

The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 9.

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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 Cachel, 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 impressive. 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 submit 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 Christmas. The sad colors and tints of Advent, that told the story of an unrepented people sighing for their Saviour, have all passed away with Advent; now the Church puts on the white garments of joy; her organs burst out into glad music; her offices are a jubilee of joy. To-morrow, indeed, she puts on red robes to honor her first martyr, Stephen; in a few days Rachel mourns, in sympathy with Rachel mourning, her children, the Holy Innocents; but there are exceptions; on every other day of the twelve following Christmas she shows the joy and gladness in her white robes, of which the angels sang; 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 commemorated 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 weary decades of oppression, the Jewish people, and the prophets of the Jewish faith, and the Messias to hasten His coming. They mourned 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 to the world to make straight the way of the Lord, to prepare His path. They were fresh by the sight of the Messiah. 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, yes, a child and her found—has come. The Babe lies in the stable; He has come to his own at last; the darkness that hang 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, He is with her.

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 Gift 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 Christmas. Everywhere we see, if even only for a time, old troubles beset; old grudges forgotten, and men are cheerful and happy because better; charitable deeds are done; God's poor are not forgotten and poor and rich are gladder for goodness shown and received.

Yes, it is a joyful 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 hillsides 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 Woden of the Saxons and Scandinavians; the Minerva and Apollo of the Romans and Greeks; the Sun god and serpent god of the Celtic and Oriental races. To avert these gods' anger they sacrificed often their children's lives, often their maiden's purity. That there was a God who loved them, who needed no propitiation save their hearts' 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-nage, 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 hazy 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 enabling 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 spoke of; the oppressive yoke of the Moaic law should no

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 sword that drove Adam and Eve from Paradise pictured 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 Sinai; the punishments he meted out to their erring forefathers; the plagues with which he humbled Egypt; the overwhelmed Egyptians in the Red Sea; the madness and death of Saul, the penalties imposed on David his servant, for his sin; 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 sinner saw in Him but a swift avenger; as a Father, Friend, Counsellor, they could not think of Him, they could not go to his knee for pardon and speak to Him in broken accents—Father forgive.

Indeed, the tidings of the angels 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 Redeemer had come; the kingdom of Satan had expired over the world was now to be abolished; the Peace-maker who should 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; sin 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 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 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 reason 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 Bible, the Old Testament, was denied them—the beautiful home 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 forgotten. Abel, the just one, must have been joyful, and Abraham, the father of all the just, and Moses too and Joseph, leaders of God's people; and King David—the penitent who sang his sorrow, his inspired melody must have been moved to wondrous gladness, for the King of this race was born, he who was to be known as the Son of David. Job's constant heart, chaste Susanna's soul, Daniel and Isais who foretold him, and the valiant Mchabees, what a wave of joy must have passed over them and awaited them from rest, to sing canticles of praise to God in the Limbo of the Fathers.

Yes, to Heaven and earth and Limbo 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! 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 jynbiring 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; 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 census had not yet departed; the innkeepers looked at the garments of St. Joseph's poor and stained with the journey from Nazareth—and decided not to trouble themselves to find room for paupers in their 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 any other child; is a weak 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 guide 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 stars 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 infantile to recognize His mother, yet He is watching the secrets of the hearts of men; he is guiding all things in their course; the fall of the sparrow—the course of the avalanche—the destiny of universes.

But where is the glory of which St. John spoke: "We saw his glory." There is no glory apparent in the cave. Yes!

There is glory if our eyes could but see it. There is the glory of a goodness beyond our conception; a God has left his Kingdom and throne, and left the wings 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 repellant to man is glorified in the cave, for a God chooses it for his portion. Those swaddling clothes that enwrap him are more glorious than the purple imperial Caesar 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 scorches our little pride.

"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 that he has done for us; let us draw near to Bethlehem and chasten our proud hearts and soften our hard heart and curb our lustful hearts, and have done with all affectations except those that lead us to Him.

And remember, brethren, that for us, for our 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 no love in his heart for him? Has the tidings of his birth 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 bondage 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 blessing the Babe came to scatter on earth. What heart can refuse to love him, and love is enough; the love that begets sorrow for the days we kept away. He waits all hearts; it is not for the sake of the good alone he comes; it is not the holy and good who draw him to the world, he has come to save sinners, to bring back the lost sheep, to cull the poor prodigal: "I came not to save the just but sinners." "The Son of Man is come to seek and save that which was lost." The good will not satisfy Him; He waits sinners; He waits the cold heart to become warm; the spiritually dead to live, the blind of soul to see; the halting one to walk firm and upright. To the poor man born blind he said, "Go, wash in the pool," and now to every sinner he says the same, Go wash thy soul in penance that thou mayst see me. Jesus of Nazareth is here now, sinner, as he was near blind Bartimaeus at the gates of Jericho; a great crowd of graces accompanying Him. 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 in the blessed word that infant God will not break; the soul that folly and sin have wounded He will tenderly care for. "There is joy in Heaven for one sinner that doeth penance," the child of Bethlehem tells you. O think of these words, "There is joy in Heaven for one sinner that doeth penance." What a wonderful 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 Bethlehem, for Heaven was far away 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 come in vain, who will reject the light of His grace and walk on in darkness; but even we of the number! The Sun of righteousness 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 let it light up every dark corner of our souls that we may be bathed and refreshed by the love of Him who came to Jesus in Bethlehem; his weakness wins us, his infinite love and infinite abasement 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 counsels of the wise men approaching, they bear Him gifts of gold and frankincense and myrror—but we bear him better gifts—the gold of earnest, loving hearts, the sweet-smelling incense of sorrow for sin, the myrror of resolution for the future. Let us all to-day bear him these 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 be true sons of his Father by keeping His commandments and by turning to Him to-day to bear us; be 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. Ad 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 Almanac for 1888.

By the time this issue of the Record reaches 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.

Send 25c in stamps or scrip. Address: Thomas Coffey, Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO A WORTHY PATRIOT.

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 Tiernan, parish priest and chancellor of the Diocese, their congratulations on the twelfth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. The sentiments contained in the address were, 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. Tiernan, Chancellor of the Diocese of London.

REV. 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 congregation 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 lot 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 labor, 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 directions. We cannot, more particularly, overlook the meritorious devotion upon you whilst St. Peter's Cathedral 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 highly esteemed by your people. It is assuredly as a priest of God's Church we know you best. For twelve years you have been our true and faithful 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 beloved amongst our people. The most loyal amongst us know you best. The poor and needy have always received from you words of comfort and encouragement, as well as substantial assistance. Many a needy one has been helped when help was sorely needed—many a cheerless heart has been made glad by your liberal alms giving—many a saddened face has become joyful by your liberal donations—many an emigrant stranger has found in you the first one to give a hearty helping hand to enable him to make a beginning in our fair and free country. The sick and the sorrowing and suffering have known in you a true and faithful 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 gratitude and beg of you to accept these small tokens of the esteem and love which we bear you.

Ald. O'Meara P. Walsh,
John Denby Thos. Coffey
John Curry L. Lewis
Stephen O'Dwyer John A. Millar
Peter McGlade Michael O'Meara
J. Huff Patrick O'Neil
James Dewar J. B. Murphy
J. McCarthy A. Tillman

FATHER TERNAN'S REPLY.—The 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 feelings 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, but in looking back over those years I fail 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 I failed even to do that. All the undertakings in the cause of our holy religion that have been begun and successfully carried out in this city since I came here are owing to the wise administration and prudent guidance of our beloved Bishop. I was simply an instrument in his hands, carrying out his wishes and helping him to promote God'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 zealously 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 Mass, my chief memento to our blessed Saviour will be for the good people of London.

OBITUARY.

Mr. James Fitzgerald.
The subject of this notice died suddenly 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

for some time at Port Stanley, where he is still remembered by the oldest inhabitants of that place. About the year 1857 he settled in the township of Stephen, and endured all the hardships of pioneer life. Twelve years ago he moved to the township of Dunwich where he lived till his death. His remains 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 1st inst., the new Catholic Church of Essex Centre was dedicated to the service of God, under the title of the "Holy Name of Jesus." The day was fine, but a cold south west wind was blowing, which made the weather feel chilly. When the time for commencing the ceremonies had arrived about two hundred and fifty people were in the church, 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 parsonial residence at Maidstone Cross, containing the Right Rev. Monsignor Bruyere, V. G., Rev. D. O'Connor, O. S. B., President of Sandwich College, the Rev. Fathers McBrady, and Cote, O. S. B., also of Sandwich, and the parish priest, Rev. Father O'Connor. The Rev. Father Hodgkinson arrived from Woodalee 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 which Monsignor Bruyere addressed the congregation, among whom were many of the leading merchants and residents of the non-Catholic population of the village.

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

He praised them for their generosity and spirit of self sacrifice in erecting and equipping this fine building in which to have the Holy Mass offered up, and concluded by wishing all a Happy New Year.

The Rev. Father Cote then began High Mass, the first ever celebrated in Essex Centre. The choir of the Maidstone Church, assisted by Miss McKoon, 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 masterly sermon that was ever yet delivered in this village. It was a full and comprehensive exposition of the Catholic doctrine of "Faith" and it is impossible to do justice to the profundity of thought and the erudition of this learned preacher without having taken down short hand verbatim notes at the time; He showed that the Mass guided by the "Star" left every other consideration to seek "Jesus" which they did guided by the prophecies of old without heeding the scoffs of unbelievers, or the indifference of the Jews. There was an exemplification of faith which he defined to be the hope of things unseen. The world rejected mysteries, faith believed in them because they were the revealed 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 eloquent and elaborate sermons on the gift of faith through the good of God that it has ever been our good fortune to listen to. He concluded an hour's discourse by thanking in the name of the Rev. John O'Connor, all who had contributed in any way towards this church, and more particularly those of our separated brethren who had kindly and generously contributed towards its erection, as it showed a spirit of harmony which he said he hoped would continue. He mentioned 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 Te Deum was sung by the clergy and choir.

At 1:30 p. m., Eastern standard time, the Rev. clergy departed for St. Mary's Rectory, Maidstone Cross, where they partook of the hospitality of the Rev. John O'Connor.

Monsignor Bruyere, V. G., with Rev. Dennis O'Connor, O. S. B., left for Sandwich by the first 6 o'clock express train. In the evening at seven p. m., the Rev. Father Cote again officiated at Vespers. The Rev. Fathers McBrady, Hodgkinson and John O'Connor were also seated within the sanctuary. The Rev. Father McBrady again preached a 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 beautiful language he pictured the sufferings of our Saviour's heart on the eve of His chosen apostles, during His trials just preceding His cruel crucifixion and death, and until the day of Pentecost, with the zeal and fervour they displayed

afterward; and portraying clearly the infinite power of God in infusing His spirit into weak mortals. He showed that infallibility in matters of faith must 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 Jesus who had given His life for their salvation.

Miss Collins, assisted by Mrs. Peter Tiernan, presided at the organ at both services. Miss McKoon sang "O Salutaris 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 Church at Maidstone Cross, served at Mass and Vespers.

The members of the Essex Centre 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-General, who represents his Lordship the Bishop during his absence in Rome, and for procuring such an eloquent and capable preacher for the occasion. They are also grateful to the members of the Maidstone choir, and the other ladies and gentlemen who volunteered their assistance to make up the musical portion of the services so impressive and grand, to the altar boys and to the ushers, who received the audience at the doors and seated them with such good judgment and discretion. In fact, everything passed off exceedingly satisfactorily. In the evening the church was brilliantly lighted, and well heated, 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. McCarthy stated that before last election Lord Carnarvon had proposed to him to accept any measure of Home Rule for Ireland which would be acceptable to the Conservatives, provided the latter would support the Conservatives. The negotiations were conducted solely between Lord Carnarvon 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 subpoenaed to attend the Portmanus Assizes in January, as a witness on the appeal of Mr. Wilfred Bam, who was sentenced 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 numerous, 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 in International disputes was also approved, though not unanimously.

At a convention of landlords in Dublin, Mr. Trench, Lord Londondown'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 which the landlords are reduced. No Government dare propose such a measure. The plan, of course, makes it the intent of all taxpayers to keep the rentals at the highest possible figure. It won't work.

The *Vyestnik*, a Russian paper, published at Odessa, while commenting on the commitment 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 of the Government to go the full length 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 meeting to protest against the manner in which the Government is administering the law in Ireland.

A Home Rule League has been established in Oxford University. The chairman of the meeting at which the League was inaugurated, was Mr. A. Sidgwick 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, Editor 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 Mr. McGregor, President of the Oxford Union.

Lord Harrington 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. Scarborough, Mr. Arthur Patton and other Unionist lecturers, has passed adverse resolutions.

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

JAN 7, 1898.

How I lay me down to sleep.

"How I lay me down to sleep," When I close the last frail eye...

IF MAN DOES NOT BELIEVE IN ANY BEING, higher or wiser or holier than himself, he necessarily believes that he is the highest...

means, hardly; it implies a doubt. And again, "Because iniquity hath abounded, the charity of men hath waxed cold..."

O'CONNOR AND ESMONDE. ILLUSTRIOUS IRISH M.P.'S ADDRESS A VERY LARGE GATHERING ON THE SUBJECT, "IRELAND A NATION"...

Now, however, Protestant and Catholic Ireland are united for Home Rule, and one of its strongest advocates is the Protestant Home Rule Society...

test and condemn such methods of repression on the part of any Government towards the representatives of a people...

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD.

THE HERITAGE OF SIN—THE PATE OF KENNEDY, ROME, AND STAMBOULI—THE TRIUMPH OF PUBLIC OPINION...

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...

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...

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR. Mr. O'CONNOR is a man of fine appearance, about six feet two or three inches in height, and well proportioned...

Is in the county of Inverness, Scotland, and not far from the Canadian Canal. It was long the stronghold of the part of the Highlands...

It was a gala day for the poor devoted Highlanders, rich and poor, lord and lowly, when the monastery and chapel were consecrated...

THE GREAT LAW OF ACCUMULATION WAS CONTINUALLY GOING ON.

Well, nations are made up of individuals, and the same thing has been done in every nation of the world. Look at Greece. The noblest and the grandest characters are to be found in its early history...

THE GREAT LAW OF ACCUMULATION WAS CONTINUALLY GOING ON. Well, nations are made up of individuals, and the same thing has been done in every nation of the world...

HE DID NOT THINK THAT THE WORLD EVER COULD OR EVER WOULD BE CON- VERTED. "The wisdom of the flesh is the enemy of God, and is not subject to the law of God, neither can it be..."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. The following resolutions were then put and adopted unanimously: the mover and seconder in each case making an enthusiastic address...

Resolved, that we enter our protest and condemn such methods of repression on the part of any Government towards the representatives of a people...

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Corn Sowing

Is a process conducted by the agency of tight boots the year round. Corn sowing is best conducted through the agency of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor...

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Published Weekly at 44 and 46 Richmond Street, London, Ontario.

Catholic Record.

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

THE EPIPHANY.

The word Epiphany is simply the Greek word epiphaneia, appearance, or manifestation, slightly changed to adapt it to the English language.

We read in St. Matthew's gospel that when Jesus was born in Bethlehem, "in the days of King Herod, there came wise men from the East to Jerusalem saying, where is he that is born King of the Jews?"

Proceeding on their way, the wise men again beheld the Star by which they had been before guided, "until it stood over where the child was."

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 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 nations beside the Jews.

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.

used in the diocese of Milan. These rites 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 Masses, the same Church preserves in them more widely spread Latin Roman rites.

The star by which the Magi were led to know of the coming of the expected Christ had been foretold by Balaam, an Ammonite soothsayer whose history is recorded in Numbers xxii.

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.

This star was not a star of the natural heavens, as is evident from the account given by St. Matthew of the manner in which it directed the journey of the Magi, but it was a supernatural appearance sent by God for the purpose of leading them to the birthplace of Christ.

RITUALISM.

The Protestant Bishop of London, England, appointed a day not long since, for the consecration of a church at Pilbesch Gardens; but when the day came he made the consecration at the unusual hour of eight a. m.

The contradictory doctrines taught by the various parties which exist in the Church of England were thus brought 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.

THE DUBLIN UNIONIST DEMONSTRATION.

The truth is at least coming out in regard to the great Unionist meeting in Dublin. Of course it was to be expected that the power and influence of the Government could bring together a large number of people in a city like Dublin, and that they succeeded in doing so is no evidence that Dublin, much less that Ireland, is with them for Coercion.

It has also been said that there were thousands of people outside who could not gain admission. This is true, but the thousands were Nationalists who had no tickets, and could not get them, because they were not in sympathy with the organizers of the meeting.

The demonstration itself was as purely Orange as the usual demonstrations of the 12th 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.

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.

Table with 4 columns: DIVISION, 1885, 1886, and a column for Nationalist/Unionist votes. Rows include College Green, Harbour, St. Patrick's Green, North Dublin, and South Dublin.

These are all the votes that the Unionists could command by fair or foul means. 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 with all the boasts of the influence, wealth, and intelligence of the Unionist party, they could make not even a show of resistance to the Nationalists; in consequence 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 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 19,827 votes, all told.

only eight Unionists; and one of these, Sir George Owens, is regularly elected for a thoroughly Nationalist Ward, by acclamation, because he is an inoffensive old man who, in spite of his Toryism, is popular.

THE POLICY OF LYING.

In his Oxford speech, Lord Salisbury, after making some coarse remarks intended for witticisms, about Mr. O'Brien's clothes, said:

"What is there to excite the sympathy of English 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 more 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.

His Lordship 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.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

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

A WELL KNOWN Evangelical clergyman, on being accused of leaning toward Universalism, replied that he hoped everybody would go to heaven, and said he; "there are some persons I wish were there now."

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 believe them to be.

THE Greek Church is as strongly opposed as ever to the sectarian propagandism of the so-called Evangelical missionaries. Mr. Constantine, by birth an American, of Greek ancestry, has for some years been doing missionary work at Smyrna in Asia Minor.

REV. CANON O'MAHONY, in a speech at Cork, recently, charged certain local Government officials with systematically corrupting young girls. The Dublin Freeman's Journal endorses and amplifies the charges, and demands that the guilty officials be arrested.

WAR rumors are still growing in intensity. 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.

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

But Lord Salisbury's representation of Mr. O'Brien's "crime" is not the only falsehood 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 door."

Now the fact is that the attempt to carry out the evictions was abandoned, as soon as it was discovered that the possessor 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 were deferred, the new Land Act came into operation, and the tenants were saved from ruin and starvation.

This policy of lying is the favorite resource of the present British Cabinet. Balfour lied concerning the Galway midwife, as an excuse for having the Coercion Bill passed. He lied again when he pretended 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.

Another point in Lord Salisbury's speech deserves attention. He states that the tenants related 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.

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.

Whenever a runaway M. P., against whom a warrant is in existence, turns up anywhere that make a speech, informations should if possible be sworn 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.

This document has been furnished by 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 so far, have not done so because they are unwilling to suffer for the cause of Ireland, but because they had work to do in their country's cause which could not be so readily done by others.

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 all their might and vigor, do not control the vote of the electors. The Protestant clergy, at least outside the church of England, labored in their churches and outside of them to elect Mr. Rogers, and they were aided by both Globe and Mail.

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.

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THE Right Rev. Bishop of Ontario, in a Christmas Pastoral addressed to the "members of the Church in the diocese 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.

As will be seen in another part of the CATHOLIC RECORD, Mr. F. E. Hayes, of Ottawa, has donated one thousand dollars to the funds of the National League. This generous act proves conclusively that Mr. Hayes is an Irishman of the genuine stamp. Those who are forever parading before the world their love of the old land, and their great desire to see her wrongs redressed, but who never contribute of their means to carry on the great work in favor of Home Rule, are men ill deserving the name of Irishmen.

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

ROMA, 14 December, 1887. R. V. DOMINE.—Ex litteris super datus ab Episcopo Londinensi, libere accepti et scholasticum catholicum in parocchia aperiens pueris nigris institutio iam a primo seculi protulit iam quadraginta pauperes ad baptismum suscipere, et in gremio scholasticum impendunt salutis animum, illic illi colescit et copiosus natus, quae Deus hilares dotes remittit. Deum exinde precor ut te dicitis respicit.

ADDICTUS. JOANNES CARD. SIMONI, Praefectus. D. ARCHIEP. TREVIS. Sec. CONC. ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE LETTER FROM THE PROPAGANDA. Rome, 14th December, 1887. To the Rev. Theodore Wagner, Priest of Diocese of London. My Sir,— From a letter lately addressed to the Bishop of London, I have learned with unfeigned satisfaction that you have opened in your parish a Catholic school for the education of colored children. It has also given me much pleasure to hear of the abundant fruits of the first six months of its existence.

Enclosed I send you for publication in the CATHOLIC RECORD 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.

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

LETTER FROM ROME.

Rome, 17th December, 1887.

My Dear Mr. Coffey,— Enclosed I send you for publication in the CATHOLIC RECORD 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.

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It is for this purpose the sacred Congregation of the Propaganda has deemed it its duty to raise its voice and make appeal in favor of the great work of Christian charity actually being carried on among the colored people of Windsor. Let these brethren also read the appeal, coming to them even from Rome, by side a little sum of money to devoted towards the erection of the buildings required for the successful prosecution of this holy and apostolic work. The foundations of these buildings will be laid in the spring, shortly after my return from Europe, provided success in obtaining the necessary funds. Yours sincerely in Christ, J. T. WAGNER, P.P., Dean THOMAS COFFEY, Esq., London.

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JAN 7, 1887.

LETTER FROM ROME.

Rome, 17th December, 1887.

MY DEAR MR. COFFEY—

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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 anywhere else able to see the grand efforts put forth by the Holy Catholic Church for the conversion of nations. There are here schools and colleges and seminaries and universities innumerable where young men are trained up after having drunk the sacred science of religion at the most pure fountains of the mother of all churches, are sent forth into Asia, Africa, Australia and America, to preach the gospel to Indians and savages, 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 some foreign Bishop or Archbishop, 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.

Now, such a mission as is being established and carried on at its nearest core in the wilds of Africa and the boundless regions of Asia and Australia, we have at our own doors in Canada. The colored people of Windsor and neighborhood in fact offer a far more encouraging field of missionary labor than do similar missions in the very heart of Africa, and if so much energy and money are spent in founding and sustaining the foreign missions, why would not our good Catholic people of Canada and the neighboring States make a generous effort to enable us to make our own colored home mission a grand success.

It is for this purpose the sacred Congregation of the Propaganda has deemed it 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, Canada. Let therefore all who read this appeal, coming to them even from Rome, lend a little sum of money to be devoted towards the erection of the buildings required for the successful prosecution of this holy and apostolic work. The foundations of these buildings will be laid in the spring, shortly after my return from Europe, provided I can succeed in obtaining the necessary funds.

Yours sincerely in Christ,
J. T. WAGNER, P.P., Dean.

THOMAS COFFEY, Esq., London.

Rome, 14th December, 1887.

EVDE DOMINE.—Ex litteris super ad me datus ab Episcopo Londinensi, libenter accipit te scholam catholicam in tua parochia aperuisse pueris nigris institui. Pergratum insuper fidei accidit audire uberius fructus quo eadem institutio iam a principio a mestri protulit, cum quadraginta nigris et pluribus adultis baptizatum successerit, et in gremium catholicæ ecclesiæ susceptum. Ex te felici operis incepto firmiter confido maiores in posterum incrementa futura. Quod si fructus ex nigrorum institutione extiterit, Quocirco tibi maxime gratulor, valdeque perspice letati tui stimulos addo ad nova usque promerita componenda.

Equidem dolens uti propriis fidelium superstitum exigentibus parocis redditis successerit non potuisse Ecclesiæ adeo numero nigrorum instituentium parvas edificare. Spero autem caritatem fidelium, ad quam recurrere consilium inveni, tibi non defuturam, ne multos exituros qui divitias suas in incrementum impendant salutis alicuius, illic illi celestis ad copia mereat, qua Deus hilares datores remunerat.

Deum exinde precor ut te duntaxat aspiet.

Addictus.

JOANNES CARD. SIMONI, Prefectus.

† D. ARCHIEP. TYRINI, Sec. Cong. ANGLICÆ TRANSLATION OF THE LETTER FROM THE PROPAGANDA.

Rome, 14th December, 1887.

To the Rev. Theodore Wagner, Priest of the Diocese of London.

SIR,

From a letter lately addressed to me by the Bishop of London, I have learned with unfeigned satisfaction that you have opened in your parish a Catholic school for the education of colored children. It has also given me much pleasure to hear of the abundant fruits this same school has already produced during the first six months of its existence, since 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 daily progressing more and more, and will produce fruits still more abundant. Therefore, whilst addressing you my congratulations, I would also encourage your pious zeal to persevere in carrying on a work so meritorious.

Meanwhile 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 pro-

sion 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 promised to the cheerful giver, will not hesitate to devote a portion of their earthly goods to procure the salvation of souls.

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

Yours devotedly,
JOHN CARDINAL SIMONI, Prefect.

† D. ARCHIEPISCOPUS TYRINI, Secretarius.

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

SPECIAL 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 dilapidated residence. A new house in close proximity to the presbytery has also been 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 North he called at Killarney, Manitowlin Island, Garden River, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William and Fort William West, at all of which places he officiated, gave catechetical instructions, and administered the sacrament of confession 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 Wickwiconing, 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 island.

At His Lordship's departure on Sunday afternoon, the chiefs and warriors again assembled, attired in military costume, carrying musical instruments, and decorated in true Indian fashion—paint, feathers 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 sprung 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 500 miles before he reached Sudbury, 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 succession Sturgeon Falls, North Bay, Fowassen, Trout Creek, Bracebridge, and Gravenhurst, returning by way of Hamilton and Toronto to Peterboro'.

On the 29th of October, His Lordship 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 \$28,000, \$18,000 of which he proposed to levy on Peterboro', and the other \$10,000 he hoped to receive from the clergy and people of the outlying parishes.

At 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 generous donation of \$100 from the convent of Loreto, 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 congregation \$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, subscribed \$200 as a personal donation, and promised \$400 more from his congregation.

At Downeyville Father Connelly and his congregation contributed \$600, while the pastor and people of Enismore generously subscribed \$1,000.

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

CHRISTMAS 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 festival.

The first Mass on Christmas morning was a high mass celebrated by Father McEvay, 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 deacon, and Father 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 clergy, 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 so 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 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. Deland, who is a very accomplished organist, rendered Mozart's twelfth mass in a manner that would do credit to a larger city. The Pastors at the Offatory, 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 choir were entertained at supper at the presbytery. Rev. 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, and his clergy. A lover of music himself, he encouraged them to cultivate the art, and to promote harmony and union among the citizens. 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 band.

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 solemnity in the usual form, the Papal Benediction, which by virtue of an extraordinary Apostolic faculty, he is authorized to give in the name of His Holiness the Pope once in a year within the limits of the Diocese.

A grand Te Deum was sung in the Peterboro' Cathedral last Sunday in honor of the Golden Jubilee of Leo XIII. SOLEMNITIES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, ETC.

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 Cross" and 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 beautiful 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 29th of December, His Lordship enlarged the Sodality by the reception of some twenty five young ladies to membership. He gave them an interesting lecture on his experiences in the north among the Indians and how he had to celebrate Mass and administer Confirmation in shanties, carpenter's shops, carriage factories and blacksmith's shops in several of the villages along the new line of the C. P. R.

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 success. There was a large attendance at the services and at the sacraments, and the congregation of St. Josephs feel very grateful to Dr. Kilroy for his endeavors on their behalf.

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

On the 1st of January 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 tendered his congratulations to his flock, wishing them a merry and a true Christmas.

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

orchestra, in grand style and all spoke in great praise of the choir. The organist, Miss Lucy Allen, must feel proud to see her work of the last two months so very successful. The church was crowded to the doors, many of our Protestant friends attending. The collection of the day reached the handsome sum of \$937, the largest ever taken here, showing the esteem in which Rev. Dr. Kilroy is held by his congregation. This fact also shows how Stratford is progressing; we are advancing slowly but surely.

In the evening, at the invitation of Dr. Kilroy, the choir met in the parsonal residence, where a very pleasant half hour was spent, all wishing their good parish priest long life and many pleasant returns of the day.

ESMONDE AND O'CONNOR.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENTARIANS BEFORE A TORONTO AUDIENCE.

Toronto Globe, December 29.

A fair-sized and very enthusiastic gathering listened at the Pavilion last night to Sir Thomas 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 with well rendered music. At half-past 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 thoughtfully, 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 forcibly.

Upon the platform were Hon. A. S. Hardy, Hon. T. W. Acland, Mr. John Malloy, Rev. Fathers Conduke, Sheehan, J. Ross, Conway, Hunt, Egan, Laurent, Rooney, McBride, McMahon, Mr. Ann. Aid. 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. Jarry, Hon. John O'Donohoe, S. MacNabb, Phillips Thompson, Hon. A. M. Ross, John Cameron, E. C. Archibald, Mr. W. A. Murray, G. C. Kirby, Hugh Bowen, P. Boyle, Mr. C. S. Guelph, Mr. Fitzgerald, Dr. Brennan, Mr. Dolan, Mr. McInnis, representing Peterboro' branch; Mr. Blain, of Galt; Hon. Frank Smith, E. O'Keefe, Mr. Peter Ryan, D. A. Barry, Brother Forbes, Brother Odo, Mr. N. Murphy, Wm. Lount, G. C., W. Connolly and others.

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 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 trifling sum for your calls are very numerous 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 point out, and that of the clergy in the present Irish crisis. It is too well known and acknowledged by the most reasonable men, even Englishmen themselves, that for centuries back Ireland has been governed in the interests 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 an unjust and exorbitant rent, but you have half 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 the immense majority of cases for many years, the tenants imitated the Land Court and

REDUCED THEIR RENTS THEMSELVES.

This was termed "Rent of Campaign," by an unaccountable and unjust procedure the Government evicts tenants both pure and soldiers to evict tenants 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. They have a perfect right to do so. Many great saints in the calendar of the Church have been persecuted and even 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 suffer. But at present the struggle for justice is constitutional and imploring; and we consider that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor 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

MARTYRS OF PATRIOTISM

and to be honored and respected; their condition in the constitutional struggle is far preferable than to be carried off to the battle field, dead or wounded, in a struggle for justice with an overwhelming army.

The moral victory is won when all reasonable men are on the side of justice for Ireland, which would not be thought of if there were no resistance.

I may quote the saying of Senator Ingalls the other day in Washington, "that there is nothing so dangerous and unpardonable as injustice." I may add, retribution will come sooner or later. God is slow but sure, and it is not impossible in the providence of God to see England yet as poor as she made Ireland. Neither the

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 demanded so persistently if the Irish could extort from England just 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 to England, and commerce followed. All this will be brought back by Home 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 landlordism, but rich blood, talent, industry and honesty raised them up, and now the influence of over ten 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 province to ratify treaties, 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. I 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 Governors of States and the most influential gentlemen graced your platforms.

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 LYDCH, Archbishop of Toronto.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Hon. A. S. Hardy took the chair, and after stating that the delay was unavoidable, 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 announce the speakers, possibly to announce the cause. The names of the speakers you know—you know something 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 Parliament leading in Ireland—(loud cheers)—with Gladstone leading in England—prolonged cheering)—with an almost unanimous people in Ireland—(applause)—with an almost unanimous people and sentiment in Scotland and Wales, the cause of Ireland must ultimately triumph. (Loud cheers.) We have deplored, this country has deplored, wherever Irishmen live, wherever Britons dwell, they have regretted the measures of coercion which, unhappily, the English Government are attempting to bind upon Ireland. (Applause.) But I do not believe they will succeed. (Applause.) We have witnessed even during the past week the attempt of the whole force of the war: arms of the police and the turkeys, backed up by the officers of the law, the English army and navy, the whole force, spiritual and temporal, of the Empire, to put the prison breaks upon Mr. Sheehy. (Applause and laughter.) And after a considerable struggle they succeeded, and the news was so momentous that they called it across to you. (Applause and laughter.) That is in one incident at all events of the Coercion Act, but it is a typical one. We have Mr. O'Connor, a distinguished 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 virtues and whose patriotism, alike with his eloquence and his statesmanship, were supreme in both countries. (Applause.) I therefore have pleasure in introducing to you as the first speaker the great grandson of Henry Grattan. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

BY THOMAS ESMONDE.

Sir Thomas Esmonde began by apologizing for his too severe cold. He said and his colleague, he said, had come over to lay the case of Ireland before the Canadian people, though they knew from the 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 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 laws

WAS FOR THEM IN IRELAND?

He was willing to give the English credit for the most honest desire to govern the Irish people honestly and properly, but with the very best intentions it was perfectly impossible for them to govern Ireland properly—(applause)—from the very simple reason that the English could not understand the Irish. They did not sympathize fully with the aspirations and sentiments of the Irish people, and they could not possibly know what the peculiar needs of the Irish are.

Charity began at home, and it was only natural that Ireland should be more concerned about Irish affairs than any other nation. It was said that the Irish were not able to govern themselves. How could they prove that when they never gave them a chance to govern themselves? (Applause.) If the Irish could not govern themselves how was it that they could govern the English people as they had done in the dependencies of the British Crown? The stock argument of the opponents of 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 did not say 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. The Protestants in Ireland only laughed at all the talk about

THEIR RIGHTS BEING PROTECTED.

He dilated on the expense of keeping up the 13,000 men of the Irish Constabulary. If 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 afraid 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, 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 owed the relief which they had lately obtained. But so far as Irish affairs were concerned, the Irish members had no effective power; they were a small minority, persistently outvoted by an

IGNORANT AND BIGGOT MAJORITY.

Mr. O'Connor next dealt with the question of the administration of the law within Ireland. Public opinion had not the smallest effect upon the administration 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 children everything creditable to the people of Ireland, every word that told of the struggles of Ireland against English injustice for the

LAST SEVEN HUNDRED YEARS.

(Shame.) Where an Irishman had distinguished himself in the service of his country he was branded as a rebel and men who had fought in defence of their country were referred to in those lying text-books as criminals who had been executed. (Hisses and cries of "Shame.") The Board of Public Works had studied 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. (Applause 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.

THE GAME HAD BEEN GOING ON FOR EIGHTY YEARS, AND WHAT WAS THE RESULT?

They were now in the jubilee year of Queen 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 stock had decreased, the area of cultivated land had decreased. So much for the government of Ireland by Westminster. 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

NO MORE THAN ALREADY EXISTED

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 not 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.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Public. Mr. Thomas Sexton, M. P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, in consequence of the present state of political affairs and on account of several of his colleagues being in jail, has decided not to give the usual Christmas dinner. He has allocated for the relief of the sick poor of Dublin £100 which is to be distributed by the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Room-keepers' Society.

Wicklow. On Dec. 5th, Mr. Justice O'Brien opened the Commission for the Lister Water Act, in Wicklow. It is a statutory inquiry, on such authority, that the large and important district included in the Act for Lister is "in a state of comparative freedom from crime of an ordinary nature." Indeed, but for the fact that there would be very little to engage the attention of judge or jury. The two cases referred to were those in which a number of emergency men were charged with the murder of John Kinsella, at Goolbegry, and the case in which a number of men, charged with having attacked the house of a man named Brown, near Blackmore, in the course of which a constable Head Constable Whelan lost his life. In this latter case, Thomas O'Leary, indicted for wilful murder, was acquitted of the capital charge, being admitted, on the part of the crown, that the prisoner did not kill the deceased. He and six other prisoners were thereupon ordered to be arraigned for offences under the White-bay Act.

Meath. On December 14th, the men of "Royal Meath" assembled in their thousands, at Kells, to welcome Mr. Wm. Redmond and Mr. P. O'Brien, M. P.'s. A great demonstration was held after in the town to protest against the imprisonment of Mr. Wm. O'Brien, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the other political prisoners now imprisoned under the Jubilee Coercion Act.

King's County. The proceedings in Tallamore Jail, on December 8th, were of a scarcely less acute nature than the other atrocities which have passed since the passing of the Coercion Act. On that day, Warden McLaughlin reported Mr. Mandeville for refusing to clean his cell when ordered to do so. The matter was left in abeyance until the arrival of the prison doctor Dr. Bidley had an interview with Mr. Mandeville and afterwards met the Governor, and Mr. Mandeville'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 do the work of a menial. The Governor said "You were not handed over to me as a political prisoner." He forthwith ordered Mr. Mandeville to be put on "punishment diet" of bread and water, for forty-eight hours.

Cork. On the evening of Friday, December 5th, 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 under the provisions of the Coercion Act. Mr. Maguire, a stationer or aw-tender in Cork was called on by two constables, and solemnly warned not for the future to sell the Cork Examiner, the Herald, and United Ireland, or any papers publishing reports of "suppressed" branches of the National League. The police went so far as to threaten to take a poor, helpless woman living in Barrack street, all depending for their livelihood on the 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, a special Criminal Assizes court at Ballinacorney, Dr. James Magner, a local medical practitioner, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment without labor, for proposing a series of resolutions at a recent demonstration at Ballinacorney, which was addressed by Alderman Hooper, M. P., member for the county of Wick. Dr. Magner on the occasion did not deliver a speech, his action being purely the formal proposing of the resolutions. The Crown relied for their case that the speeches of Alderman Hooper, Father Lane, and Mr. Crowley, showed that there was a "common purpose of conspiracy." A resolution condemning landlords 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 run concurrently. An appeal will be made.

Kerry. On December 7, Mr. Thomas O'Rourke, T. O. new agent, Tralee, was served with four summonses. The first was for "publishing" the Cork Herald of November 26th, containing a report of the proceedings of the Tralee National League. The second for publishing the Cork Herald of the same date, and thus "unlawfully inciting persons unknown to take part in an unlawful assembly." The third for publishing United Ireland of December 3rd, containing a report of the proceedings of the Killybeg National League, and the fourth for publishing United Ireland of the same date, and thus "unlawfully inciting persons unknown to take part in an unlawful assembly."

Limerick. On Dec. 9th, "General" Father Mathew Ryan, of Herbert street, was served with five summonses under the Coercion Act for a speech at Cahercastle in Tralee of the county Limerick Evicted Tenants' Fund. He laughingly asked the police man who presented Balfour's favor, "Why did he not make it the half dozen?" The 23rd of December was named for the Rev. gentleman's trial.

Clare. At a special court held under the Crimes Act, at Ennis, on Dec. 10, Michael Minogue, a farmer was sentenced to one month's hard labor for taking part in an unlawful assembly at Scariff, when a house

from which the tenant had been evicted was evicted.

Tipperary. Mr. Charles Farrell, of Ouchterlough, Clonmel, has voluntarily granted his tenants near Golden, a reduction of fifty per cent. on the year's rent. Mr. Farrell, whose rents are nearly all under Griffith's valuation, gave 40 per cent. reduction on the previous year.

On the 29th of November, a number of English members of Parliament visited Thurles, and their presence was made the occasion of a very enthusiastic demonstration. A meeting took place in the town, the Rev. J. Fennelly, A.M., presiding, at which resolutions were passed of cordial welcome to the Liberal English members present; condemning the prison treatment of William O'Brien and the other prisoners in Tallamore, and pledging those present to persevere in the National struggle. Stirring speeches were delivered by Messrs Alfred Illingworth, M. P., Woodhead, M. P.; Priestly, M. P.; Stephenson, M. P.; O'Sullivan, M. P. (all Englishmen), and others. Dr. Tasson was also present. 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. During the last week in November, there were rumors in the vicinity of Lis more to the effect that the Government was about to make an attempt to "shoot the arrest of Mr. P. O'Brien, M. P., from the part of the crown, that the prisoner did not kill the deceased. He and six other prisoners were thereupon ordered to be arraigned for offences under the White-bay Act.

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into the town. An enormous crowd had assembled outside the courthouse, and when the prisoners were being removed to the railway station, on route to Dundalk jail, they were cheered lustily by the people. A body of police rushed upon people and used the butts of the rifles freely. The people became exasperated at the vindictive and reckless attitude of the police, and were about to retaliate when the Rev. Father Duffy, P. P., induced the County Inspector to withdraw his men, and by so doing averted a sanguinary riot. The priests advised the people to disperse quietly, which they accordingly did. A proclamation was promulgated in the morning forbidding a meeting.

Fermanagh. A curious story has come to light. It appears that a Loyalist tenant of Derry, Gonnolly sold his farm privately to a Catholic for £300. The farm is on the estate of a Protestant and had been put up for auction before the Land Act. The Catholic tenant said that "no Roman Catholic could be accepted as tenant." The landlord notified his Loyalist tenant that he would give him £150 for the farm. This the tenant refused and broke the bargain with the Catholic. The Catholic purchased the farm a second time at £270, but the landlord objected to the sale, insisting that the vendor should hand over the farm at £150, an offer which was of course again refused by the tenant. So the matter now stands.

Mayo. With the exception of Mr. Joyce, of Galway, the landlords of Mayo are meeting the tenants' demands fairly. The trustees of St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, have given 50 per cent. reduction to their tenants. The trustees of the parish of Achill, and Messrs General Cox, 20 per cent. to his Fairhill tenantry. Miss Gardner, however, has not yet granted the smallest reduction, notwithstanding the poverty of her rack rent tenants.

"WHAT'S KILLING US"

THE WORDS WHICH THE MICROSCOPE REVEALS. One of the leading scientific publications states that many people are now using the microscope to discover the real cause of disease in the system, and to detect adulteration of food and medicines. This wonderful instrument has saved many lives. A microscopic test shows, for instance, the presence of albumen, or the life of the blood, in certain derangements of the kidneys, but medicine does not tell us how far advanced the derangement is, or whether it shall prove fatal.

The microscope, however, gives us this knowledge. Bright's disease, which so many people dread, was not fully known until the microscope revealed its characteristics. It greatly aids the physician, skilled in its use, in determining how far disease has advanced, and gives a fair idea of the true structure of the kidney.

A noted German scientist recently discovered that by the use of the microscope, the physician can tell if there is a tumor forming in the system, and if certain appearances are seen in the fluids passed, it is proof positive that the tumor is to be a malignant one. If any derangement of the kidneys is detected by a microscope, the physician looks for the development of almost any disease the system is heir to, and any indication of Bright's disease, which has no symptoms of its own, and cannot be fully recognized except by the microscope, he looks upon with alarm.

As the microscope becomes better acquainted with the importance of the kidneys in the human economy by the aid of the microscope, there is a greater alarm spread through the communities concerning it, and this accounts for the erroneous belief that it is on the increase. As yet neither homoeopathist nor allopathist is prepared with a cure for deranged kidneys, but the world has long since recognized, and many medical gentlemen also recognize and prescribe Warner's safe cure for these derangements, and admit that it is the only specific for the common and advanced forms of kidney disorders.

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 laymen has revealed many diseases that the medical men were not aware of, so that progress has been made in the water we pass in medicine and science, and we find out by laymen, outside the medical code; consequently 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 or not it is 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 majority of physicians, and the reason that some doctors give for not adopting and prescribing it—viz. that they do not know what its ingredients are—is absurd. Mr. Warner's statement that many of the ingredients are expensive, and that the desire of the unscrupulous dealer or prescriber to realize a large profit from its manufacture by using cheap and injurious substances for those ingredients would justify his quality and reputation; and that Warner's safe cure cannot be made in small quantities on account of the expensive apparatus necessary in compounding these ingredients—seems to us to be a reasonable and sufficient one.

The universal testimony of our friends and neighbors, and the indisputable evidence that it, and it alone, has completely restored us all from the disease of the kidneys, is sufficient explanation of its extraordinary reputation, and conclusive proof that it is, perhaps, the most beneficial discovery known to scientific medicine since the microscope revealed to us all the important nature of the organs it is designed to reach and benefit.

THE VALE OF GLENCOE

In the West of Scotland, near Loch Leven. Its scenery is proverbial for the wild sublimity of its features. The rocks seem to hide their summits in the clouds, and such is the air of desolation which pervades it, that one finds it difficult to believe that the glen was ever the habitation of civilized beings. It exhibits nearly the same features throughout; the same aspect of mingled grandeur and sterility, the same chaos of rocks and frowning precipices. About the middle of the glen, the whole length of which is about eight miles, is the Lake Trossachs, from which the name of the glen is derived. To the reader of Olean this is classic ground. From the evidence afforded by several passages in his poems, Glencoe, or the vale of the Cona, appears to have been his birth-place.

But with the poetical associations of Glencoe, one of a truly painful nature is presented to the imagination, the massacre of its unexpecting inhabitants, the Macdonalds, in 1692. In August preceding the massacre, many of the Highlanders having been in arms, in favor of the abdicated James II, a proclamation had been issued offering an indemnity to each of the insurgents as should take the oath of allegiance to William III before the last day of December, and the chiefs of the clans availed themselves of it and took the required oath. Macdonald of Glencoe was prevented by accident from tendering his submission within the specified time. In the end of December he went to Colonel Hill, Governor of Fort William, and tendered his allegiance. This the Colonel had no power to receive. Sympathizing, however, with the distress of the old chieftain, he gave him a letter to Sir Colin Campbell, Sheriff of Argyllshire, requesting him to receive Macdonald's submission, and to indemnify the chief for the oath he might have taken in favor of the late King. Macdonald hastened to Inverary, but his way lying through almost impassable mountains, the ill-fated chieftain did not reach Inverary till after the prescribed time had elapsed. The sheriff, however, yielding to the entreaties and even tears of Macdonald, administered the oath and set off an express to the Privy Council, certifying the fact, and explaining the delay. But Macdonald had rashly rendered himself obnoxious to Sir John Dalrymple, (afterwards Earl of Stair), and to the powerful Earl of Breadalban, whose lands the Glencoe man had plundered, and the poor old chief was now to feel their vengeance. The letter of the sheriff was suppressed and the certificate that the oath had been taken, blotted out from the records of the council. A warrant against the clan was procured from the King, and orders were issued to Colonel Hill, Governor of Fort William, to march against the clan. The chief instrument for this purpose was one Campbell, a captain in Argyle's regiment. He was ordered to report to the glen on February 1st, with 120 men. They were well received and were treated by the unsuspecting inhabitants with great kindness. The sheriff, however, continued to live familiarly with the people of the glen for 12 days. On the 13th of February, an officer of the force camped at the house of the chief with a party of soldiers, and was at once admitted. Macdonald, while in the act of dressing and giving orders for refreshment, was shot dead as he was going into the kitchen. The slaughter became general, and neither age nor sex spared; thirty-eight were massacred and several who fled to the mountains perished from cold and hunger. An officer sent to guard the passage of the glen, arrived too late to prevent the escape of a few, but he entered the glen on the following day, burned the houses and carried away the cattle and sheep, which were divided among the officers and soldiers—Guida Book.

Tamarac

Tamarac Blixir is a preparation containing great curative properties for Coughs, Croup, Influenza and Hoarse and Lung Complaints.

Of Great Utility.

There is no other medicine of such general usefulness in the household as Hagyard's Yellow Oil for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, all internal and external pains and injuries.

H. Gladden, West Shefford, P. Q.

Writes: For a number of years I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Two years ago I was attacked very severely. I suffered a great deal of pain, from which I was never free for many months. Last spring when I began to use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and I rejoice to say it has cured me, for which I am thankful.

Have You Noticed It?

The weary, "all gone" feeling, with gnawing at the pit of the stomach, or a choking from undigested food so common to the weak dyspeptic. This trouble is soon remedied by Burdock Blood Bitters, which is a positive cure for the worst form of Dyspepsia.

FURRED TONGUES AND IMPURE BREATH are two concomitants of biliousness remedied by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Heartburn, which harasses the dyspeptic after meals, and all the perplexing and changeable symptoms of established indigestion, are dispersed by this salutary corrective tonic and celebrated blood purifier.

Greatly Excited.

People are apt to get greatly excited in case of sudden colds and injury. It is well to be prepared for such emergencies. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the handiest remedy known for burns, sores, bruises, lacerations, pain and all wounds of the flesh. It is used internally and externally.

Warmth causes feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you. Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

A PRESENT FOR EVERY BOY

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE

JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF HOLIDAY PUZZLE

And if you cannot get one, enclose a One-cent Stamp to the Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal, and we will forward one, and bear in mind that Johnston's Fluid Beef is

The GREAT STRENGTH-GIVER

And Makes a Warming Winter Beverage.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all Ages. For Children and the aged they are precisely adapted.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Sores, Old Wounds, Gores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest, it is equally valuable.

FOR SORES (THROAT, BRONCHITIS, OEDHEM, Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases) it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 538 OXFORD ST.), LONDON.

And are sold in the U.S.A. at 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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

BELL ORGANS

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

UNAPPROACHED FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE AND QUALITY OF TONE.

SPECIAL STYLES MADE FOR CHURCHES

SEND FOR CATALOGUE FREE.

W. BELL & Co., GUELPH, ONT.

ST. CATHERINE'S

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

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J. BURNETT, AGENT.

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NATIONAL LOTTERY.

The Monthly Drawings take place on the THIRD WEDNESDAY of each month.

The value of the lots that will be drawn on WEDNESDAY the 18th Day of Jan., 1888.

—WILL BE— \$80,000.00.

TICKETS—First Series, \$100.00. Second Series, \$50.00.

Ask for the Catalogue and prices of the Secretary.

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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

SMALL WARES, STATIONERY, JEWELRY, ETC.

303 RICHMOND STREET, - LONDON, ONT.

Headquarters for Church Candles

ESTABLISHED 1865.

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BEE-SWAX ALTAR CANDLES

With Self-Fitting Base.

The general favor with which BEE-SWAX ALTAR CANDLES have been received by the clergy, by Religious Communities, and the Catholic Public, since our introduction into the market, has been a constant proof of their superiority.

For the present, we make this style of BEE-SWAX ALTAR CANDLES also in a Stearic Candle, and in a 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

Without Candles or Papering the Base.

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JAN 7, 1924.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSING FOR THE FASTEST FATHERS.

Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 117-119th Street and 114th Avenue, New York City.

As we kneel to-day, my dear brethren, with Mary and Joseph, round the cradle of the Divine Child, the joy which we feel is really a foretaste of the joy which we hope to have one day with the saints in the Kingdom of God.

There are many Christians, there are not a few, perhaps even here present, for whom it would be vain and useless to ask these questions. For even one mortal sin, not washed away by true repentance, makes a man unfit for the Kingdom of God.

Peace, Fraternity and Good Will.

Christmas is the season of peace on earth, and the spirit of that perfect fraternity 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 suspended during the week, he might also ask whether the spirit of peace and fraternity is in season only at Christmas.

A Fatal Attack.

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

Unlimited.

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

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A GRAND SUCCESS—NEW PROCEEDS \$1,675.60.

Amherstburg Echo, Dec. 28.

The Sisters' Bazaar, which opened in the Town Hall on Monday of last week, and closed Saturday night, was highly successful. The attendance throughout was very satisfactory, the sum of \$145.40 being realized from the sale of admission tickets.

The refreshment table, which was ably presided over by Mrs. J. Campan, Mrs. Jos. Beaman, Mrs. D. Norvell and Mrs. J. Clark was well patronized and netted \$38.75: the ice cream table, conducted by Misses Sophie Bradley, Eliza Norvell and Leticia Brown, brought in the neat sum of \$28.

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- 1 Right Rev. John Walsh, D.D. 20 beautiful volumes, No. 7,721, Capt. Sutherland.
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, 1,690, Miss Addie Gilboe.
5 Rev. Father Bayard (Sarnia), Oil Paint ing, 155, J. Campan.
6 Rev. Mother General, (Hochelaga Con.), 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. (Windsor Con.) Handmade design in Painting, 390, Joseph Gilboe.
9 Mother M. Jean, Sup. (Sarnia Con.) Handmade Table Drape, 690, David Allen.
10 Mayor Tromey, \$5 in gold, 7,922, Capt. C. C. Allen.
11 T. Onalietto, \$10 in gold, 8,075, Capt. C. C. Allen.
12 P. Navin, \$10 in gold, 7,043, Roddy Gatfield.
13 Dr. T. J. Park, \$5 in gold, 374, F. Kelly, (Ashland, Wis.).
14 Miss M. Onalietto, one-half dozen solid silver tea spoons, 6,898, Albert Goodrich, (Anderson).
15 Mrs. J. Malloux, \$5, 7,903, Capt. C. C. Allen.
16 Mrs. J. R. Gillesan, a Painted Canvas, value \$5, 7,469, Capt. D. Nicholson.
17 Mrs. J. R. Gillesan, Painted Jar, value \$1, 1,433, Alice Fay, (Manchester, N. B.).
18 Mrs. J. R. Gillesan, 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 J. G. 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 Marshall, (St. Thomas).
23 Thos. B. Wain, \$5 in gold, 7,588, Fred Glardin.
24 Zenobia Morin, \$5 in gold, 1,039, Miss Addie Gilboe.
25 M. B. Twomey, \$5 in gold, 5,889, C. Beaudry, (St. Marcell).
26 Capt. N. J. Wigle, \$5, 2,146, Louis Groddin, (Anderson).
27 Capt. John Easton, \$5 in gold, 4,616, James Marshall, (St. Thomas).
28 C. C. Allen, \$5 in gold, 638, Robert Hutchinsco, (South Chicago).
29 Simon Fraser, \$5 in gold, 8,107, Mrs. Patrick Navin.
30 Park & Borrowman, \$5 in gold, 7,984, Mrs. J. B. Aulin.
31 Mrs. M. Sullivan, \$5 in gold, 442, Louis Meehan, (Detroit).
32 Mrs. Ellis Brown, \$5 in gold, 983, J. H. Day, (South Chicago).
33 Mrs. L. Cuddy, a beautiful Painting on Velvet, 814, Little Tobin.
34 Messrs. Harris & Kerry, Detroit, Silver Fruit Basket, 736, Roddy Allen.
35 Wm. B. Wright, a Marble Cross (value) \$10, 486; 326 Jefferson Ave, Detroit. (No name given.)

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1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered willing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order a discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrears are 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.

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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. Augustine monks, founded by David I. of Scotland.

The first Abbey of Holy Rood was consumed by fire, and only the chapel remained unburned, 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.

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 England, 1688.

"That's What My Wife Says." "How are all the folks?" asked Brown of Jones. "All 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 doesn't seem like herself at all."

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Cheap Homes on long time and Liberal Terms. The Stevens County Abstract and Real Estate Agency has One Million Acres of the Best Farming Lands, Best Dairy Land and Best Wheat Land in Western and Central Minnesota. This land is to be found in the world. For full particulars, terms and information apply to—

WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults. Electricity, Mollere Baths & Sulphur Saline Baths & USE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES. J. G. WILSON, LABORATORIAN, 25 Dundas Street.

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Conducted by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, London, Ont. Locality unrivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air, breezing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise.

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Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 16. Board and tuition per annum, \$10. For further particulars apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR, BOX 82.

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Ontario—This institution is pleasantly situated in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit and occupies its site in a beautiful location, great facilities for acquiring the rudiments as well as the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$10; German free of charge; Music and use of piano included for \$2.50; Bed and bedding \$10; Washing, \$2; Private room, \$2. For further particulars address—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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Ont.—The studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$10 per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DESIRABLE O'CONNOR, FREDERICKSBURG.

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MEETINGS.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock in our rooms, Castle Hall, Wellington Street, London. Members who are requested to attend punctually. MARTIN O'MEARA, Pres.; JAS. CORCORAN, Sec.

D. FLOWERS

EXTRA WILD STRAWBERRY

Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, 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 DRUGGISTS. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

CELEBRATED COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Is a pure Fruit Acid Fooder. It contains neither alum, nor any ammonia, and may be used with the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. It is the best and most economical in the market, as well as the most valuable in the kitchen. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cured her, and it will cure Mrs. Jones, too. There's nothing on 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 case, or money returned, printed on the bottle wrapper.

SMITH BROS. Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters

289 Clarence Street, opp. Y. M. C. A. A full supply of Plumbers' and Gas Fitters' Goods in stock. All work done on the latest sanitary principles. Jobbing promptly attended to. Telephone.

WILLIAM HINTON, UNDERTAKER, ETC.

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage, First-class Hearse for the Deceased, and a Hearse for the Living. 20 King Street, London, Ontario. Private residence, 24 King Street, London, Ontario.

TO THE CLERGY

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we feel assured, be glad to learn that WILLIAMSON BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Sicilian Wine, whose purity and genuineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Bishop and Prefect of Studies of the Diocese of Sarnia, Ontario. 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 us samples of this truly superior wine for analysis.

TRY

The New Shoe Store when you are in want 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, shabby worn shoddy goods that we are selling at half price in order to get rid of them.—M. G. FAIRB, first door west of Thomas Street & Co's.

"MISTAKES MODERN INFIDELS."

New Book on Christian Evidence and Complete Answer to Col. Ingersoll's "Mistakes of Moses." Highly recommended by Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec, Archbishop Ryan, Philadelphia, and 14 other Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, 27 Protestant Bishops, many other prominent clergy, and the press. Cloth \$1.25. Paper 75 cents. SEND NO MONEY NOW. REV. GEO. E. NORTHGRAVE, Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada.

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NOTICE COAL & WOOD

We would respectfully announce 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 wood, cut, split, and delivered. We have purchased a supply of coal from the best mines and can fill all orders promptly. Give us a call. Telephone.

NOTICE HAVANA CIGARS

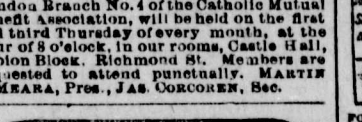
HAVING purchased the stock of Mr. G. H. Switzer, Tobaccoist, my friends and the public generally will find the largest, finest and freshest stock of goods in the city. AT OLD PRICES.

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TO THE CLERGY

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we feel assured, be glad to learn that WILLIAMSON BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Sicilian Wine, whose purity and genuineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Bishop and Prefect of Studies of the Diocese of Sarnia, Ontario. 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 us samples of this truly superior wine for analysis.

C. M. B. A. GRAND COUNCIL OF CANADA.

Table with financial statements for C. M. B. A. Grand Council of Canada, including Reserve Fund Statement, Beneficiary Fund, and General Fund.

on the 26th formally opened Branch 66, C. M. B. A. and installed the officers elect. This Branch gives fair promise of being a large one.

Thomas Coffey, Esq., London. AN IMPRESSIVE EVENT.

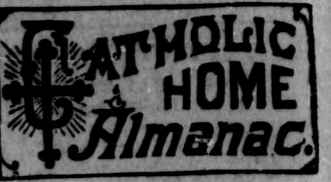
DEDICATION OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH. Many of our readers, and more particularly the large number of his brother priests in Canada, will be glad to note, from the following report, the great success attending the labors of the Rev. Father Crowe, son of D. Crowe, Esq., an old and highly respected resident of Toronto.

in a short but eulogistic speech, proposed the following resolution, which was seconded in appropriate terms by Mr. John Lyman.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A. Monthly for publication. J. M. McLEOD, Sec. Sec.

SADLER'S BOOK STORE

- List of books for sale including The Catholic Directory, Almanac and Ordo, for 1888; The Catholic Home Almanac for 1888; St. Liguori's Preparation for Death; St. Liguori's Way of Salvation; St. Liguori's Incarnation of Jesus Christ; St. Liguori's Passion of Jesus Christ; St. Liguori's Holy Eucharist; St. Liguori's Gospels of Mary; Gold Dust; St. Liguori's Great Means of Salvation; St. Liguori's Holy Eucharist; St. Liguori's Gospels of Mary; Gold Dust; St. Liguori's Great Means of Salvation; St. Liguori's Holy Eucharist; St. Liguori's Gospels of Mary; Gold Dust; St. Liguori's Great Means of Salvation.



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TEACHER, FEMALE, CATHOLIC, 2ND or 3rd class certificate. Wanted for the middle division of the Public School, Penetanguishene. Knowledge of French desirable but not indispensable. Apply, enclosing testimonials, experience, references, salary expected, etc. till Dec. 20th, to REV. TH. F. LABOURIEUX, Penetanguishene.

LAW PRACTICE FOR SALE.

A CATHOLIC BARRISTER, WITH A large business, practicing for last six years at population county seat in central Ontario, desires to dispose of his practice. Satisfactory reasons given. Excellent chance for Catholic. Address: - BARRISTER, care Catholic Record.

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 McEckin. Marshall-Hugh Mooney. Guard-John Bangs. Trustees for two years, Francis Mundi, P. Gilligan, for one year, L. Jodouin, B. J. Gilligan, E. J. Mackey. Representative to Grand Council, John Loughrin; alternate, George T. Smith.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.

By special commission from the Grand President issued at the written request of the charter petitioners I organized Branch 67, C. M. B. A. in my native town, Pembroke, on the 28th inst. The town 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 forwarded you. Branch 67 will make good progress as its officers are all men of good education and standing. The Rev. Father Donnet was present at the initiation of the members and spoke a few words to the candidates, exhorting them to persevere in the good work then inaugurated. Below is a list of the officers elected: Spiritual Adv.-Rev. Father Donnet. President-John Gorman. First Vice President-Edward O'Meara. Second Vice President-Louis Rayotte. Treasurer-M. Howe. Financial Secretary-Mr. Shea. Recording Secretary-J. P. Sarfield. Assistant Secretary-John Sarfield. Marshall-Wm. Charron. Trustees for two years, M. Howe, A. McHenry. 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: At the last regular meeting of Branch 26, C. 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 life of a bright and intelligent son of our respected brother, 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 sincere and fraternal sympathy with him and his family, in their sad bereavement at this joyous festive season. Resolved, that we do assuage our sorrow 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 join with them in fervent prayer that their dear little boy may have been called away to enjoy 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 Catholic Record. F. C. LAWLER, Rec. Sec.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

With regard to a paragraph appearing in a recent issue of the Globe stating that acting Judge James Haveron had decided in court that "any person paying a rental for a telephone had a perfect right to let whom he chose use it in spite of any rule of the company to the contrary." Mr. Haveron writes to-day 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."

Ireland's Cause.

A HANDSOME SUBSCRIPTION BY MR. F. B. HAYES. The members of the Gladstone Branch of the Irish National Land League met at the St. Patrick's Hall, corner of Elgin and Sparks street, Ottawa, a few days ago. Encouraging reports were presented by the various committees, and abundant evidence was not wanting to show that the "Gladstone Branch" has before it a career of usefulness. The subject of the forthcoming lectures of Sir Thos. H. G. Esmonde and Arthur O'Connor next engaged attention, and elicited stirring speeches from Prof. Crawley, M. F. O'Donoghue and others. Before the adjournment Mr. Mungo

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

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NICHOLAS WILSON GLOVES, UNDERCLOTHING AND SOCKS.

THE BEST GOODS IN THE... 112 DUNDAS ST. NEAR TALBOT. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. The young ladies of the school by the convent pupils and Mrs. Buel, have been inaugurating Year by a series of entertainments at the Music Hall, in aid of the building fund. On Monday Christmas tree festival was more than five hundred gifts among the little ones. On Tuesday evening the drawing and on Thursday evening the singing and dancing. The proceeds are to be applied to heating apparatus, which cost several dollars. Our correspondence the following interesting of the concert: Tuesday evening Brad House was crowded to the occasion of the "grand" of the Convent of the Assumption, de Notre Dame, as the pupils of Home to H. Thomas J. Dowling, D. D. Peterborough, and to say that only giving it due credit. The programme was given at the Music Hall, and the credit upon the directors. The programme was given at the Music Hall, and the credit upon the directors. The programme was given at the Music Hall, and the credit upon the directors.

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INFORMATION WANTED.

F. ISAAC ATKINSON (or HODGKINSON), who sailed from Liverpool, England, in the fall of 1877, with his brother Edward, in the ship Arona, and landed in Toronto, Can. Last heard of him he was in a fever of his left hand when he was a boy in England. Any information of him would be thankfully received by F. ISAAC ATKINSON, 28 Richmond St., London, Ontario.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1888, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on two proposed contracts for four years, six and twenty-four times per week each way, respectively.

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