronchitis in a remarkable manner.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Drug-gist, Dunville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspep-tic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Bilicunnes and Constipation—such cases having come ander my personal observation."

Unlimited.

The old or the young may at all times and all seasons of the year take Burdook Blood Bitters with benefit when requiring a blood purifying tonio, or a regulator of the stomach, bowels, liver or kidneys.

Woam often cause serious illness. The sure is Dr. Lew's Worm Syrup. It deteroys and expels Worms effectually.

A CRAMP SUCCEME—MET PROCEEDS

\$1,675.60.

Amheretburg Beho, Dec. 28.

The Sisters' Baxaar, which opened in the Town Hall on Monday of last week, and closed Saturday night, was highly encounful, The attendance throughout was very estifactory, the sum of \$145.40 being realized from the sale of admission tickets. A fancy table, under the management of Mrs. J. T. Hutton, Mrs. W. Cald well, Mrs. C. Coughlin, Mrs. Lambert Bertrand, Miss E Wood, Miss E O'Madden and Miss O T. Park was very attractive and yielded a revenue of \$232.60 The refreshment table, which was ably presided over by Mrs. J. Campau, Mrs. J. Clark was well patronised and mettad \$38.75: the ice cream table, conducted by Misses Sophis Bradley, Elisa Norvell and Lottie Brown, brought in the neat sum of \$38. A large number tried their luck at the fish pond, which was managed by Misses Sophis Bradley, Elisa Norvell and Lottie Brown, brought in the neat sum of \$38. A large number tried their luck at the fish pond, which was managed by Misses Claratic Mosters and Moreis & Brows. POR RARLY BARNESS
By the Paulick Fishices.

Possible I state Chemister of St. Post the Common, Now York Otto:

A van knowl part of the Could of the Could of the Divise Child, the joy which we feel is wally a forestest of the joy which we feel is wally a forestest of the joy which we feel is wally a forestest of the joy which we feel is wally a forestest of the joy which we feel is wally a forestest of the joy which we feel is wally a fewerest of the joy which we feel is wally a fewerest of the joy which we feel is wally a fewerest of the joy which we feel is wally a fewerest of the joy which we feel is wally a fewerest of the joy which we feel is wally a fewerest of the move, the more than the joy that all it id eagle was a ginney of the could be still it does pare souls who were diseased worthy to watch by the one my distance worthy to watch by the one my feel is the part of the part of the feel of the child in the joy within the lease of the one of the child in the joy was the feel of the child in the joy that the lease of the joy which the devel of the joy which the devel of the joy which we have been singling years of the flurish as the common of the part of the feel of the joy which we have been singling years of the flurish as the common of the part of the flurish as the common of the part of the flurish as the common of the part of the joy which the well the joy which the well the joy which the well the joy which the joy the joy the joy the joy to day it has been and the joy the joy the joy to day it has been the joy to day the joy t

Allen.

10 Mayor Twomey, \$5 in gold, 7,922, Capt. C C Allen.

11 Touellette, \$10 in gold. 8,075, Capt. C C Allen.

12 P Navin, \$10 in gold. 7,043, Roddy. Gatfield

Gatheld

18 Dr T J Park, \$5 in gold. 374, F Kelly,
(Asbland, Wis)

14 Miss M Ouellette, one-half dozen solid
silver tes spoons. 6,898, Albert
Goodrich, (Anderdon).

15 Mrs J Mailioux, \$5, 7,803, Capt C G
Allen.

Goodrice, (Anderdon).

16 Mrs J Mailloux, \$5. 7,803, Capt C G
Allen.

16 Mrs J R Gillean, a Painted Canvass,
value \$5 7,469, Capt D Nicholson.

17 Mrs J R Gillean, Painted Jars, value
\$5. 1,433, Alice Fay, (Manchestor,
N H)

18 Mrs J R Gillean, small Wax Basket
value \$3. 8 121, Mrs C Coughlin.

19 A Friend, a fine Gold Ring. 1,023,
Mrs H Newland, (South Chicago).

20 JG Mullen, a Ton of Coal or value.
719, Roy Jones.

21 N A Coste, \$5 in gold. 4,986, Wm
Keenan.

22 H H Cunningham, \$5 in gold. 5,283,
James Brady, (St Thomas.)

23 Thos B White, \$5 in gold. 7,586
Fred Girardin.

24 Zenobie Morin, \$5 in gold. 1039, Miss
Addie Gilboe.

25 M B Twomey, \$5 in gold. 5,889, O

Addie Gilboe.

25 M B Twomey, \$5 in gold. 5,889, O Beaudry, (St Marcel.)

26 Capt N J Wigle, \$5. 2,146, Louis Groddin, Anderdon.

27 Capt John Hutton, \$5 in gold. 4,615, James Marsball, Chatham.

28 C C Allen, \$5 in gold. 538, Robert Hutchinson, South Chicago.

29 Simon Fraser, \$5 in gold. 8,107, Mre Patrick Navin.

30 Park & Borrowman. \$5 in gold. 7,984.

Patrick Navin.

30 Park & Borrowman, \$5 in gold. 7,984,
Mrs J B Autin.

31 Mrs M Sullivan, \$5 in gold. 442,
Louis Machut, Detroit.

32 Mrs Ellis Brown, \$5 in gold. 983, J
H Day, South Chicago.

33 Mrs L Cuddy, a beautiful Painting on
Velvet. 814, Lillis Tobin.

34 Messrs Harris & Karry, Detroit, Silver
Fruit Basket, 726, Roddy Allen.

35 Wm. 8 Wright, a Marble Gross (value)
\$10, 426; 836 Jeffenson Ave, Detroit.
(No name given.)

47 Mi-s M Grenier, a Child's Dress. 772, R Jones.
49 Baby K-lly, (Sarnia Con.) a Handsome Doil. 7,867, D Cook.
49 D M Kemp, a handsome Work Basket. 8,016, Mrs. Joseph Renaud.
50 D H Terry, a scenery (framed). 8,027, Wm Gatfield.
51 S J Johnson, five pounds of Tea. 7,944, R.w. Father Ryan.
52 A E Rondot a handsome Wool Rug. 2,153, Rev. Father Grand, Detroit.
53 J D Burk, three Tidies. 8,167, Allen.
54 L N Deneau, a fine Felt Skirt. 7,568, A E Rondot.
55 Convent of the Holy Names of J & M, Amherstburg, a Gentleman's Scarf. 8,045, Miss Adelia Barron.
On Wednesday evening, J G Mullen won a handsome Table Drape.
The following articles were drawn on Friday evening:—
Pincushion, crazywork, No. 7, M B Twomey.

Twomey.
Pincushion, raised work, 20, James Pincushion, raised work, 20, James Faulkner.

Toy Tea Set, 12 R W Coats.
Centre Table, 9, Mis E Berube.
Plush Frame, 18 Charles Boyt.
Doll in Pink, 13, Joseph Bertrand, jr.
Small Table, 10, Dr Park.

Bed Spread, 7 Mrs H McIntyre. Camp Chair, 27, Mrs Maggie Fleming. Toilet Set Perfume Bottles, 26, Miss osia Brown.
Large Bottle of Perfume, 9, Thomas I

Park.
Plush Handkerchief Box, 15, Mother

Flush Handkerchief Box, 15, Mother Superior, Sarnia Convent.
Little Dog, 47, Robert Campeau.
Sofa Pillows, worsted work, 2, Mrs Joseph Reaume.
Glassware Set. 39, Rev. Father Ryan.
Silk Shawl, 23, Mrs E Bernbe,
Wax Cross, 62 Mrs Libbie Bernard,
Pickle Stand, 31, Mrs Luke Gasco.
Slipper Case and Slippers, 49, Miss Hattle Robidoux.
Sliver Goblet, 59, Charles Levack.
Doll and Bedstead, 111, Miss Susie Bissell.

sell.

Banner, Reloh Sicklesteel.

Parlor Set, No 94, Mrs John Bray.

A little Caif, 8, John Burns.

Pretty Banner, "The Bird," 4, Miss
Neille Wore.

Pretty Little Dress, 2, Rev Father
Rean.

Ryan.
Child's Press, 5, F H Park.
Pink Dress, lace trimming, 8, Miss Eliza Strong.

Pincushion with a Beaver, 11, Arthur

Drouillard.
Little Red Dress, 24 Frank Lemay.
Little White Dress, 25, Mrs. C. Cough-

2 R.v. Father P Ryan, \$5 in gold. 7,840, Mrs. Wm Caldwell.

3 Very Rev. P D Laurent, (Lindsay), \$5 in gold, 7,405, Miss Laura Coughlin.
4 Rev. Father L Brennan, (Toronto), \$5 in gold, 1,590, Miss Addie Gilboe.
5 Rev. Father B Brennan, (Toronto), \$5 in gold, 1,590, Miss Addie Gilboe.
6 Rev. Father Bayard (Sarnia), Oil Paint ing, 158, J Campeau.
7 Rev. Mother General, (Hochelaga Con).
8 Silver Fruit Basket, 3,313, F J Dermody, (Hamilton).
7 Mother Superior, (Windsor Con).
A pretty Smoking Cap 7,496, J E King.
8 Mother M Rosary, Sup. (Winnipeg Con) Handsome deelgn in Painting, 390, Joseph Gilboe.
9 Mother M Jesus, Sup. (Savnia Con.) Handsome Table Drape, 690, David Allen.
10 Mayor Twomey, \$5 in gold, 7,922, Wax Cross, 34, Mrs. John Caldwell.

Oreman.
Wax Cross, 34, Mrs. John Caldwell.
Guess Cake. 28. J W Stokes.
China Set, 27, Rev. Father Ryan.
Rocking Chair with crasy work, 37, Mrs.
J J Brault.

Toilet Case, 114. Thomas L Middleton. Child's Jacket, 11, Capt. T D Quinlan. Child's Dress, velvet, 9, Miss Mamie

Gibb Vest, 19, Patrick Navin. Shawl, Blue and White, 28, Miss Nellie Brown.

Hand painted Banner, Miss Fraser's, 25,
D Sicklesteel.

Gold Pen and Case, 19, Miss Minnie

Ludwick, Detroit.

Handsome Scenery, Miss Caldwell's, 28,

Handsome Scenery, Miss Caldwell's, 28, John Dube.

Handsome Slumber Oushion, handpainted, Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The following donations were omitted from previous lists:—

Miss D Tansey a bed spread.

Miss L Bernard, two valuable tidies.

Miss Elia Tansey, plush cabinet frame.

Miss Elia Tansey, a pair of vases.

Baby and Willie Tansey, trinkets for grab bag.

Newspaper Laws.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.
 If subscribers order a discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are noted.

paid.

3. If subscribers neglect to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible till they have settled up their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or

ing to take periodicals from the office or removing them and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional

fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is obliged to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrearages, is sent to the publisher.

with payment of all arrearages, is sent to the publisher.

The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest anyone for freud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid, and then crders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, lays himself liable to arrest and fine, same as for theft.

HOLY BOOD, PAST AND PRESENT.

Stands at the opposite extremity of the old town of Edinburgh; it derives its name from its situation on the site of an Abbey of St. Augustinian monks, founded by David I. of Scotland. James the VI

by David I. of Scotland. James the VI used to say "that he was a sair saint for the crown," meaning that the holy king was too lavish in bestowing benefices, building abbeys, churches, etc.

"King David had the beautiful monasteries and abbeys of Kelso, Iedburgh, Melrose and twelve ethere erected," Rev. Alban Butler says. His memory is venerated by all loyal Scotch Catholics. The "ruins old" give one some idea of the originals.

originals.
The first Abbey of Holy Rood was con The first Abbey of Holy Rood was consumed by fire, and only the chapel remained unbarmed, where several of the kings of Scotland were buried. It was rebuilt by James V., and the stalls for the monks and the entire chapel carved in wood, by the best artists then known in Europe. Here, poor Queen Mary had Mass celebrated, and here, too, the infurated mob made a fierce attack, incited secretly by the Regent Murray, and openly by the furious and brutal "Reformer," John Knox. This sanctuary witnessed the ill starred marriage of Queen Mary with the worthless L rd Darnley.

The chapel is now a roofless ruin with arches and monuments yet remaining which measurably illustrate its former architectural beauty. The question of

which measurably illustrate its former architectural beauty. The question of restoring it has often been raked, we trust another benefactor like the late Lord Lovat may be found, to do so. The Palace is a large four-sided building of atone, and formerly had a flower garden and a park extending four miles, all kept in perfect order.

in perfect order.

The picture gallery contains portraits of the Scottish kings, from the earliest period, beginning with Fergus I., who is supposed to have reigned 320 years before the Christian era, down to James II. of Epsiand, 1688.

England, 1688.
They are all painted in full length costumes. A late visitor says, "the long departed royal Scots, of whatever color of hair exhibited a wenderful sameness of complexion. This may be accounted for by the fact, that the portraits, except a half dozen later kings, were painted by contract, by a German artist who doubt-less economized by mixing enough flesh tints, for the whole batch of pictures, up wards of one hundred, at once!" The wards of one hundred, at once!" The royal apartments are kept in much the same way as they were when occupied by Queen May. The state bed with its silken coverings, are mere shreds of faded beauty. Its last occupant was Prince Charles Edward.—(Private Letter and Beauties of Scotland)

"That's What My Wife Says."

"That's What My Wife Says."

"How are all the folks?" asked Brown of Jones. "Ail well, except my wife," said Jones. "I'm worried about her. She tires out so easily; she complains of a backache about all the time, and she is so low-spirited that she don't seem like her self at all." My dear fellow interrupted Brown, "I'll tell you exactly what she needs. My wife had the very same symptoms a few menths ago, but to-day she is the healthiest woman in town. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cured her, and it will cure Mrs. Jones, toe. There's nothing or earth like it for the complaints to which the weaker sex are liable. That's what my wife says, and she knows." Guarantee to give satisfaction in every ease, or money returned, printed on the bottle wrapper.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Dea ness, and Hay A NEW TREATMENT.

Miss Effic Tansey, a pair of vasce.
Baby and Willie Tansey, trinkets for grab bag.

A Maioney, which and holder.
The following donations were received during the bassar week:—
Mrs. A Morin, a box of hominy.
J Richard, a quarter of beef.
H Ouellette, a fine little calf.
Mrs. V Lemay, several yards of lace.
Miss Bruce, a pretty slumber cushion presented to the Sisters with the sum of \$4.4, which she collected by having chances taken on the same. For such kindness and trouble the Sisters tender her their most sincere thanks.

Fer Screfula, Impeverished Bleed and General Bebillty.

Scott's Emulsion or Cop Liver, with Hyrophosphites, has no equal in the whole realm of Medicine. Read the following: "I gave Scott's Emulsion to my own chilf for Scrofula, and the effect was marvelous."—O. F. Gray, M. D., White Hall, Ind. Put up in 50c, and \$1 size.

The Sighs or Woans are well-known, but the remedy is not always to well determined. Were Pewders will destroy them.

A CADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

Condusted by the Ladies of the secred Heart, London, Ont. Locality unrivalled for healthiness offering pseuliar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. All brasins, water pure and food wholesome Estensive grounds afford every facility for the erjoyment of invigorating exercises System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library cuntons are held mouthly vocal and instruments music form a prominent feature. Musical Sofrees take place weekly, elevating tasse, testing improvement and insuring self-possession Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of nestness and economy, with reforement of manner. Terms can be obtained on application to the Lady Superior.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who

Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention its paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, sept. 1st. Beard and tuition per annum, \$1.0. For further particulars apply to Mother Superior, Box 303.

particulars apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR,
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T. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR,
Onterio - This Institution is pleasant,
located in the town of Windsor, opposite
Detrait, and combines in its system of eurositon, great facilities for acquiring the
French language with thoroughness in the
French language with thoroughness in the
reudimental as well as the higher English
brauches. Terms (payable per session in
advance) in Canadian currency: Board and
tuition in French and English, per aunum,
\$100; German free of charge; Music and use
of Piano, \$46; Drawing and painting, \$55; Bed
and bedding \$10; Washing, \$50; Private room,
\$20 For further particulars address:
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JURSULINE ACADEMY. CHATHAM,
Out.—Under the care of the Urauline
Ladies. Tois institution is plea anily situated on the Great Western Railway. 50 miles
from Detroit. This spacions and commodious building has been supplied with all the
modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards etc., etc., The
system of education embraces every branch
of politic and useful information, including
the French language. Plain sewing, faney
work, emoroidery in gold and chentile, wazflowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board
and tuition per annum, paid semi-annually
in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing, and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH,

A SUMPTION COLLEGE. SANDWICH,
Ont.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Ferms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money,
\$150 per sumum. For fall particulars apply
to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President. 46-ly

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Meetings. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSO-CIATION—the regular meetines of Lendon Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'elock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block. Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. MARTIR O'MEARA, Pres., JAS. CORCONEN, Sec.



sentery, Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness and Summer Complaint; also Cholera Infantum, and all Complaints peculiar to children teething, and will be found equally beneficial for adults or children. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUCCISTS.

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TRY

The New Shoe Store when you are in west of Boots and shoes. My stock is all new, of the best material, and the prices are as low as any house in the trade. Remember, we have no old, shelf-worn shoddy goods that we are selling at half price in order to go rid of them.—M. G. PAINE, arst doer west of Thomas Beatt e & Co's.

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NOTICE. COAL & WOOD

We would respectfully anneunce that we have bought the coal and wood yard lately occupied by James Sloan, as agent for G. E. Howard & Co., and are prepared to furnish coal of all kinds and hard and soft weed, ut, split, and delivered. We have purchased a supply of coal from the best mines and can fill all orders promptly. Give us a call.

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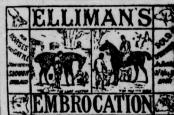
HAVING purchased the stock of Mr. C. Iswitzer, Fobacconist, my friends and the public generally will find the Largest, Finest and Freshest stock of goods in the

HAVANA CIGARS 25 lines of the finest in the ma

FANCY GOODS! not usually found in a Tobacconist estab-lishment. Reading Room containing the leading papers in connection.

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FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENCA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED MOUTON SORE SHOULDKINS. SORE BACKS.
FOR FORT ROT, AND SORE MOUTHS IN SAME
AND LAMBS.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIA LLA.

From His Grace The Dake of Authans.

Belvoir, Grautham, Dec. 1, 202,

"Stra,—Billiman's Reyal Embreaction is used in my collision.

Handrift very useful.

Master of Belvoir Emah.

"Gentlemen,—I use the Royal Embrocation in my claims & kennels, and have found it very serviceable I have also used to Universal Embrocation for lumbage and rheumation in the last two years, and have suffered very little unce using the Little Mod. Handrift was the last two years, and have suffered very little unce using E.H. PHOR, Licut Od. Master of Radorochus Huma.

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TO THE CLERGY

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, w feel assured, be glad to learn that Will—SON BROS., General Grooers, of Leadon, have now in stock a large quantity e Siciliam Wime, whose purity and remuineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsala. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenticity. The Clergy of Western Ontario are cordially invited to send the samples of this traly superior wine by alter use.

19-11 12 13 14 ... 20-11 12 13 14 15

21-13 14..... 22-11 12 13 14.

24-12 13 14 15 25-13 14 15 26-11 12 13 14 15

27-11 12 13 14 15. 28-11 12 13 14 15.

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-11 12 13 14.

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57-13 14 15 58-12 13 14 15....

61-13 14 15 ... 52 -11 12 13 14

O. M. B. A. GRAND COUNCIL OF CANADA. Laughrin, is its first president, and, under his able guidance success may be regarded as certain. Mattawa is a thriving place on the Upper Ottaws, with a population of about twelve hundred, of whom the majority are French and Irish Catholics. It has a large and extensive tract of country tributary to it and is the bead quarters of the lumbering interests of the District of Nippissing and Temiscomingue. There is an excellent opening here for a Catholic doctor.—French Canadian preferred—and if our French Canadian preferred—and if our French Canadian brethren know of any of their nationality seeking a good location in which to practice their profession, I know of no place where there are better prospects for a competency than M.-ttawa. I desire to acknowledge through the C. M. B. A. column of the Reconn the valuable assistance of the Reconn the valuable assistance of the Rev. Father Potras, O. M. I. He hastaken a great interest in the formation of the Branch, and encouraged it in every way, both by recommending the association from the altar to his congregation and privately whenever called upon. Please send a number of French constitutions to John McMeckin, Recording Secretary of the branch, as that nationality is in the majority at Mattawa, and the Branch will be largely recruited from its ranks. I append a list of the officers of Branch 66. Yours fraternally, JOHN O'MEARA. Special Deputy. M. B. A. Beserve Fund State Showing the amount transfered to Reserve fund from each Branch in Can ada from the 8th day of October, 1887 late of last published statement to the let day of January, 1888 Pranch Assessment -13 14 15.... -11 12 13 14... --11 12 13 14... - 11 12 18 14... - 13 14 15..... _ 10 11 12. 11-11 12 13 14 15. 18-11 18 18...... 14-18 14 15.... 15-11 12 13 14.

BRANCH 66
Spiritual Adv — Rev. Fr. Poitras, O. M. I. President—John Loughrin First Vice President—B. J. Gilligan Second Vice President—J. E. Mackey Treasurer—Daniel O'Connor Financial Secretary—George T. Smith Recording Secretary—John McMeckin Assistant Secretary—J. J. Turcotte Marshall—Hugh Mooney Guard—John Bangs
Trustees for two years, Francis Mundl,

Guard—John Bangs
Trustees for two years, Francis Mundl,
P. Gilligan; for one year, L. Jodouin, B.
J. Gilligan, E. J. Mackey.
Representative to Grand Council, John
Loughrin; alternate, George T. Smith.

Pembroke, December 29, 1887.

DEAR SIE AND BRO:—By special commission from the Grand President issued at the written request of the charter petitioners I erganized branch 67, C. M. B. A., in my native town, Pembroke, on the 28th inst. The branch was organized with the sanction of His Lordship Bishop Lorrain, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, whose diocesan seat is at Pembroke. This sanction and approval I have already for warded you. Branch 67 will make good progress as its officers are all men of good education and standing. The Rev. Father Doucet was present at the initiation of the members and spoke a few words to the candidates, exhorting them to persevers in the good work then inaugurated. Below is a list of the officers elected:

inaugurated. Below is a list of the offi-ers elected:
Spiritual adviser—Rev. Father Doucet President—John J Gorman First Vice President—Edward O'Meara Second Vice President—Louis Rayotte Treasurer—M Howe Financial Secretary—Mr Shea Recording Secretary—John Sarsfield Assistant Secretary—John Sarsfield Marshall—Wm Charron
Trustees for two years, M Howe, A

Dg.

1887, Dec. 31st, to total amt. of
5 per cent. on saccaments
beginning with No. 8 of '87. \$988 07

Marshall—Wm Charron
Trustees for two years, M Howe, A
Mehan; Trustees for one year, Mr. Shea,
L Rayotte, Wm Jewell.
Representative to Grand Council, M
Howe; Alternate John J Gorman.
Yours fraternally

J O MEARA Special Deputy

Resolutions of Condolence.

Montreal, 28th December, 1887. THOS. COFFEY, Esq. DEAR SIR AND BRO: meeting of Bran —At the last regular meeting of Branch 26, S. M. B. A., the following resolutions, presented by the Recording Secretary, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, God has been pleased to bring to a sudden close the young and promising useful life of a bright and intelligent boy, a son of our respected brother, H. J. Ward. be it

By total amt, remitted Su-preme Recorder to date. \$18773 33 By total amt transferred to 988 07 \$19761 40 GENERAL FUND.

BENEFICIARY FUND.

\$ 988 07

.....\$19761 40

Half yearly statement of Grand Council of Canads.

RESERVE FUND.

1887, Oct. 8th, by amt, remitted

DR. 1887, Dec. 31st, to total amt.

rec'd from assessments 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15

1887, July 1st, To balance in Grand Treasurer's hand....\$ 593 07 1887, Dec. 31st, To total amount received since 1st July...... 929 36

\$1,522 43 227 02

James Quillinan.

O.K. Fraser, Deputy's expense visiting Branch 33.......

H. W. Deare, Deputy's expense visiting Branches......

A. Kern, Deputy's expenses visiting Branches......

D. J. O Connor, railway fair, etc. Bureau and Freres, printing French circulars, Ottawa.

Tr. Hanavan, supervising medi. 3 85 16 75

Dr. Hanavan, supervising medical examiner.

Postage, express, customs duty, exchange on drafts and stationary.

Grand Secretary, one year's sal-Supreme Council for supplies...
Balance in Grand Tressurer's 119 03 321 43 bands, Dec. 31st, 1887......

\$1,522 43 MEMBERSHIP REPORT. Number of members in good stand-

Number of members expelled in 1887...
Number of members under suspen-this date

SAMUEL R. BROWN, Pembroke, Dec 29, 1887. DEAR SIR AND BRO—Pursuant to instructions received from the Grand President, I proceeded to Mattawa, and ik to him for opiritual guidance.
Resolved, That a copy of the above he at to the Carnotto Recomb and C. M. J. M. Mat

Thomas Coffey, E-q., London AN IMPRESSIVE EVENT.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CATHOLIC

ticularly the large number of his brother priests in Canada, will be glad to note, rom the following report, the great success attending the labors of the Rev. Father Crowe, son of D. Crowe, Esq., an old and highly respected resident of Toronto. We take the account of the dedication from a Mattoon, Illinois,

newspaper:

The dedication of the new Catholic church, of this city, which took place Sunday, December 11, 1867, was an event which was looked forward to with a feeling of deep interest by the citizens of Mattoon and particularly the members of the Catholic denomination.

The weather was not auspicious for so great an event, and this together with

The weather was not auspicious for so great an event, and this together with the necessity which arose, the death of Bishop's Spaiding's brother, that compelled the postponement of the dedication from December 4th to the 11th, caused a diminution of the attendance, but even under these adverse circumstances over one thousand were present, and the deepest interest manifested throughout.

and the deepest interest manifested throughout.

The ceremony of dedication under the lead of Bishop Spalding of Peoria, commenced at 10.30 a m. by the bishop, accompanied by seven priests, passing around the outside and inside of the church and blessing and sprinkling it with holy water. On the conclusion of this portion of the ceremony solemn high mass was sung by Father Johnson of Alton, assisted by the St. Louis choir. Grand, impressive and solemn was the music. Bishop Spalding then delivered an able and eloquent address on Catholicism, being in the fiature of a historical sketch. The services closed at 1 p.m.

at 1 p. m.

In the evening there were vespers and benediction closing with an able sermon by a Rev. Father of Indianapolis.

From the beginning to the close every appointment in the programme was faithfully adhered to and in accordance with the solemn rites of the church prescribed for any programme.

the solemn rites of the church prescribed for such occasions.

Among the priests present were Father Jahnson of Alton; Father Moheney of Chicago; Father Donahue of Charleston; Father Crowe of Streator.

The altar was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens and presented a very beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens and presented a very beautiful appearance. The organization and building of the FIRST CATROLIC CHURCH in this city in 1856, under the administration of Rev. Father Ryan, and this edifice has served as a place of worship during his priestbood and those of Fathers Mangan and Stick. In 1878 Rev J. W. Crowe was assigned to the Mattoon oharge and he saw at a glance the desire and real necessity of a larger, finer church to accomodate the membership of near 1500, and at once commenced to lay his plans for the great undertaking. The block was bought in 1878 and the rector's residence was built in 1882 and in 1884 he commenced the erection of the most magnificent church edifice in Central Illinois. In the presence of theusands of witnesses on Sunday, August 3, 1884, the corner-stone of the church was laid with imposing ceremonies by the late Bishop Baltes, assisted by Father-Howard of Alton, Carroll of Litchfield, Maroney of Charleston, and Crowe of Mattoon. From that time until the day of dedication Father Crowe has worked earnestly and zealously to secure its completion. and zealously to secure its completion
It is a grand and imposing edifice and
will be a lasting monument to his energy
enterprise and public spirit. A man o enterprise and puttle spirit. I manually less nerve and perseverance would scarcely have undertaken so mamouth an under taking. The sources of his revenue were from his congregation and the citizens of

toy, a son of our respected brether, H. J.

Ward, be it
Resolved, that Branch 26, do now with pained feelings of regret, humbly desire to offer our charter and worthy brother Ward, our shoreer and fraternal sympathy with him and his family, in their sad bereavement, at this joyous feetive season.

Resolved, that we do assure brother Ward that every member (present and absent) of Branch 26, unite in asking him and his family to accept this simple vote of condolence, and hope that God may be pleased to console them at his holy and joyous Christmas time, and john with them in fervent prayer that their dear little boy may have been called away to enj y a much happier Christmas in heaven than this earth can afford.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to brother Ward, and that the same be placed in our minute record, and published in London Carnolle Resolved. The sources of his revenue were from other charges or dioceses.

The length of the church is 130 feet; width 60 feet and height of tower 150 feet, and the approximate cost was \$50, 600. The inside decorations and orns mentations are simply grand.

N. Y., on September 19th, 1853. He received his early education in the public and normal schools for which Oswego is famous. Afterwards he attended colleges in New York state and while yet is young in years commenced the study of law but finally concluded to embrace the priesthood and he became a student of philosophy and theology in the Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada. He was ordained a priest in December, 1877. His first charge was in Flora, Ill., but after remaining there about six weeks than this earth can afford.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to brother Ward, and that the same be placed in our minute record, and published in London Catholic Record.

F. C. Lawlor, Rec. Sec. ordained a priest in December, 1877. His first charge was in Flora, III., but after remaining there about six weeks he was transferred to the Mattoon charge in February, 1878. He is thoroughly progressive in his ideas, and one of his first acts was to purchase some land which he laid off into Calvary cemetery in 1880.

Father Grows is only thirts for DEAR SIR AND BRO —At regular meet ing of Branch No. 1, C. M. B. A, the fol-lowing resolutions were adopted: Moved by M. A. McHugh, seconded by Moved by M. A. McHugh, seconded by Francis Keary, that:
Whoreas, the members of Branch No. I, of the C. M. B. A., have learned with profound regret of the death of the Rev Charles McManus, formerly assistant pastor of the parish of Windsor, and, more recently, during the absence of the Very Rev. Dean Waguer, acting pastor.
And whereas the Z-al and devotion with which the decessed discharged the duties appertaining to his priestly office, the learning, piety and ability which marked his sermons and instructions, and the uniform kindness shown by him to all with

Father Crowe is only thirty four years old, yet he occupies a high place in the councils of the Catholic church, and is highly regarded for his ability as a thinker and his power as an orator.

IRELAND'S CAUSE.

A HANDSOME SUBSCRIPTION BY MR. F. B.

learning, piety and ability which marked form kindness shown by him to all with whom he came in contact, in religious or social intercourse, endeared him to every one who enjoyed his acquaintance, and more especially, to the people of the parish of Windsor, who witnessed the greater portion of his self sacrificing labours.

Be it therefore resolved that while bowing with submission te the decree of Him who is the Arbiter of life and death, we deeply deplore the demise of Father McManus, at the threshold of his priestly career, possessed as he was in a marked degree of those qualities which, had his life been spared, would have made his

ir. John Lyone:

4 That a cordial vote of thanks be endered to Mr. F. B. Hayes and to his patriotic wife, for their munificent domains of \$1,000 to the funds of the Irish National Land League.

Addresses in support of the resolution were made by several gentlemen present, and it is almost needless to say, it was carried amidst general cheering. The meeting then adjourned.

ESMONDE AND O'CONNOR.

Continued from fifth page.
England the improvements were made by
the lendlord, while in Ireland they were
made by the tenants, and if he was evicted

HE WAS SIMPLY ROBBED
of the value of his improvements. He
stated that the Marquis of Lansdowne
had in this way become possessed of the
property of his tenants. When he said,
"But that lendlord is your Governor-General," there were grown and hisses from
the audience. The name of 6 Brien
the suddence. The name of 6 Brien he audience. The name of ®B:
was received with tremendous cheer:
At the conclusion of Mr. O'Connepeech subscriptions were asked for
iurpose mentioned in the archbishe
ster, and between \$500 and \$600 w.

demning coercion and sympathizing with the Irish prisoners and thanking the speakers, was moved by Hon. T. W. Anglin, seconded by W. Lount, Q. C., and carried unanimously. The band played "God Save Ireland" and the meeting aciourned.

played "God Save Ireland" and the meeting as journed.

The following gentlemen dined with his Grace the Archbishop yesterday—Arthur O'Connor, M. P., Hou. Frank Smith, Mr. W. A. Murray, Hon. T. W. Anglin, Eugene O'Keefe, Rev. V. G. Rooney, Rev. V. G. Laurent, Rev. Fathers O'Reilly, McCann, Gavin, Hand, Morris, MoBride, McGuire, Conway, Mr. Thomas Long, Mr. R. B. Teefy. Sir Thomas Esmonde was, through his severe cold, prevented from being present.

CARD OF THANKS -The Sisters of St

Joseph return sincere thanks to the many kind benefactors of their Institute many kind benefactors of their Institute, who so generously assisted in making Christmas, 1887, merry and glad for their poor old people and orphans. They, in return, from their hearts, wish those by whom they were so kindly remembered, an abundance of God's blessings, spiritual and temporal, for the year 1888, now dawning. The following is a list of the contributors and their offerings:—Bishop Walsh, a quarter of beef; Rev. J. M. Bruyere a pair of vases; Rev. Father Tiernan, a quarter of beef and two turkeys; Rev. Father Cummins, \$10 and two turkeys; Rev. Father Bayard, a deer; Rev. Father Flannery, a goose; Mr. P. McIlhargy, Lucan, \$25; Mr. M. Twomy, Windsor, \$20; Mr. P. Cleary, \$10; Mrs. P. Cleary, strolls fresh butter; Mr. J. Barry, \$2; Mr. O'Mears, P. O. \$1; Mrs. M. Durkin, a turkey; Mrs. E. O'Brien, \$3; Mr. McKeever, two geese; Mr. Garvey, a quarter of beef; Mrs. Milne, a pair of chickens, cake and jar of preserves; Miss Montronil, Windser, \$5: Adams & On. a lot of keever, two geese; Mr. Garvey, a quatter of beef; Mrs. Milne, a pair of chickens, a cake and jar of preserves; Miss Montronil, Windsor, \$5: Adams & Co., a lot of groceries; Mrs. McCleary, three geese, two turkeys, a box of oranges, four cakes and a plum pudding; Mrs. Geo. Murray, goose; Mrs. D Daly, a turkey, Mrs. D Collins, a lot of potatoes and cabbage; Mr. John Roche, a turkey; Mrs. F Mc Neil, a turkey and a cwt of flour; Mrs. Philip Pocock, a turkey; Mrs. D. Mc Carthy, a turkey; Mrs. M. Gould, two turkeys, two ducks and two pairs of chickens; Ferguson & Co., grocers, two turkeys; Mrs. I. O'Higgins, a large lot of groceries; Mrs. H D Long, \$2; Mr. C S. Hyman, six turkeys; Mr. T. Twohey, a turkey, a goose and two pairs of chickens; Mr. J. P. O'Byrne, a ton of coal; Mrs. Geo. Robinson, a turkey; Mr. Gar lick, a goose; Mr. T. Howie, a quarter of Mrs. Geo. Robinson, a turkey; Mr. Garlick, a goose; Mr. T. Howie, a quarter of beef; Mr. Plewes, a cwt. of germ meal; Mrs. Delay, a turkey; Mrs. McCue, two turkeys; Mrs. McCann, a turkey; Mrs. P. Mulkern, a turkey and a goose; Mrs. James Butler, a turkey; Mr. O'Meara (market), three chickens and a lot of smoked ham; London Soap Company, two boxes glycerine soap; Mrs. McCarthy (market,) a wild turkey.

The Bell Telephone Company. The Bell Telephone Company.

With regard to a paragraph appearing in a recent issue of the Globe stating that acting Judge James Haverson had decided in court that "any person paying a rental for a telephone had a perfect right to let whom they chose use it, in spite of any rule of the company to the contrary." Mr. Haverson writes today that the Globe was mistaken, that no such decision was given, and that in the particular case referred to the defence was "that the telephone had not been used by outsiders, not that the defendant could allow any one to use it."—Globs



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ee our Wool Long Shawls - Great value see our Men's All-Wool Shirts, only 45c. ome and see all the great bargains no offering at

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send for prices and circular.

London, Sept. 18th, 1887.

The Messrs Ernest Giraroot & Co., of Sandwich, being good practical Catholics, we are satisfied their word may be relied on, and that the wine they sell for use in the Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and unadulterated. We, there fore, by these presents recommend it for altar use to the clergy of our diocesse. † JOHN WALSH, Bp. of London.

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OF ISAAC ATKINSON (or HODGKINSoN), who salied fr m Liverpool England, in the fail of 1857, with his brother
Edward, in the ship Arora, and landed in
Foronto, Can Last heard of him he was in
Goderich, Ontario, Can He lost three
flugers of his left hand when he was a boy in
England. Any information of him would
be thankfully received by Peter NoGLADE,
523 Richmond St., London, Ontario,
478 & w



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Oltawa until noon, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1888,

for the converance of Her Majesty's Mails, on two proposed contracts for four years, six and twenty-four times per week each way respectively. Between London and Lucan, and Lon-don and London East.

from April Istnert. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of London, London East, and Lucan.

R. W. BARKER, P. O. Iuspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, London, Dec. 9, 1887.

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pecial to the CATHOLIC & The young ladies of the sod

the convent pupils and sie hall, in aid of the ailding fund. On Monday Christmas tree festival wa more than five hundred gifts more than five hundred give among the concert took pla evening the concert took pla nesday evening the drawin and on Thursday evening the ing spectacular entertain proceeds are to be applied ing the debt contracted for heating apparatus, which co sand dollars. Our corresp nishes the following interes of the concert:

nishes the following interes
of the concert:
Tneeday evening Bradb
House was crowded to the
occasion of the "grand conc
the pupils of the Convent o
gation de Notre Dame, as a
respectful homage to H
Thomas J. Dowling, D. D
Peterborough, and to say the
tainment was worthy of to
only giving it its due me
The programme was given a only giving it its due he
The programme was given e
upils of the Convent, and t
of the music throughout ref
est credit upon the directre
Aubert. The programme in
into two parts, the instrum
vocal portions. The forme
classical selections rende classical selections rende pianos and an organ, supp Doucet's orchestra. In the parts were taken by cluding the gold and silve the convent in music, as finish, excellent harmony, ing, admirable time, and gite snemble, speak volume the high character of the struction imparted at the vocal programme opened of welcome well rendere by the infant pupils, for of welcome well rendered by the infant pupils, for salutatory address of Emma Timbers. To

Emma Timbers. To the charming chorus, Ones' Song''—"We Real Still"—which was given wieffect by a chorus of directed in white, and in were taken with great a Dolan, Josle Morrow an The piece de resistance of the speak, was the delightful Red Riding Hood," which put on and rendered throa hitch. The "cast" was including full choruses sented a corps de ballet, acters was as follows:—
Little Red Riding Hood.... Little Red Riding Hood...

The operetta began there was a chorus, the solo part Maggie Doherty. The sin the manner, familiar juvenile literature, givin the career of "Little Re at a critical period of hel liberty was taken with insure the inculcation the "narrow path." The and sparkling, was wa rule, by both chorus of the latter excellent. In the Gertie Sullivan was reasinging, her dramatic possession and her exact the demands made up impersonated were in in so young a child. The of the operetta, as sustain her character. Whole of her rather ard not make a single fair ichly earned the hear bestowed upon her. Cabe took the part of great success and the of Miss Maggie McGa and Miss Agnes man". Too high priven to Miss Annie Imother." Her spinnin cluding Scotch and It dered with the taste in prima donna. Miss Defined with the most praise and gave the audience her with the most praise and gave the audience her latter was anothed allegory, in eral parts were Misses Clara Scollal McGabe, "Quail"; Agn poor will" and Maggie The comic dialogue, "taught the moral lesse was given in excellent.