o John Garvey, of stock-in-trade, book les of all kinds. above firm will in of John Garvey, and eccounts against the of the said London

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above, in soliciting he old customers of many new ones as valued patronage, se my best efforts to

resent stock will be duction on cost FOR room for the spring eds. ins against Messrs. ad them in, and all ase call and arrange t convenience.

arvey

Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 8.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1886

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO. 136 Dundas Street,

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A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED. DIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

Pastoral Letter of His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, Publishing the Encyclical Immortale Dei of the Pope Leo XIII.

JOSEPH THOMAS DUHAMEL. By the Mercy of God and the Favor of the Hoty Apostolic See, Bishop of Ottawa, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, &c.

To the Clergy, the Religious Communities and the Faithful of the Diocese of Ottana, Health and Benediction in our Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,-After DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,—After having escaped the danger of a very serious, though short illness, and offered thankegiving to God and His Blessed Mother for the favor of health, which the prayers of holy souls obtained for us, Our first duty is to acquaint you of the Encyclical Letter "Immortate Dei," which the Sovereign Pontiff has recently addressed to the world on the Christian Constitution of States. In this magisterial Encyclical Letter, the universal Doctor dressed to the world on the Christian Constitution of States. In this magisterial Ecoyclical Letter, the universal Doctor eminently fulfils his Apostolic mission of teaching all nations. In these days of teaching all nations, and political commotions, he develops before the eyes of all, and of Catholics especially, the best appropriated and most seasonable doctrine, namely:

What the Constitution of States should be, in order to be Christian, and what are the pressing with a just severity offences. in order to be Christian, and what are the duties incumbent on each individual in

civil society.

Let us seek together, Beloved Brethren. to apply to ourselves the teachings of Him who speaks to us in the name of the God of truth.

God of truth.

The Church, according to the doctrine infallibly taught by the Vatican Council, was instituted "to immortalize the Work of Redemption" (Seas. IV. Preamble). Man having sinned, had, in losing holmess and justice, also forfeited all right to eternal happiness. The Son of God became the brother of man; He suffered, He died to match him from eternal damnation. to snatch him from eternal damnation, to impart to him anew the divine life of grace and re-open to him the gates of Heaven.

And, in order that "all men coming in-

And, in order that "all men coming into this world" might partake of these divine benefits, Jesus Christ has given to His Church the mission of continuing His work of redemption, and of sanctification of souls, which warrants their glorification in Heaven. Thence it ensues that all men, in order to be saved, should belong to the Church, for "H that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not, shall be condemned." (Mark XVI, 15).

latter is left the task of constituting, organizing, choosing a form of government and of electing, when required, those who should exercise it. In all cases nevertheless, the power of those who govern necessarily comes from God, "non est potestas nisi a Deo." (Rom. XIII, 1). Divine authority is the principle, the sanction and the model of social authority; and civil society is bound to render to God its first and numerous duties. by the pubits first and numerous duties, by the pub-lic worship which God Himself has deter-mined and made obligatory for all man-kind united in society, as well as for each separate individual

separate individual.

The Church is in some way a mordivine creation, more exempt from the imperfections, failings and vicissitudes which the action of man inevitably causes wherever it has to take a large share. It is "the immortal work of the God of

Mercy", of the only Redeemer. Jesus Christ, acting formally as Sovereign God, ndently of the uncertain counse and the assent of inconstant men, has in-stituted, created and formed the Church with its organization, its doctrine, its sacraments, its powers, rights and priv-ileges, has made of it a spiritual society, a

essential society, and spiritual society, a complete society, endowed with all the means of action adapted to its end.

Hence it follows, that the Church has pre-eminence over the state by its origin, as it is also superior to it by its nature, its

as it is also superior to it by its nature, its means and its end.

Religion and the Church put each thing in its place; they prompt each individual to falfil his private and public duties: whence results for society and for all, the greatest advantages. Thence arises the superiority of christians over all other

people.

Whoever considers attentively these first truths will easily reach the following

wards that mother which Jesus Christ himself has given us.

3rd. The State, having for its special end only the temporal interests of its subjects, should be submissive, in certain respects, to the spiritual power exercised in the Church in order to ensure their eternal welfare.

Wards that mother which Jesus Christ usurped, its religious banished, education and marriage secularized. These modern pretensions are unreasonable in the expressions are unreasonable in the expression and marriage secularized. These modern pretensions are unreasonable in the expression and marriage secularized. These modern pretensions are unreasonable in the expression and the counter signature of Our Secretary, on the feast of the Epiphany, one thousand eight hundred and eight via the counter signature of Our Secretary, on the feast of the Epiphany, one thousand eight hundred and eight via the counter signature of Our Secretary, on the feast of the Epiphany, one thousand eight hundred and eight via the counter signature of Our Secretary, on the feast of the Epiphany, one thousand eight hundred and eight via the counter signature of Our Secretary, on the feast of the Epiphany, one thousand eight hundred and eight hundred

and only the temporal interests of its subjects, should be submissive, in certain respects, to the spiritual power exercised in the Church in order to ensure their eternal welfare.

It has not the right to make laws or regulations in opposition with the laws of the Church.

4th. "The civil power, considered in the person of those who exercise it, is not absolutely independent of the spiritual power, because the Church that received from Jesus Christ the mission of teaching men to observe faithfully all He prescribed (Matt. XXVIII) has, by that same, received also the power to judge all the acts of mankind in their relation to natural and divine laws. She has then the right to judge, as the others, the public and administrative acts of the depositaries of the civil power, for these acts have their morality as well as their interior or individual acts; from this it results that the independance of the State from the Church is not absolute. It must be said however that, if the civil power exercises itself in its appropriate sphere only.

the end it pursues, the depositaries of the civil power should not only endeavour to ward off the dangers that threaten common security, help in the development of the country's natural resources, but also

attaining that end, far from alienating them from it.

6 h. It does not belong to the civil power to define what the rights of the Church are, nor the limits in which she can exercise them. (Syl. XIX, Prop).

7th. It is impossible for the Church to ever abuse her authority, however considerable it is, to encroach on the rights of the State. In order to give the powers of this world the certitude that, in defining her own prerogatives, the Church

of this world the certitude that, in defining her own prerogatives, the Church would not encroach on their rights, God has so ordained that she will be forever protected, by a special assistance from the Holy Gnost, against the dauger of erring in the interpretation of revealed doctrine.

Following the example of her divine Master at no time has she cased to loudly

In his Encyclical Letter, the Pope re-calls and exposes, by the most manifest proofs, with what powerful charity the Church has always fulfilled her solemn obligations towards the State, greatly contributing to the temporal welfare of all mankinu and applying a remedy to the evils that afflict it. She has every where transformed public morals and effected a new civilization. All nations which have embraced her doctrine, have been emigently remarkable for their been eminently remarkable for their mildness, their equity and the splendor of

their works.
Still, from her earliest days, the Church has been accused of being opposed to the interests of civil society, of being in-capable of ensuring its happiness and ory, and of being even the cause of its

This most calumnious charge, although victoriously refuted centuries ago by St. Augustin, has not ceased to be repeated. Augustin, has not ceased to be repeated. In our modern times, "many have wantonly sought for the rules of social life, outside the doctrines of the Catholic Church. This new code of laws is asserted here and there, and begins to prevail. Thence the mighty importance of confronting the new social theories with the Christian doctrine, in order that, the brilliancy of truth dispelling doubt and error, each one may clearly see the road, he should follow and what voice he should heed.

This new code of laws has sprung up in

This new code of laws has sprung up in opposition to christian social order; it was inangurated in the 16th century, drawn up in the 18th, and finds its application in our days.

It consists in placing God and his authority in oblivion; it proclaims absolute equality among all men, rejecting all social authority, save that of the Godless people; thence arise all unrestrained liberties, ahameless license in what concerns conscience, religion, thought and the press.

So the Church is but an association in conclusions.

1st. Every man, in his capacity of citizen of a state, has duties to fulfil.

2nd. Child of the Church, he has contracted in becoming such, obligations to lite laws are disregarded, its property

or individual acts; from this it results that the independance of the State from the Church is not absolute. It must be said however that, if the civil power exercises itself in its appropriate sphere only, and neither transgresses the laws of God nor those of the Church, it possesses perfect liberty." (Manual of the estholic citizen, a work specially recommended by the bishops of the ecclesiastical province).

compels no one to believe.

The Church caunot approve of a liberty which sets aside all religion and all restraint, a liberty of perdition, a mask of

wickedness, that makes man a slave to passion and error.

But most highly does she approve of true liberty, that upholds order and the rights of each individual; the Church has ignorance, and prevent the evils emanating from impiety. 2 d. In maintaining union and peace among citizens by laws and wise administration. 3rd. In repressing with a just severity offences against morality or public order." (Man. of a Catholic citizeu).

The following reason thereof may be given: all the members of a social body, having a supernatural end for their supreme end, even civil authority should, according to its means, assist them in attaining that end, far from alienating them from it.

6 h. It does not belong to the civil power to define what the rights of the Church has unceasingly strungled to secure this lib engines and for the family. She embraces all true progress, and does not indiscriminately look with an evil eye on all modern political systems nor does she reject discoveries; but she repudiates un wholesome opinions, a proneness to revolt and a tendency to withdraw from God.

In discoveries founded upon truth, the Church beholds a vestige of divine intelligence; natural truths are never contrary to revealed ones, many ratify them, and all contribute to the knowledge and praise of God. Moreover the Church Church are, nor the limits in which she

praise of God. Moreover the Contract favors the progress of sciences, natural ones as others; she approves of researches, efforts, arts, industries, even for the in-crease of comfort or well-being; but she directs all these towards a praise-worthy end and is watchful that man be not led away from God and from eternal bless-

In the face of States that deny Christian In the face of States that deny Christian principles, the Pope proclaims these truths, in fulfilment of his apostolic mission, and also that public affairs may be less imperilled and rest on more solid foundations, without violating lawful liberty of nations, whose best protection is truth.

In these critical times, therefore, the duties of Catholics are: in theory, to adhere firmly to the teachings of the

Thus acted the first Christians: most exemplary in virtue, ready to die when necessary, they rapidly pervaded all the situations of social life, and in the day of their deliverance, their faith appeared everywhere strong and full of vigor.

Thus also, should Catholics do under the guidance of the Holy See and of the Episcopate, firmly believing the doctrines of the Church, avoiding all connivance with error, all weakness whilst combatting for truth, discussing free opinions with

with error, all weakness whilst compatung for truth, discussing free opinions with moderation, through love for truth, laying aside suppositions and unjust accusations. All should admit the following points: Catholic faith is incompatible with the seeds of rationalism and naturalism, both of which tend to destroy every Christian institution and substitute man's authority to that of God: in public, no more than to that of God; in public, no more than in private life, can the authority of the

Church be rejected.

On political questions, form of government, systems of administrations, all honest differences of opinion are allowed and should not be imputed to any one as a crime or even as an apostasy: a warning to journalists and writers. In the present struggle all should unani

mously concur in the common end, the salvation of religion and society, forgetting, in this view, dissensions and even past injustices, beseeching Almighty God to transform and direct all things for his

glory and the salvation of mankind.

For these reasons, having invoked the name of God, we direct and order as follet. The Encyclical Letter "Immortale Dei" will be read, wholly or in part, in all

the parishes.
2nd. Parish priests will, during this

2nd. Parish priests will, during this reading, give the necessary explanations, in order that the teachings contained in this Encyclical Letter may be properly understood by Catholic people.

The present Pastoral Letter shall be read and published at mass, in the Parochial churches and chapels and at Chapter of Religious Communities, the first Sunday after its reception. day after its reception.

Given at Ottawa under Our signa-

J. A. SLOAN, Pt., Secretary

LETTER TO PROTESTANTS.

How and Where Roman Catholics are Misrepresented.

No form of government, enlightenest and warranting public prosperity can be condemned nor need people be excluded from it.

The Church, in proclaiming the true religion, does not condemn the toleration of other forms of worship, when this toleration is indispensable; above all, she compels no one to believe.

Compels no one to believe.

The PRETENSIONS OF BOTH PARTIES Now, dear friends, this phase of humanity is not new in this world, for people from the earliest times have differed strangely and widely in their appreciation of men and things. This is particularly of men and things. This is patticularly noticeable in matters connected with the Cutholic Church. People bave condemned as idolatrous and wicked many of her dectrines and practices, according to their own peculiar views, and not according to the views taken by the Catholic Church. Protestants consider the bow which Catholic makes together the process of Christ. olics make towards the images of Christ and His Saints as idolatrous, but Catholics consider it as an act of reverence paid to the beings represented by such images. In the House of Lords in England the members of that august assembly, according to a most ancient custom, make a most reverential bow or bend the knee to the reverential bow or bend the knee to the throne whenever they pass it. Is this idolatry? It would be considered so in a Catholic bowing to the image of Christ or His Saints. The real meaning of bowing towards the throne is to reverence the authority represented by it. A child does not commit idolatry who with love and affection kisses the photograph of its dear parents. But if a CATHOLIC PAYS THE SAME REVERENCE to a picture of Christ, he is immediately

FANT APPEARANCE OF CHRISTIANITY.
The Pope, as bound by his high office, used all the authority in his power to put down those grievous scandals, and for this was persecuted by Henry and his followers. The Papacy, being the keystone in the arch of the constitution of the Church, is especially attacked and calumniated. But this need not surprise any reader of the Bible, for Christ has said, "Blessed shall you be when men shall hate you, and when they shall avoid you, and shall reproach you, and shall cast out your name as evil, for the Son of Man's sake," "Rejuice on, for your reward is great in Heaven, for in like manner did their fathers under the prophets."

THIS DIVERSITY OF VIEWS and opinions flows from misunderstand-

This diversity of views and opinions flows from misunderstanding, ignorance, pride, and selfwill. Our Lord himself whilst on earth, together with His pure doctrine, was assailed upon all sides by wicked men, thus fulfilling the prophesy of Simeon, that the care of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The Superior, Sister Joachim, while child was set up for the fall and

for the resurrection of many in Israel and for a sign which shall be contradicted." Rejecting Christ has been the cause of the fall of many at all times. We have in England, during these later times, very many noble examples of men searching humbly and earnestly after truth. Cardinals Manning and Newman, with a host of ministers of the Established Church are striking examples. Among with a host of ministers of the Established Church, are striking examples. Among the laity the names of duchesses, earls, marquises, peers of the realm, gentle men of distinction of both army and navy, as well as of the learned professions, have swelled prodigiously

THE NUMBER OF CONVERTS.

We might mention among these the

Misrepresented.

HIS GRACE ARCHEISHOP LYNCH EXPLAINS THE NUMBER OF CONVERTS.
We might mention among these the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Denbigh, Lord Bury, etc. These having carefully sought the truth obtained it. As we are all bound by the most serious obligations to seek after truth, by the command of Christ himself, who says, "Seek and you shall find," let us, by obeying his command, find rest and peace for our souls. If this were universately one would have no false so-called religions in the world, and much less prejudice against the truth of Christ promulgated by the Catholic Church.
I would, therefore, with all true respect, beg to suggest to Protestant friends not to believe implicitly as true every assertion or quotation of so called Catholic Church.
Liberals, and the Liberals in turn disap-

olic Church. I am, my dear friends, Your sincere well wisher, JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Arenbishop of Toronto St. Michael's Palace, Feb. 2.

Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECOED DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

On last Friday, the feast of the holy patron, was celebrated with more than usual sclemnity in the church of St. Agatha. On the afternoon of Thursday Agatha. On the afternoon of Thursday the people came in large numbers for con fession. Five contessors were in attendance. Early on Fiday morning the confessional was attended by the same confessors. At the eight o'clock mass was the general communion. The High Mass commenced at 10 cicles, the salebase the menced at 10 o'clock, the celebrant being Very Rev. L Funcken, with Father Kleopfer and Schweitzer as deacon and sub deacon.

ORPHANAGE OF ST. AGATHA, ONTARIO
The beauties of the Catholic Church and her maternal care for her children in all remains were some of the poor and lowly their needs, both spiritual and temporal, who painfully realized that they had are nowhere more manifest than in a new country like our America It is not to be wondered at that in the old country, where the faith has been planted for many centuries, that we should find institutions of tion in Heaven. Thence it cances that all man, in order to be five.

It is a liker, at no time has she could to loudy. Mark Very, loading: "Rander unto Ceast what be loss that the believeth not, shall be condemned." Mark Very, loading: "Rander unto Ceast what be loss that the believeth not, shall be condemned." Marker, at no time has she could to loudy be the creative of the condemned. Marker, at no time has she could be louding: "Rander unto Ceast what be long to Coars," the designs of Coars, the designs of Portion that the believeth not, shall be condemned." Mark Very, loading: "Rander unto Ceast what be long to Coars," the designs of Portion that the best from the condemned of the common that the power and urged by the very instinct of nature to units, so as to mutually help owner and urged by the very instinct of nature to units, so as to mutually help owner and urged by the very instinct of nature to units, so as to mutually help owner and urged by the very instinct of nature to units, so as to mutually help owner and urged by the very instinct of nature to units, so as to mutually help owner and urged by the very instinct of nature to units, so as to mutually help owner and urged by the very instinct of nature to units, so as to mutually help owner and urged by the very instinct of nature to units, so as to mutually help owner and urged by the very instinct of nature to units, so as to mutually help owner and urged by the very instinct of nature to units, so as to mutually help owner and urged by the very instinct of nature to units, so as to mutually help owner and urged by the very instinct of nature to units, so as to mutually help owner and urged by the very instinct of nature to units, so as to mutually help owner and urged by the very instinct of nature to units, so as to mutually help owner and urged by the very instinct of nature to units, so as to mutually help owner and urged by the very instinct of nature to units, so as to mutually help owner and urged by the very instinct of nature to units, charity to relieve all the wants of suffering humanity. But that such should be found in the Western States and Canada, which

The state of the search of truth, and have given greater attention to the search of truth, and have cleared the characters of great men from the obloquy cast upon them. There is a remarkable instance of this in the case of Pope Siricius, whose character was cleared and who was canonized after 1,300 years by Benedict XIV. Siricius was a stern reformer of abuses, and hence he was hated and vilified by the unworthy. Another instance is the case of Gregory the Seventh, who opposed the by Benedict XIV. Siricius was a stern reformer of abuses, and hence he was hated and vilified by the unworthy. Another instance is the case of Gregory the Seventh, who opposed the cruelty and oppression of Henry the Fourth of Germany, a grovelling hypocrite, and one of the worst tyrants of the middle sges, as well as a man steeped in every vice. Protestant historians justify the Emperor and blame the Pope. Henry sold bishoprics and other church preferments to the most unworthy of the highest bidders, and they in turn sold ordinations to unworthy clerics. Thus the Church of Germany had not even the

FAINT APPEARANCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

The Pope, as bound by his high office,

various exercises, and then we, the visitors, were requested to examine them in the Christian doctrine and the rudiments of the English and German languages. The answering was indeed most satisfactory. Meantime preparations were made in the recreation hall, whither we retired after a short time, and were most agreeably surprised to find some of the children in readiness to give recitations and tableaux vivants. I never witnessed a more successful display than that made by little Johnny, a charming lad of twelve years, with his fair hair and sparkling blue eyes, the true type of a Teuton. This child we found in a niche, representin, the Infant Jesus with a child praying before. I. For many minutes he remained perfectly motionless, until at length he raised his hand to bless the child in prayer, and then bowed towards him. The next was the same child as an angel with wings watching over the dead body of a derelict infant. Nothing could be more perfect as a tableau and shows the careful training of the Sisters and the sweet obedience of the children. Father Eugene was hoded of the Sisters and the sweet obedience of the children. Father Eagene was indeed highly gratified, and as an evidence of his

NO. 383.

good will be distributed to the dear chil-dren a large supply of candies which he took care to bring with him.

The means of support are indeed slender, and we commend this important work to the charitable hearts of those ble sed with the goods of this world,

OBITUARY.

Mrs. George Sherwood.

The many friends of Mrs. George Sherwood throughout the entire Province were deeply grieved to hear the unexpected news of her death, which unexpected news of her death, which occurred at her residence, North street, Toronto, on Sunday, Jan. 10th. The deceased lady was taken ill on the Monday previous, but for a few days the symptoms were not considered dangerous. Towards the end of the week she grew alarmingly worse, however, and it soon became evident that she had not long to live. Mrs. Sherwood's whole life was a constant preparation for eternity, and the little circle of her friends who gathered around her death bed were truly edified at her fervent ex-pressions of devotion and love to her Redeemer as the supreme moment ap-

proached.

The funeral cortege, which took place
the Wednesday following, was a large
and imposing one, comprising as it did The pan gyric of the saint was preached by Rev. Michael Halm, who dwelt on the life and virtue of the virgin martyr. many of the most distinguished citizens of Toronto; but among those who came to take one last look at Mrs Sherwood's

lost a generous benefactress and kind friend in their time of need. Mrs. Sherwood was a daughter of the Mrs. Sherwood was a daughter of the late Dr. Keegan, of Halifax, N. S., and at the time of her death she was in her seventy-fourth year. She married the Hon Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, then Receiver-General in the House of Assembly. Subsequently the Hon Mr. Sherwood was appointed Judge of the County of Hastings and he and his wife removed to Belleville. During her residence in that city Mrs. Sherwood became widely known and was highly estermed

resigned the Jurgeship of the county of Hastings and removed with his wife to Toronto, where he died about a year afterwards. In that city Mrs. Sherwood continued to devote much of her time to works of charity. Indeed, her hast illness was caused by a cold contracted while she was on an errand of mercy. while she was on an errand of mercy. In her will her handsome and mag-nanimous bequests for religious, educa-

tional and charitable purposes are indi-cative of the unselfish liberality which she displayed all through her life. Mrs. Sherwood was a lady of rare talent, a noble, generous hearted woman. a devoted wife and a person who by her pleasing affable disposition won the esteem of all with whom she came in contact. Let us trust she is now enjoy-ing that reward which her many mentrious works so well deserve.

PERSONAL.

We are gratified to learn, and feel sure We are gratified to learn, and ten sure that our readers will partake of our pleasure, in hearing that Messrs, Alex and James Wilson, so well and favorably known in the commercial circles of London, have formed a co-partnership, and decided to open, on the 15th inst., a wholesale and retail grocery business, in the commodious premises lately occu-pied by Mr. McBride, Richmond street, nearly opposite the City Hail. The Messrs, Wilson are gentlemen of scund business habits, and of wide practical experience, are justly counted among the most prominent of the younger gen-eration of our citizens, and are highly esteemed for their probity and high character throughout this section of country. There is no doubt that ty courteous but strict adherence to business principles, they will build up an extensive trade. We cordially wish the new firm very marked success.

Lue Legend of The Lake.

Far, far away, 'neath the grassy slope
Of a mountain over the sea.
A fair blue lake lice ever at rest,
And the sunbams merrily
Come down by day to shimmer and bathe
In its ripples clear and bright,
Where the wonderful stars are multiplied
Through the peace of the summer's night.

'Fis a strange, sad tale that the bo As he rests on his idle oars, a he rests on his idle oars, a legand sweet of the lake so blue, To the strangers on its shores, twas many and many a year ago, In a summertime bright and sweet, there a beautiful village neetles low At the staunch old mountain's feet.

Sut a floroe, wild spirit it was that ruled And dwelt on the mountain-side. In and never a man had dared to probe The heart of its cavern wide lias, for the day when they angered him! Alias, for the people, then! "Rull well they dreaded the wrath to come, Though they knew not how or when.

There dewned a beautiful summer morn, A golden flabbath day Ween quietty on to the little church Tae villagers took their way. While the bolls in the aptre earlity raug will their sweetness filed the air, And out through the lowly weatibule Came the pastor s voice in prayer.

Then suddenly fell from the mountain top
A flood of waters as blue
A stae summer sky; and the sunlight shone
On the waters, which grew and grew
Till never a trace of the village lay
'Meath the fleesy cloud above,
And only a fair, still lake, at rest
Where once were life and love.

And, says the legend, where ever there dawn The sun of a Sabbath Day, One hears the peals of the church bells soft, And the murmur of those who pray. In the village tying beneath the lake Of that mountain over the sea. Where the sunbeams bathe, and the stare at

MARY D. BRINE, in Harper's Weekly.

[Written for the Buffalo Union and Times. A WINTER STORY.

It was in the winter of 1867, if I remember aright, that I was led by urgent business affairs to make a journey through the north western part of Vermont. My route lay through a wild, sparsely settled "region, as yet unaccess." mont. My rate lay through a wind, sparsely settled region, as yet unaccessible by means of rail; and as the stage which plied between St. Albans, the nearest railroad station, and a town to the east called Fairfield, did not go exactly in the direction I wished to take, i procured a good horse and sleigh, and early in the afternoon set out for my place of destination. A accumbly little ace of destination, a scrubby little wn about thirty miles northeast of St.

I had not proceeded more than half the distance when to my great dismay, the distance when to my great dismay, a blinding snow storm was precipitated upon the country. Heavy, greyish black clouds lowered above my head, and a biting wind from the north drove the flakes of snow with such violence against my face, that I had great difficulty in making out the road before me. To add to my discomfort, it soon grew very dark. I saw that it would be foolhardy to adhere to my criginal purpose and as dark. I saw that it would be roolnardy to adhere to my original purpose, and as the nearest village inn was several miles distant, I concluded to try the hos-pitality of the first farm house I should

It was not without a feeling of great relief that I soon discerned the faint glimmer of a light through the thickly glimmer of a light through the thickly falling flakes, and turning my horse thither, quickly found myself before a farm house, the size and style of which gave evidence of more than usual wealth for inhabitants of that wild region. The lusty barking of the watch dog had already brought the immates to the door. After briefly explaining my situation, I was kindly invited to enter, while the "chore-boy" was ordered to take my horse to the well stored barn and to provide it with food and warm bedding for the night.

full, ruddy face, wore the expression of kindness and habitual good-humor, coupled with great firmness of will,—"We are Catholics, and as to day is Friday, we eat no meat. But such refreshment as we have before us, we most willingly share with you." This was, indeed, a most agreeable surprise, for I had understoed that in the country north of St. Albans, the settlers were Protestants to a man; and so, to have happened upon our holy faith when I had expected to find only narrow Protestant sectarianism—for a greater bigot is testant sectarianism—for a greater bigot than the Vermont Yankee is very far to and happy occurrence. Nor was their surprise hardly less, when they learned from my reply that I professed the same religious belief; and throwing off what little reserve might well be expected in the presence of a stranger of whose antecedents they know nothing, they showed nearly as much warmth and openness of feeling in my regard as if I had been some long absent friend unexpectedly returned.

After doing full instice to a continuous surprise hardly less, when they learned from my repart as if I had been some long absent friend unexpectedly returned.

"By this accident, I lost two hours' time, so that when I started again for home, it was about sunset. Darkness soon came on. I did not, however, feel at all concerned about my safety. For although the road contained but a few widely distant farmhouses, and was therefore very lonesome, I still though the time of evening too early for any foul work to be attempted.

"About ten miles from here, as you must have observed, the road takes a decoration."

After doing full justice to an excellent meal to which I brought the appetite of a famished wolf, I seated myself by the ride of my gapual host before the open a ramsiled wor, I seated myself by the side of my genial host before the open fireplace. Two briskly burning logs of maple gave forth an abundance of light and warmth, their leaping flames throwdows upon the opposite wall. To my left sat the thrifty house wife, busily knitting some wool of her own spinning. Every now and then she would look up from her work to cast an admiring glance on her two sons who sat opposite, one a lively, boisterous strippling of about fifteen years of age, the other a grave youth some three or four years older, whose general appearance gave promise of a general appearance gave promise of a finely developed manhood. At the feet of the younger boy, a large shepherd dog was lazily dozing; and as the flames at times grew unusually large and bright, they made the silhouette of the shaggy animal move up and down the wall increase the enchantment of the scene, the truth flashed upon me. I had been the fitful gusts of wind came wailing betrayed into the hands of robbers! through the chimney like the despairing shrieks of a lost soul. The occasion was ripe for story telling. As if by instinct, we yielded to the influence of the hour; we yielded to the influence of the hour; so that in a mere point of time, the residue of every important act, good or bad,

sestern marts of New England, where through a trustworthy agent, I was able to dispose of them at a good, round profit. The enterprise soon grew to much larger proportions than I had anticipated, and after due deliberation with my wife, I decided to draw out a large at the St Albans bank and to invest it in my wife, I decided to draw out a large at the St Albans bank and to invest it in my new business.

The surface of the state of the formation of the fruities Peace Convention, I informed my wife that I had decided to go to St. Albans on the morrow. For the time being, she stered not acquiescent informed my wife that I had decided to go to St. Albans on the morrow. For the time being, she stered not acquiescent informed my wife that I had decided to go to St. Albans on the morrow. For the time being, she stered not acquiescent informed my wife that I had decided to go to St. Albans on the morrow. For the time being, she stered not acquiescent informed my wife that I had decided to go to St. Albans on the morrow. For the time being, she tried next morming to dissuade me from making the journey, saying that her middle my had been cannot be suffered to the state of the st

my purpose, she made me promise that before leaving St. Albans I would visit the church, and kneeling before the Blessed Sacrament, offer myself to the protection of God and His Immaculate

Mother.

"So kissing away the tears that were cozing down her cheeks, I started off in my stout country wagon. I had before me my favorite horse whom no one drove my stout country wagon. I had before me my favorite horse whom no one drove but myself. He was a large, powerful stallion, noted in the surrounding country for his high mettle and great speed. I had brought him up from a colt and had him under excellent control. His proud, fiery nature needed but a word of command to prompt him into a rapid pace. When behind him, I never carried a whip, for a mere touch of the lash was enough to render him furious and almost unmanageable | On this coasion he was in excellent spirits, for he had not been out of the stable for several days. Accordingly, we were not long in covering the distance of twenty miles that lay between our farm and St. Albans.

I drew my money out of the bank, and after completing the rest of my business affairs, made my visit to the Blessed Sacrament, in accordance with my wife's request. As I came out of the church, my eyes were attracted by some fine whips that were displayed for sale in a harness shop directly opposite. My oldest son, then about twelve years of

affairs, made my visit to the Blessed Sacrament, in accordance with my wife's request. As I came out of the church, my eyes were attracted by some fine whips that were displayed for sale in a harness shop directly opposite. My oldest son, then about twelve years of age, had received a pony for a Christmas present. He would, I thought, be delighted to have a fine whip to drive him with; and so, taking advantage of the opportunity, I stepped over to the shop and purchased one that I thought most suitable for his purpose.

"It was about three o'clock in the afternoon when I turned my horse's head for home, expecting to reach the farm before dark. But when we had been about half an hour on the road, I discovered that my horse had cast one of his

the night.

The supper was soon prepared. "We are Catholics, stranger," said the master of the house, a man of splendid physique, still in the fullness of his strength, whose full, ruddy face, wore the expression of kindness and habitual good-humor, coupled with great firmness of will,—

"We are Catholics, stranger," said the master of the house, a man of splendid physique, still in the fullness of his strength, whose full, ruddy face, wore the expression of kindness and habitual good-humor, coupled with great firmness of will,—

"We are Catholics of the constant expression of attack from the dreadful Apache.

On November 30th the hostiles attacked following tribute:

They of the house, a man of splendid physique, still in the fullness of his strength, whose full, suddy face, wore the expression of kindness and habitual good-humor, coupled with great firmness of will,—

"We are Catholics of the constant expression of attack from the dreadful Apache.

On November 30th the hostiles attacked quite near Camp Apache. There was no warning given of attack. The poor linding area to the constant expression of attack from the dreadful Apache.

On November 30th the hostiles attacked quite near Camp Apache. There was no warning given of attack. The poor linding area to the Catholic Church is as one as she was before sum to the constant expression of apache. On November 30th the hostiles attacked quite near Camp Apache. There was no warning given of attack. The poor linding area to the care of the Catholic Church is as one as she was before and the London Post writing of the Catholic Church is as one as she was before and the London Post writing of the

side of my genial host before the open fireplace. Two briskly burning logs of maple gave forth an abundance of light and warmth, their leaping flames throwing our little group in weird, living, shadows upon the opposite wall. To my left sat the thrifty house wife, having the state of the scattly flat that came from the state was, in great measure, shut out from the road by the tall trees was in great measure, shut out from the road by the tall trees was in great measure, shut out from the road by the tall trees was in great measure, shut out from the road by the tall trees was, in great measure, shut out from the road by the tall trees was, in great measure, shut out from the road by the tall trees was, in great measure, shut out from the road by the tall trees was, in great measure, shut out from the road by the tall trees was, in great measure, shut out from the road by the tall trees was, in great measure, shut out from the road by the tall trees was, in great measure, shut out from the road by the tall trees was, in great measure, shut out from the road by the tall trees was, in great measure, shut out from the road by the tall trees was, in great measure, shut out from the road by the tall trees was, in great measure, shut out from the road by the tall trees was, in great measure, shut out from the road by the tall trees was, in great measure, shut out from the road by the tall trees was in great measure, shut out from the road by the suddent measure, shut out from the road by the suddent measure, shut out from the road by the suddent measure, shut out from the road by the suddent measure, shut out from the road by the suddent measure, shut out from the road by the suddent measure, shut out from the road by the suddent measure, shut out from the road by the suddent measure, shut out from the road by the suddent measure, shut out from the road by the suddent measure, shut out from the road by the suddent measure, shut out from the road by the suddent measure, shut out from the road by the suddent measure, s demand the cause of his absence. I was interrupted in the midst of my words by a sudden backward movement of my horse. At once I faced about to check Imagine my surprise and alarm him. to find a man at my horse's head, grasping the bridle with both han and animal move up and down the wall in | ing the bridle with both han & and striking resemblance to a huge wolf. To | shouting, Come on, boys!' In an instan

and after I had related several perilous adventures of my own, my host told me the following remarkable narrative.

so that in a mere point of time, the review of every important act, good or bad, of their past lives was flashed before them. An experience semantation is the point of time, the re-'In the winter that immediately pre-ceded the late war, I entered into the purchase of cattle for shipment to the

the roadside in a dying condition. His accomplices had apparently left him for dead. He was taken to the nearest farmhouse, where everything was done to make his few remaining hours of life as comfortable as possible. Before dying, he confessed that he and four others had plotted to rob and kill me; and that they were the very ones who had committed.

plotted to rob and kill me; and that they were the very ones who had committed the recent highway robberies in the vicinity. The leader of this band was my own hostler whom I thought so faith ful and honest.

Our sheriff at once organized a tem porary band of police and scoured the country in search for the wretches; but they managed to escape punishment by fleeing over the border into Canada. Whether they desisted from their nefarious work is hard to say. At any rate, we have never since been molested by highwaymen."

APACHE CRUELTY.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A COURAGEOUS IN DIAN BOY, San Francisco Call.

San Francisco Call.

The following story of unparalleled heroism on the part of three little Indian children comes from a correspondent at Fort Apache, A. T., who writing on November 24th, tells of the exciting life that is there led on account of the constant expectation of attack from the dreadful

Arizona.

There is but one feeling in the post re There is but one feeling in the post regarding these children, and that is that the Government should take them as its wards, educate them and train them, for the heroism which they have already shown gives the promise that if turned in the right direction there is in all three the stuff of which heroes are made.

WHY AMERICANS LIKE THE CHURCH.

Eyer since our civil war a gradual decay of Protestantism is noticeable all over this country and corresponding increase and growth of Catholicity. The war only showed what Protestantism was, an uncertain appendage of the State, standing or falling as it stood or fell. It showed moreover that it was a thing of earth full of base purposes and groveling aims; a man-made church; poor and weak; and unstable as its maker. When the people of this country went to war in 1861, the Protestant churches all took up arms.

On the other hand the terrible storm that swept over the land during those four terrible years stirred not a stone, shook not a spire, stopped not a service in any Eyer since our civil war a gradual decay

terrible years stirred not a stone, shook not a spire, stopped not a service in any Catholic Church from the Lakes to the Gulf. The Catholic press knew not civil or political lines and the chaplains of the Northern armies were received by Southern Catholics without a question as were the priests of the South in the churches of the North. When the wars was over there were no wounds to heal in the Catholic body ecclesiastical, and to-day the Catholic Church is as one as she was before Sumter was fired on. A correspondent of

camp of peaceable indinn, stuated the prison of the prison

wild beasts." And in the midst of the lone wilderness these three young children were abandoned to, perhaps, a still more call fate than death at the hands of an Apache. Night was approaching when the resolve was taken, and so, without food or clothing, these three unfortunates were left on the desert to be preyed upon by wild beasts or die of hunger. Cowering with fright and cold the three children buddled together—too young to know the dadget to which they were exposed—too young to realize the fiendish nature of the crime that had been committed against them. But one thought was in their minds, and that was to reach the post where the white man dwelt, and which they where was near their home, in the edirection where the sun sank at night.

It is the food he eats and looked about them the band of Apaches had disappeared. Before them in the direction of home, arose a rampart of food mountains, with its bleak and dismal

"When we first went into action," said a gentleman who had served as a volunteer in the late war, while relating to me some of his adventure, "our brigade was very nervous, and as we had to stand still, and occasionally to receive some stray shots from the enemy, we felt uncomfortable and in need of something to stiffen us up. In the course of half an hour the line in advance of us had a number of men shot down. It was an Irish regiment: and presently I saw their chaplain, a Catholic priest, going through the field, kneeling down by each wounded man, and staying with him for some minutes, although the bullets were rettling around quite lively. Our chaplain, who was a Methodist minister, all this time was lying behind a hay-stack, reading his bible and drinking buttermilk. I have had a liking for a Roman collar ever since."

of my merits. In fact, I think II we nad such a thing as a literary Permissive Bill, I should be incided to say that you had violated some of its provisions! Being, however, as you all know, a sort of amateur poetaster myself, I suppose I can make allowance for this little license, and the suppose I when you have not coupling. your words of praise with this most generous gift as a practical testimonial of your sincerity and earnestness.

we use a Granda—priests and bishops of the Catholic Church—shedding forth their blood with the same generosity as the Jogues, our sincerity and earnestness.

Poet and all tho' I pretend to be, I canand Houets, and Marquets of the days of

Poet and all the I pretend to be, I cannot disguise that my muse is somewhat affected by the utilitarian spirit of this Nineteenth Century; and, like the late Mr. Dorrit, she is worldly enough to feel the true intensity of sentiment contained in such a "little testimonial," and to theroughly appreciate the musical rustle of this crisp new cheque.

will yield to no one at least in my affec-tion and love for this my native country and for her good and noble people, every one of whom I look on as a brother or a sister.

You are all aware that I might have

gentleman who had served as a valuabest in the late war, while relating to me some of his advanture, "our brigade was very nervon, and as we had to stand still, and contained to make the contended of the control of contenting to stiffen usup. In the source of half am hour the line in advance of un had a number of men about down. It was an irish regiment: and presently in the course of half am hour the line in advance of un what he can be about the standard of the course of half and hour the line of the course of half and hour the line of the course of half and hour the line of the course of half and hour the line of the course of half and hour the line of the course of half and hour the line of the course of half and hour the line of the course of half and hour the line of the course of half and hour the line of the course of half and hour the line of the course of half and hour the line of the course of half and hour the line of the course of half and hour the line of the hours of the half of the hours of half and hour the line of the hours of the half of the hours of his appointment as successor.

ADDIRUM AND PREMENTATION TO THE THE HALF OF THE HALF

and that in the new sphere of your lot.

In conclusion, we sak your acceptance of the accompanying purse, as a slight token of fond remembrance from the many friends who will always look forward with pride and pleasure to your happiness and future advancement.

MICHAEL J. O'MARA, Chairman.

MICHAEL H. CARTY, Secretary.

St. John, January, 1886

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN AND DEAR FRIENDS,—As, in your elegant address, you speak of me in the dual character of citizen and priest, so I shall endeavor, in replying to you, to keep before my mind the corresponding relationships on your parts of fellowtownsmen and fathful children of the Catholic Church.

To say that I cannot find words to exempt the content of the sets of the prairies. And there in the new world were renewed the scenes of the East, and the Fathers Marquet. Jognes. townsmen and fathful children of the Catholic Church.

To say that I cannot find words to express my feelings, on such an occasion as this, would be to make use of a stereotyped common-place; but you all know that I have never before been placed in circumstances such as the present. It has never devolved on me to have to reply to an address of congratulation, such as the one just presented to me. But there are many other reasons which render it difficult for me to give utterance to all I feel when the fact is brought so clearly before me that I am about to part from you.

When I listen to the elegant words, with which you dwell upon my zeal and other good qualities, I cannot but think that you have allowed your cond will add tribe of the prairies. And there in the new world were renewed the scene of the East, and the Fathers Marquet, Jogues, following the example of Zavier, empurpled with their blood the spotless snows of the St. Lawrence. Many of these to the will were renewed the scene of the East, and the Fathers Marquet, Jogues, following the example of Zavier, empurpled with their blood the spotless snows of the St. Lawrence. Many of these cannot be added to the section of the scene of the mew world were renewed the scene of the East, and the Fathers Marquet, Jogues, following the example of Zavier, empurpled with their blood the spotless snows of the St. Lawrence. Many of these cannot be added to the section of the scene of the Tathers Marquet, Jogues, following the example of Zavier, empurpled with their blood the spotless snows of the St. Lawrence. Many of these cannot be added to the section of the scene of the East, and the Fathers Marquet, Jogues, Illowing the example of Zavier, empurpled with their blood the spotless snows of the St. Lawrence. Many of these cannot be added to the section of the section of the scene of the Cast. And the Fathers Marquet, Jogues, Illowing the example of Zavier, empurpled with their blood the spotless snows of the St. Lawrence. Many of these scene of the Cast. And the F many other reasons

when the fact is brought so clearly before me that I am about to part from you.

When I listen to the elegant words, with which you dwell upon my zeal and other good qualities, I cannot but think that you have allowed your good will and kindly thoughts to outstep the limits of exactness, and have indulged, perhaps to some extent, in an exaggerated estimate of my merits. In fact, I think if we had ork such a thing as a literary Permissive Bill, I hould be inclined to say that you had should be inclined to say that you had the Saskatchewan the scene of 250 years ago. And, again, from the distant the red-men in the red-men in years ago. And, again, from the distant Nor'west comes the same old cry, "The priests are massacred by the red-men in their efforts to bring peace and justice to the persecuted and the afflicted." To day we find a Farfard, a Fourmond, an Andre,

> What then have I to say when I think of these noble men? There is no "Big Bear" or "Poundmaker" awaiting me in Bay St. George. No Beothic or savage mountaineer sharpening his tomahawk in anticipation of my scalp! I go to a place which tho' yet somewhat

primitive, is still rapidly advancing on the march of progress. When I went there a few years ago in company with that noble-minded man, my predecessor, Monsignor Sears, there was neither road, school nor mail communication. No Parliamentary representation, nor any of the advantages of civilization. Now, thank God, and Continued on page 6.

EB. 13, 1866.

that I might have advancement, other beginning of my Sut I felt my heart land, that the prospositions could not way from her. I lind or energies of e Providence might belonged to New-ple, and should be her service.

The council me might belonged to New-ple, and should be her service.

The council me might belonged to New-ple, and should be her service.

The council me might belonged to New-ple, and should be her service.

The council me might belonged to my deletion and the sentiment leads desistical dignities. The service is lined with a different by which a person write was supposed to allity, Noto Episcotties in the might be service. The might be service to be a Bishop. The council must cenfees to a cood things, as well of course, for some and to be content them. I do not deny wealth and vast to wealth and vast to wealth and vast to sayet they lie doreneath the ground. The council myself that I shall to face many hardut after all, what are ready to answer to e unworthy of the lesthood, and even are still but "service in the council many settle but "service in the council many self that I shall to face many hardut after all, what are ready to answer to e unworthy of the lesthood, and even are still but "service might be service in the council many self that I shall to face many hardut after all, what are ready to answer to e unworthy of the lesthood, and even are still but "service might be service might be service might be service might be service might be service.

rvants.

Ive to make some leave home and all the amenihis great city. My ply rooted among y now, that I am them asunder, that rong are the bonds is dear place. As is not merely the stic tie between the potential of the family trials and priest is the friend is the sympathizer their sorrows and at the affections of ence of the elders. Consoler, the medihysician, the father. Oh! surely, then, to tear up by the sympathies. As the we behold every the our eyes, in the missionaries of the missionaries of the mow, as in the days up their life's bload fiver day the electric roots the world the sof the thousands are watering with of China and Japan, life springs of St.

so far away. Here, on the great Nor'-ia, the same scenes

years (1640) since now ring with the id reverberate with a horse, or the shrill horse, or the shrill histle, where now opolis cities of Canworld, were diswar whoop of the had the Algonquin, e settler's axe. In any of the Catholic wan of civilization, on ble children of attus bore the cross gospel to the wild And there in the ed the scenes of the Marquet, Jogues, and many others, of Zavier, embod the spotless are. Many of these is of the Christian La Nouvelle France, forts and luxuries rance and Italy of their universalism to the red world. And when and broad the basis ed the reward of ed the reward of I (in the words of ecame the seed of he little log settle-d grown into the Montreal, with its chools, and halls of turn to send forth missionaries, to re-of the Winnipeg the scenes of 250

from the distant are old cry, "The sy the red-men in acc and justice to filicted." To-day rmond, an Andre, shops of the Cathforth their blood y as the Jogues, ets of the days of say when I think There is no "Big

awaiting me in Beothic or savage his tomahawk in

ho' yet somewhat advancing on the en I went there a y with that noble-bessor, Monsignor road, school nor To Parliamentary of the advantages thank God, and page 6. page 6.



IRISH NATIONAL MAP, THE

SHOWING THE ELECTORAL DIVISIONS AND THE MEMBERS ELECTED FCR THEM.

Except the black spot in the North, and the speck representing Dublin University, the Foreign Garrison has no feeting in Ireland. Even in the North, the Loyalists were hard-driven and escaped annihilation by very narrow margins. > Parneil has a clear majority there. Black represents Loyalist districts, white represents the Nationalist districts. The total number of members that Ireland is entitled to is 103, of which Parnell has carried 85.

ECCLESIASTICAL CONF.

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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1886.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY. et Ignatius, Bp. and Conf. Parification of the B. V. M. Candlem parification of the B. V. M. Candemas Dav.

81. Blaise, Bishop and Martyr.

82. Andrew Corsini, Ep. and Conf.

83. Andrew Corsini, Ep. and Conf.

84. Aratha. Virgin and Martyr.

85. Titus, Bishop and Confessor.

86. Ovril of Matha, Confessor.

86. Ovril of Alexandria, Bp., Cf. St. Appol
187. Scholastica. Virgin.

Ferla. St. Theodore. Empress.

Ferla. St. Eulalia, Virgin and Martyr.

86. Catherine of Ricci. Valentine, M.

85. Fauthins and Tovita, MM.

Ferla. St. Juliana, Vigin and M.

Ferla. St. Fiotan, Abot.

85. Esimeon, Ep., and M.

Ferla. St. Manasutus, Bp., and C. Bl.

Conred. Conf.

87. Euclerium Bp. & Conf. Election of

rad, Conf. Eacherius, Bp. & Conf. Election of the Leo. XIII, 1878 duagesima Eunday. St. Eleonora,

of St. Mathias 4 St. Mathias, Apostle. 25 St. Felix P. and Conf. 26 Forla. St. Alexandris. P. and Conf. 27 Off. of Im. Comp. St. Leander, Bp., and 28 E x agesima Sunday, St. Romanus, Abbot.

ORANGE FRENZY.

The proposal made last fall by Irish men and the sons of Irishmen, in various parts of Ontario, to hold meetings for the giving of expression to opinions favor able to Home Rule for Ireland was received with loud murmurings of disapproval from the Orange faction, its aiders, bettors and sympathizers. In this city the foul spirit of opposition to a plain and unquestionable exercise of a fundamental, undepiable right of citizenship was made manifest in language worth the cause, the occasion and the men who used it, on the fifth day of Novem ber. In spite, however, of threat and

vituperation the meeting was held, and never was in London held a meeting more determined, enthusiastic, and in all regards successful. The resolution adopted at that meeting was the very same as that passed by the Parliament of Canada in the session of 1882.

A short time after the London meeting,

A short time after the London meeting, the citizens of Kingston in like manner assembled to formulate their views on (for Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen, as in truth for all fair-minded men) the all-absorbing question of the concession to Ireland of the inestimable benefit of self-government. His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston delivered on that occasion a memorable speech. Never before in Canada was the case of Ireland more clearly, exhaustively and unanswerably Yes, here we have J Autissel Allan in clearly, exhaustively and unanswerably The Orange faction, at first struck damb by the bishop's eloquent utterances, in fine lashed itse'f into fury at this able presentation of the case of a wronged i jured and outraged nation, by a Popish prelate. Your common Orangemanthough boasting, when he has an object to gain, of his Irish descent-is imbued to his tomost soul with a deep hatred of Catholic Ireland. That a Popish prelate should dare champion the cause of that misgov. erged land is much more than he can bear, especially when the duty of championing that cause is ably fulfilled, and so acknowledged by the judicious and the fair-minded in the community.

The Bishop of Kingston has not, during his five years' stay in this country, ever unduly obtruded himself on public attention. He has during that time busied himself in the administration of his extensive and populous diocese, wherein he has, it must be admitted, shown a tact, discernment and sound judgment that eminently fit him to speak with authority on questions of such vital and world-wide importance as that of Home Rule. His fellow citizens of Kingston were eager to hear him on the subject. Those who heard him were more than gratified with his masterly treatment of the subject, and will never forget his speech either as a mere oratorical effort or as an exposition of lofty Christian states manship.

The Kingston Orangemen, who had let land's demands. They met in a by no other motive than tenderest mass meeting and condemned the love for themselves. This being

us height? Did ever barbarous disregard for the feelings of the Sovereign take such a wanton form of insult?

But Bishop Cleary has, since his spec become guilty of a second offence. has written a letter to Lord Mayor O'Sullivan of Dublin enclosing Kingston's con-tribution to the Irish Parliamentary fund. This letter, which we published last week, written with the clearness and candor characteristic of the Bishop of Kingston has again enraged the Orange faction, abetted this time, we are sorry to per-ceive, by some men who should know better. One J. Antisell Allan, a man of unenviable notoriety. in the Limestone city, has taken the lead in heaping opprobliam on the Bishop. This Mr. J. Anticell Allan is, we believe, rather well known as a pamphleteer, veroce and incane as to matter, but vile and abusive as to form. He honored (!) us a year or more ago with a copy of a production of his in reply to Mr. Blake's famous speech against Orange incorporation. The matter of this choice exhibit of frenzied bigotry was "Protestantism first; politics

From its preface we take just one extract that will put the man in his true colors before our readers :-

colors before our readers:—

"But there are some portions of this pamphlet not so much intended as a reply to Mr. Blake, as to show what our Protestant position is, and how impregnable. But it may be said, look at the great men who uphold Catholicism. But who are great men? Because a man is prompt and energetic and well-educated, can speak well, write well, argue well on given premises, is he therefore a great man? On the contrary, he may be essentially a small man. He may lack that fundamental of all true intellect—clear common sense. By common sense I men that power of discerning the substantial from the shacerning the substantial from the shadiscerning the substantial from the sha-dowy, the true from the false—the power which lays hold, by a kind of moral in tuition, of the real soul or principle of the thing presented, and which recognizes the interior, higher, spiritual forces which underlie the material and the outward, and which are as the living germ in the kernel to the mere outer husk or shell— an insight like that of Christ, which, when confronting the stupidity equally of the confronting the stupidity equally of the unlearned disciples and of the learned scribes, enabled him to put his finger on the quick of the matter; which makes the purity of which makes the purity of the motive the centre round which every thing revolves, and by which every action is hallowed; which detects in the widow's mite the largeness of the heart; which sees in the action of the despised Samaritan the real and only brotherhood to flight for ever the narrow bigotry of caste; which perceives that it is not the outward but the inward—not what enters into the stomach, but what comes out of the heart—that God recognizes as of value, or condemns as crime; that the human spirit is God's temple where only worship is done, and that Jerusalem, or Samaria, or Lambeth, or Rome has little to do with

the true work of the human heart.
Without this gift of insight—this en

Yes, here we have J. Autissel Allan in his true colors, a blind, raving fanatic. By way of reply to an article in support of Dr. Cleary's position, both in his

speech and letter, which appeared in the last Canadian Freeman, Mr. Allan bas favored that journal with one of his vulgar diatribes. The Freeman, in a masterly article, to which we gladly give space, thus deals with Mr. J. Antisell Allan, worthy champion of a dying cause.

EX REV. ALLAN'S BOSH.

Mr. J. Antisell Allan has delivered at our office a manuscript which he expects us to copy into our issue of this day by way of reply to an article published by us last week. We positively decline to be used by Mr. Allan as the medium of casting his dirt into the face of the Catholic people of Kingston and of all the towns and counties of this Province through which our journal circulates. He learned from us last week that "we could not think of defiling our columns with his revolting blasphemies." and we must say it is audacious on his part to deposit them now at our door.

The same old, old calumnies are repeated in the manuscript now before us which so much disgusted Christian eyes when they appeared a few weeks ago in one of our local dailies. Mr. A. seems, indeed, to be in some degree ashamed of his performance at present; for he undertakes to persuade the Catholics of Kingston, pass in silence the action of the Canadian who, being Catholics, must, of necessity, be Parliament in 1852, were profoundly fools, that in calumniating their church, and stirred by Dr. Cieary's state blaspheming their holy religion, and re ment of Ireland's rights and Irecourse of the assembly of citizens that Mr. Alan's unique logic for the com had, under the talismanic power of His bination of mutually repugnant prin Lordship's discourse, passed resolutions in ciples, and he being the sovereign judge favor of Home Rule. They—the men or of what is, or is not, correct reasoning—in the sons of the men who had, twenty five fact no one else knows how to reason years before, grossly, brutally and un- aright and find rest for his warrantably insulted the heir apparent soul in just and orthodox concluto the Throne—then and there resolved to sions—nothing remains for us but to bow

ever copper-faced insolence attain such an thanks for all his manifestations of love the Bishopric of Kingston. This is decidedly at home—security based on justice, on to us, and beg his generous forgiveness rich. There must, it appears, be no just ap-for our past ingratitude in not adequately preciation of the beatitudes of Orangeism appreciating his singular goodness. His the guilt of his blasphemous revilings against God's church by telling us that another criminal, whom he amusingly styles "A very able Catholic nobleman," and uttered the same foul slanders many years ago, suggests another reason to hope for Mr. Allan's early return to a Derry of Canada." "I think," says Mr. Christian sense of shame and possibly a true A. "it was an unfortunate day when His repentance. It is a brave man that ventures to dispute the logic of an ex-reverend We have no doubt whatever of the truth of pamphleteer who boisterously asserts this assertion, albeit Mr. A. is the voucher. his supremacy in the art of reasoning, If Mr. A., "whose praise is censure, and and is wont to tell all men, even those who count among the most learned of Canada that they are ungifted with reasoning power, whensoever they have the audacity to dissent from his ravings. We commend him to Dr. Watson for a few more lessons like those he has recently got. We also commend him our esteemed County Court Judge for elementary instruction on the rule of law that holds the slanderer guilty, even though somebody else had uttered the alander before. We might appeal likewise to the common sense of men in general, who would not admit the irresponsibility of either slanderers, burglars, or thieves, should they plead in justification that a bad boy in another country had many years ago perpetrated the same evil deeds with which they are charged. The "very able Catholic noblem an." whom Mr. Allan delights to imitate in misdemean. our, is an interesting individual; and, since our ex-reverend friend's blasphemous attack on the Church of the living God rests or that Englishman's example, we shall be pardoned if we dwell a few moments in con-

templation upon his aristocratic figure. Lord Acton was indeed born of Catholic parents, was beptized into membership with the Church of which Christ is the head, and received a good early Christian education. In these points of view he differs noth ing from Arius and Nestorius, Luther and Voltaire, and other such "very able Catholics" who enchant the logical mind of Mr. A. by their Catholic testimony against Catholicity. He married a Mahomedan woman and read the Koran without any wonderful progress in Chris. tian piety. He became proprietor of a magazine, published in London by the name of Rambler, and made use of it for the dissemination of his rambling ideas on the most conser vative of all institutions, the Holy, Catholic, Apostolic, Roman Church, and her unalterable faith "once traditioned his consecrated person is insult to every to the saints." His articles were denounced to the tribunals of the Church; were officially examined by the Episcopal court to which he was amenable; were referred finally to the Holy See, and were condemned of Agnostic tendencies. Tae faithful were forbidden to read or receive the Rambler, and, of course, it soon ceased to exist. Writhing under this punishment, he proceeded to Rome, and stayed there during the sessions of the Vatican Council. on the watch for some pretext of calum- slanderous vituperation upon her. niating his spiritual mother, the mystic Let him dare to name the two "Actons" the Eternal City he wrote and wrote and record, and make known the wrote in the vilest terms of obloquy and truth, be it for or against them. misrepresentation against the church, doctrine and her discipline, on behalf of the new heresy called 'Old Catholicism," whose coryphaeus was Dr. Dollinger, of Munich, his former professor. The history of that still born heresy has its first and a decade of years, the period of Prince Bismarck's unchecked absolutism. Poor Acton, the 'very able Catholic nobleman," shone as a luminary of first magnitude in conjunction with that most contemptible heresy's star of origin, and after enlightening the Christian orb with his periodical Fata Morgana of calumnies, misrepresentations, literary forgeries, and foulest vituperation against the Church of his baptism, he disappeared below the horizon, leaving only the memory of a career of evil, together with a plausible pretext for the repetition of his

scribblers as Mr. A., who delight to quote him as the "very able Catholic nobleman" that vilified erstwhile the Church of God. It is noteworthy that Mr. A is not unmindful of his own money interest in the propagation of those blasphemies; for he more than once in his manuscript letter asks us to refer our readers to a seandalous pamphlet written by him a couple of years ago, in which lots of spurious stuff of that kind may be found. Surely the Lord Acton case, which he adduces as his best specimen, is sufficient evidence of the utterly trashy character of the whole pamphlet; and no Christian can regret its having found so him their quarters.

memorialize Her Majesty the Queen our heads and "with bated breath and against Home Rule for Ireland! Did whispering humbleness" offer him our best appointing the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary to

in Rome, seeing that the Papal consistory did imprudently and, seemingly, with malice aforethought, select an Irish ecclesiastic, noted for his thoroughly Catholic and pro-Irish convictions and his fearlessness in defence of his people's religious and civil liberties, for the and onerous position of Bishop in "the Derry of Canada." "I think," says Mr. Lordship was made Bishop of Kingston." his censure praise," did not get reason to think as he does of that appointment, we and all our fellow-Catholics of this city and diocese would think very little of His Lordship as the official representative of Him who stood up for truth and virtue and the rights of conscience against the Scriber and Pharisees of His day, and erected a standard for His followers to rally around in uncompromising steadfastness against the Prince of Darkness and his hosts of wickedness issuing from the gates of hell. His Sable Majesty is doubtless of one mind with Mr. A. respecting the "unfortunate" appointment of Dr. Cleary, and many other questions as well-We are in this connexion forcibly reminded of the motto that formerly adorned the gate of Bandon town in Ireland, "the Derry of the South," (now converted to Parnellism):

Tark, Jew or Atheist may enter here, eneath which sacred password of the Orange defenders of civil and religous liberty, some profane wag inscribed "Whose wrote that motte, wrote it well, The same is writ on the gates of hell."

Let Mr. A. and his redoubtable 200 and their miserable pack of mercenary sympathizers and anonymous scribes, earn once for all that the Catholies of Kingston revere, obey, admire and love their Bishop as well for his personal as for his official character; and their esteem and affection for him is intensified a hundred fold since his ready acceptance of the post of difficulty, and, in some sense, of danger, in placing himself a their head for the assertion of the rights of citizenship for themselves, and of legislative autonomy for their kinsfolk in the Holy Isle. He is the teacher and guide and father of his people, who has voiced their sentiments nobly and borne the brunt of their enemies' assaults. To a man, we are at his back : and insult to one of us. As for Mr. A's. impud n calumniation of St. Mary's congregation, that there are two Catholics of his ac quaintance among them, who confilentially whisper their disloyalty into his prurient ear, we unhesitatingly express the indignation of aliCatholics at this pre sumably mendacious fabrication. Mr. A has already told us that Lord Acton was a "Catholic" after he had broken loose from the Catholic Church, and joined her enemies in heaping pouse of the Lord Jesus Christ, From | of Kingston, and we shall unfold their Of course, Mr. A., following the plan of liars who are afraid of being caught in the lie, has provided before hand a loop hole for escape by the cunning conscience clause appended to his narrative, "I do not profess to quote all the exact words." A certain class virtually its last chapter comprised within of people are always gifted with bad memories."

LONDON'S WAR CRY.

The British metropolis has just been thrown into a frenzy without a parallel since the dynamite demonstration of last year. There has been, not an Irish, but a purely English, uprising—a cry and a demand for bread, enforced by blows. that did not find him leader at some side. Driven to despair and goaded to madness by racking misery, enraged by hunger, envenomed and exasperated by aristocratic cruelty and administrative callousness, the unfortunate masses of the monstrous charges by such truth-loving English capital have been driven to excesses for which there is no excuse and can be no palliation. The English are a peaceful and law-abiding people. For change they have no love for change's sake, and of revolution they have an innate horror as fixed and stable as it is universally recognized. But no man, however, docile, peaceful, or law-abiding, will suffer into life and action with good promise himself to die of hunger when there is of strength and endurance. Its Irish plenty in the land. We see in this London policy is looked forward to with much riot—we see in the streets of the English | eager expectancy. Whatever, however, its capital, crowded with an angry mob of course on the Irish question-however fifty thousand starving men-we see in long or short its career-one thing its the sacking of houses, the assaulting of individuals, the punishing of the police—the very hand-writing on the wall, betokenlittle sale, that the scandal-mongering proud and heartless nobility. We author must needs drag appeals for the hope that they will take the warning, one class, but for the benefit of the purchase of it continually into his letters, to induce fools to take it and give dom, and accede to the rational as well as legitimate demands of the people, The only enjoyable part of Mr. A.'s ere England's throne and constitution bad letter is his doleful lamentation over are drowned in a sea of blood. Let

equality, on forebearance, and on gov ment by the people for the people Let them strive, while yet the powe with them lies, to banish discord and remove all anger and unhappiness, regembering that of content it has been There is a jewel which no Indian mine can

No chemic art can counterfeit; It makes men rich in greatest poverty, Makes water wine, turns wooden cup

The homely whistle to sweet music's strain Our profoundest sympathies are enisted on behalf of the suffering poor of England. We trust that government ill deal with them otherwise than they deal and have dealt with the starving peasantry of Ireland—that coercion will ot, but remedial and ameliorative legisation may be, the means they will employ to banish their sorrows, and put term forever to their sufferings.

THE GLADSTONE CABINET.

Mr. Gladstone has succeeded in forming administration the most democratic complexion and thoroughly popular in composition that England has ever yet had The Cabinet is made un as follows: Mr. Gladstone, Premier and First Lord

of the Treasury.
Sir Farrer Herschell, Lord High Chan-Earl Spencer, Lord President of the

Council.

Mr. Childers, Home Secretary.

Earl Reseberry, Secretary for Foreign Earl Granville, Secretary for the Col-

Earl Kimberley, Secretary for India.

Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Secretary for War.
Sir Wm. Harcourt, Chancellor of the

Exchequer.

Marquis of Ripon, First Lord of the
Admiralty.

Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Local

Government Board. Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, Secretary for Mr. Mundella, President of the Board

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Mr. Charles Russell becomes Attorney General, and Mr. Arthur Cohen, Solicitor General for England.

The Marquis of Hartington, Lord Derly, Lord Selborne, Lord Carlingford, Lord Northbrook, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who held portfolios in the ast Gladstone Cabinet, are not in the new The following who were members of the

old Gladstone Ministry, but not of the Cabinet, now become members of the Cabinet: -Sir Farrer Herschell, Mr. Campbell Bannerman, and Mr. Mundella And the following were not members of the old Ministry or Cabinet:—Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Morley.

The tollowing additional appointments have been made under the new administration: Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl

of Aberdeen; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Edward Heneage; lord chan-cellor of Ireland, John Naish; attorneygeneral for Ireland, Samuel Walker; sol-icitor-general for Ireland, The MacDermott; secretary to the admiralty, John Thibbert; under foreign secretary, James Bryce; under colonial secretary, Geo. Osborne Morgan: under secretary for Osborne Morgan; under secretary for India, Sir U. K. Shuttleworth; under secretary for the home department, Henry Broadhurst. The appointment in political circles, that gentleman being the first workingman that has ever risen to the ministry. The appointment is with reason taken as an indication that it is Mr. Gladstone's intention to rely upon the masses against the influence of the aristocracy. It is a subject of remark that an un-

usual number of Catholics hold office under the new administration. The Marquis of Ripon is First Lord of the Admiralty with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Naish, Lord Chancellor, Macdermot, Solicitor-General for Ireland, and Mr. Charles Russell, the new Attorney-General for England, are all Catholics. Of the latter gentleman the Chicago Tri-

Mr. Russell, though an Irishman, is the He was counsel for Stead, of the Pall Mall Gazette, for Miss Fortescue against "Gumboil," and defended the "Avenger" O'Donnell, who killed Informer Carey. His practice has netted him \$100,000 annum. Mr. Russell is the son of an Ulster brewer and the nephew of a president of Maynooth College. He is now 53 years old. He sat for Dundalk in the last Parliament, having beaten the nownotorious Callan by a small majority. Refusing to take the Parnellite pledge, he had to seek an English seat at the last election. ion. He was returned for Central Hackney by a majority of 942.

Mr. Gladstone's administration starts formation renders certain, the obliteration of the aristocracy as the controlling power in British affairs. The people have now clearly resolved to govern nation at large.

WE REGRET being compelled to hold ston, over till next week an interesting letter from our Galt correspondent, which

FATHER KELLY'S REPORT.

We have read with much interest and leasure the Rev. Father Kelly's second report, as local superintendent of the Kingston Catholic schools, to the Separ. ate School Board of that city. This report proves Father Kelly to be a pains-taking and efficient educational official. We regret that lack of space prevents the publication in our columns of the antire report. We gladly, however, give place to its concluding paragrah, bearing on Convent education and the duties of Catholic parents in respect thereof.

Father Kelly says :

Father Kelly says:

"Although it is no part of the business of your Board to inspect the Sisters' School at the Convent, yet having in mind your interest in Catholic education generally in the city, I took occasion to visit this school, and I have much pleasure in briefly adverting to its condition. The school work is based upon the system approved by the Department of The school work is based upon the system approved by the Department of Education, the same as in the Separate Schools, except that its course is more advanced, at least in the higher classes. I have the greatest satisfaction in testifying to the efficiency of this school, and the complete education given to its pupils. In the second class, I examined the girls in reading, writing, spelling, grammatical analysis, and geography, with praiseworthy results, each branch receiving its full share of attention. The first class is the most advanced of any of the Catholic schools in Kingston. It is a genuine pleasure to spend an hour with

genuine pleasure to spend an hour with the pupils, whose so familiar and well-grounded knowledge of History, (Ancient and Modern), Geography, Literature, Geometry, the use of the Globes, as well as Astronomy and natural Philosophy, evidences the most able and dili-gent teaching. What a consoling reflec-tion is it not to Catholics, that this capa-bility of the Nuns' Schools to distribute the very highest fruits of knowledge is readily recognized and conceded by those not of our own faith, who, however, not unfrequently send their daugh-ters to the school of the humble Religious, not so much on account of this con-viction—that the Sisters will discharge thoroughly the duty of training them in-tellectually, but rather because they have such trust in the virtuous atmosphere o a Catholic Convent, wherein they know and believe that the mind of the young girl will receive that nurturing and strengthening in delicacy and modesty, which will be her most beautiful adornment, as it will be her best protection in after life. And yet it is to be deplored that sometimes our own children are with-drawn from this holy influence. May we not remind all Catholic parents of their duty and awful responsibility in this duty and awful responsibility in this matter. They are bound, of course, to impart to their children the best and most solid intellectual education they can command, but be it observed, that in recent important public examinations, two pupils of our schools passed more than satisfactorily. The young lady, the very first of 19 in her examination, was educated in the Nuns' School here; and the young man the very first of a large number in his examination, has been a pupil with

his examination, has been a pupil with the Brothers here. Even admitting, then, which cannot be admitted, however, that there is deficiency of some sort in our schools, there would still confront parents schools, there would still confront parents
the greater and more sacred obligation of
giving their children the sustainment of
religion, and its chastening influence in
their education, aye, even from the very
opening of their intelligence, that when
the breath of passion and temptation
assail them when they enter life after the
school time is over, the perfume of religion gathered into their innocent hearts in
their school days may be able to dispel
the poisonous odor of sin, so that neither shame, nor the bitter sorrow of remorse shall ever come upon them. Of a surety Catholic parents will, for their children's sake and their own, listen heedfully to the words of the Holy Father on grave su' ject, rather than treasure in their grave su' ject, rather than treasure in their minds the vain and deceitful whispering of the world. Writing to the Bishops of England, and congratulating them upon their holy striving to secure for all the members of their flocks this great blessing of religious education, the Pope says:

"The beginning, and, as it were, the seed of that human perfection which Jesus Christ gave to mankind, are to be found in the Christian education of the young: for the future condition of the

young; for the future condition of the State depends upon the early training of its children. The wisdom of our fore-fathers, and the very foundations of the State, are ruined by the destructive error of those who would have children brought up without religious education. You see, therefore, Venerable Brethren, with what earnest forethought parents must beware of entrusting their chil-dren to schools, in which they cannot

receive religious teaching."

Commending the words of Our Holy Father, the illustrious Leo XIII. to th Board, as the highest approbation of their arduous labors in the cause of religious education, and as the highest praise for their conscientious fulfilment of this onerous obligation, I have the honor to remain, Rev. Chair-

man and gentlemen, with great respect, Yours faithfully, Bishop's Palace, THOMAS KELLY,

Bishop's Palace, THOMAS KELLY 29th Jan., 1886. Local Superintende Tae principles laid down and the lessons inculcated by Father Kelly may with profit be taken to heart by Catho lics throughout the Province. While very many of our people and most of our school boards do their duty, there are many Catholics and some school boards of which this statement cannot be predicated. Our schools have in too many instances to contend not alone with hostility from outsiders, but with apathy, indifference and neglect on the part of Catholics themselves. With its efficient school board and attentive local superintendent, no such reproach can be addressed to the Catholics of King-

Wm. Stapf, Esq., Welland.—Tue CATHOLIC RECORD still leads the van.

On Tuesday last, His Lo Bishop of London, accompan Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishor ton, left for Windsor. On the Bishop of London presi semi-annual conference of his the counties of Kent and Ess was a very full attendance of both counties. The Bi clergy were, at the close of the tained at dinner by the Dean Wagner, P. P., of Wi Thursday their Lordships visit tion College, Sandwich, and we a hearty reception by the l faculty and students.

EDITORIAL NOTE

WE HEARTLY congratulate broke Observer on its new a form. We wish our contem success and all prosperity. THE Congregational Music

ary Society of this city, Rev. ter presiding, has decided t not be advisable to grant Ir tive separation. Alas, Op WE ARE authorized to say

ter published in Saturday's G to have been written by Ca ing to Lord Robert Montag and clumsy fabrication-a the most criminal charact happy nobleman, whose l cited, is evidently as fai religious as he was in professions. Elected strength of both, in 1 Irish constituency, he soon ed the people who had pu public honesty, and, has further use for the Church defames her.

A DESPATCH received . fre on the 7th inst, states tha Gibbons has received a from the archbishops an Australia, assembled for t ary council, addressed to th and bishops of the United circular states that the co solved to request the holy the church in Australia w metropolitan sees, with s gan sees, with four add some vicars apostolic for t and with a national semi be a means of developin vocations of the native y

THE TORONTO World tribute to Mr. Sexton as and Parliamentary debat delivered just before the the World states: Th throughout studiously conciliatory to Mr. Gla English masses. It co expression of the hope the country was soon to peaceful and friendly great national and inter pending between Engla Saldom if ever, has the shrewdly, cleverly and ted to the British peop antly evident from the London press that Mr. marked impression t heard and those who r to say for his party and

WE WERE highly ple the election of our frie Esq., Bromley, to the extensive, wealthy and of Renfrew. In the of the 5th, we read: " stepped from the train return from the Coun met by a large numb independent of Bromi to congratulate him the Warden's chair. liminaries, in which seemed mutually reci Mr. P. Daly, at a spec ant evening was sp manifestations we m Dooner's conduct dur office has met the ap ligent yeomen of Bro

SPEAKING of Mr. 1 the wardenship of F ston Freeman says: we have occasion to the Orange Society. give us the opportu slow to accord the their actions may d the Council that un Catholic to preside it is said of twenty three Catholics. T should have chose only a powerful to and genial qualitie but is also an act great credit indeed of the Order who majority of the Co certain County Co ity of whose men but not Orangement a leaf out of Front tion and fair play.

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REPORT.

Kelly's second ndent of the to the Separ. city. This reto be a painstional official pace prevents olumns of the however, give aragrah, bear. and the duties

pect thereof. ct the Sisters yet having in polic education ok occasion to ve much pleas. its condition.

ed upon the
Department of
the Separate course is more higher classes, action in testi-this school, and

ass, I examined citing, spelling, and geography, as, each branch attention. The anced of any o ngston. It is and an hour with istory, (Ancient ny, Literature, Globes, as well ral Philosophy, able and diliconsoling reflec , that this capaof knowledge is d conceded by aith, who, how-

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Leo XIII. to the st approbation of the cause of reli as the highest ientious fulfilment emain, Rev. Chair with great respect, rs faithfully, THOMAS KELLY,

al Superintende down and the les-Father Kelly may o heart by Catho Province. While eople and most of their duty, there and some school statement cannot schools have in too ontend not alone outsiders, but with and neglect on the mselves. With its and attentive local such reproach can

Catholics of King.

On Tuesday last, His Lordship the Bishop of London, accompanied by the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, left for Windsor. On Wednesday the Bishop of London presided at the semi-annual conference of his clergy of the counties of Kent and Essex. There was a very full attendance of the priests of both counties. The Bishops and clergy were, at the close of the conference, entertained at dinner by the Very Rev. Dean Wagner, P. P., of Windsor. On Thursday their Lordships visited Assumption College, Sandwich, and were accorded a hearty reception by the Rev. Father O'Connor, President of the College, the tage of the occasion to address the faculty and students.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE HEARTLY congratulate the Pembroke Observer on its new and enlarged form. We wish our contemporary every success and all prosperity.

THE Congregational Musical and Literary Society of this city, Rev. H. D. Hunter presiding, has decided that it would not be advisable to grant Ireland legislative separation. Alas, O poor Ireland!

WE ARE authorized to say that the letter published in Saturday's Globe, and said to have been written by Cardinal Manning to Lord Robert Montague, is a gross and clumsy fabrication—a falsification of the most criminal character. The unhappy nobleman, whose letter is also cited, is evidently as faithless in his religious as he was in his political professions. Elected on the strength of both, in 1874, by an Irish constituency, he soon basely betrayed the people who had put faith in his public honesty, and, having now no further use for the Church, belies and

and with a national seminary, which will

shrewdly, cleverly and logically presented to the British people. It is abund. antly evident from the comments of the London press that Mr. Sexton made a marked impression upon those who heard and those who read what he had to say for his party and his country.

WE WERE highly pleased to learn of the election of our friend John Dooner, Esq., Bromley, to the wardenship of the extensive, wealthy and populous county of Renfrew. In the Pembroke Observer of the 5th, we read: "As Mr. J. Dooner stepped from the train at Cobden on his return from the County Council he was met by a large number of the free and independent of Bromley who had come to congratulate him on his election to the Warden's chair. After some preliminaries, in which good fellowship liminaries, in which good fellowship seemed mutually reciprocated, the party drove to Mr. Dooner's residence, led by Mr. P. Daly, at a speed which was highly suggestive of steam, where a very pleasant evening was spent. From these manifestations we must infer that Mr. Dooner's conduct during his long term of office has met the approval of the intelligent yeomen of Bromley."

SPEAKING of Mr. Hogan's election to the wardenship of Frontenac the Kingston Freeman says: "It is not often that we have occasion to say a good word of the Orange Society, but whenever they give us the opportunity we shall not be slow to accord them the credit which their actions may deserve. In this case the Council that unanimously elected a Catholic to preside over it, is composed, it is said of twenty-one Orangemen and three Catholics. That such an assembly should have chosen Mr. Hogan is not only a powerful tribute to the ability and genial qualities of that gentleman, but is also an act which reflects very great credit indeed upon the members of the Order who compose so large a majority of the Council." We know of certain County Councils, the vast majority of whose members are Protestants, but not Orangemen, that might well take a leaf out of Frontenac's book of tolera-tion and fair play.

ECCLESIASTICAL CONFERENCE. Specially reported for The Catholic Record.

and with a national seminary, which will be a means of developing the manifest vocations of the native youth.

The Toronto World pays a high tribute to Mr. Sexton as a public speaker and Parliamentary debater. Of his speech delivered just before the fall of Salisbury the World states: The speech was throughout studiously courteous and conciliatory to Mr. Gladstone and the English masses. It concluded with an expression of the hope and belief that the country was soon to witness "a wise, peaceful and friendly settlement of the great national and international question pending between England and Ireland."

Seldom, if ever, has the Irish case been so shrewdly, cleverly and logically presenting the world with an expression of the seminary of the country was soon to witness "a wise, peaceful and friendly settlement of the great national and international question pending between England and Ireland."

Seldom, if ever, has the Irish case been so shrewdly, cleverly and logically presenting the world love of God, and of man for God's sake, was to be the rule and law of the Christian dispensation.—The two-fold love of God's sake, was to be the rule and law of the Christian dispensation—the most prominent feature and characteristic of the Christian dispensation—the most prominent feature and characteristic of the Christian dispensation—the most prominent feature and characteristic of the Christian dispensation—the most prominent feature and characteristic of the Christian dispensation—the most prominent feature and characteristic of the Christian dispensation—the most prominent feature and characteristic of the Christian dispensation—the most prominent feature and characteristic of the Christian dispensation—the most prominent feature and characteristic of the Christian dispensation—the most prominent feature and characteristic of the Christian dispensation—the most prominent feature and characteristic of the Christian dispensation—the most prominent feature and characteristic of the Christian dispensation—the most prom dispensation.

The two-fold love of God, and of man whole sacred heart went out to them in all the mighty and beneficent power of His sympathy and love. In fact, whilst on earth He seemed to love and to work principally for them. He made His work and His mercies for them the test and preof of His Messiahship. In reply to the messengers of St. John, enquiring whether He was the expected Messiah, He in proof appealed to his charity and commiserations towards the poor and afflicted: "Go and tell John what you have seen and heard: the blind see, the lame walk, the deaf hear, the lepers are cleansed, the dead rise sgain, and the poor have the Gospel preached to them." Matt. xi., 25. He could have shown in a thousand ways the God-power that belonged to him by nature and of right. He could have controlled the elements, as He did once on trolled the elements, as He did once on the sea of Galilee—He could have arrested

the stars in their course, and have sus-pended the laws of nature, for the manifes-tation of his Almightiness; but he ap-pealed, instead, to His works of tender

FIRE CRATHOLIC RECORD.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE PORE APPLICATION All is becovered, the learnest and the learnest make the learnest make

A DESPATCH received from Baltimore on the 7th inst. states that Archbishop Gibbons has received a circular letter from the archbishops and bishops of Australia, assembled for their first plenary council, addressed to the archbishops and bishops of Australia, assembled for their first plenary council, addressed to the archbishops and bishops of the United States. The circular states that the council has residued to request the holy see to enrich the church in Australia with three new metropolitan sees, with six new suffragan sees, with four additional bishops, some vicars apostolic for the native races and with a national seminary, which will

DEAREST BRETHREN,—Our Blessed Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, came on earth to establish therein the reign of the Law of love—the two-fold love, that is, of God and of our neighbor. It is true that this law lay at the foundation of the ten commandents formulated by God on Mount mandments formulated by God on Mount file, but nevertheless it was not given a striking prominence in the olden dispensation. "Son," says the olden Scripture ("effraud not the poor of alms, and of our research that the awaited the fulfilment of that duty; and in doing so be but enforced and sanctioned by his authority a divir, insisted on the duty of or eward that awaited the fulfilment of that the foundation of the ten commandment formulated by God on Mount for the ten commandment

great accounting day—when men's eternal destines shall be finally decided—when the hidden things of darkness shall be dragged into light—when men's consciences and heart secrets shall stand revealed—when all shams and pretences shall be torn away forever—on that supreme day, when nature itself shall feel the throes of disnature itself shall feet the throes of dissolution—when the sun shall be darkened,
and the stars shall have fallen from the
firmament—when the wild and angry
seas shall have burst over the boundaries
once set them by the Almighty arm—
and when men, appalled by the awful
phenomena around them, by the wreck
and ruin of systems and of worlds, will
wither away with fear and dread forebodings—when the power of heaven shall be
moved and the Son of Man, no longer in
the weakness and lowliness of his humanity, but now clothed with the power and
majesty of his God-head, and surrounded
by his angels—will come to judge mankind, and render unto them according
to their works—He will decide their fate
and destiny by the manner in which they
will have demeaned themselves towards
the poor, the distressed and the afflicted. solution—when the sun shall be darkened,

life; 2nd, with life there is an organism, or the union of all the organs destined for the functions of life; and, 3rd, with for the functions of life; and, 3rd, with life and organism there is activity, or the power of and tendency to action, which completes and perfects the living being or thing. Now, in the Church of Christ these three necessary constituents of organized life are found, viz., there is the life of charity, which is the Holy Spirit; there is the organism, which this life vivinges, which is the Church, the body of Christ; and there is action, the action of charity, which is the proper office and

the Church is the action of charity, or the love of God, acting in and for humanity. The Church being the creation of the God-man—it being flesh of His flesh and bone of His bone—it being His life embodied on earth—its charity must have all the characteristics of the charity of

all the characteristics of the charity of Christ. Now, the charity of Christ was, 1st, a constant and abiding charity; 2nd, it was compassionate and tender—a loving charity; 3rd, it was active and efficacious—a working charity; and, fourthly, it was a universal—a Catholic charity—embracing and touching all, and excluding none.

The charity of Christ was a constant and enduring charity. It was the work of his whole life on earth. It was it that brought Him from heaven—it was it that

of his whole life on earth. It was it that brought Him from heaven—it was it that kept Him on earth for thirty-three years—it was it that occupied His thoughts—and it was it that characterized His early mission—it was it that nailed Him to the

rament of the poor," that is, the recogniz-ing Christ under the rags of the poor man, as faith recognizes him under the sacramental species. We therefore, in very truth, may say of the Holy Church: For she is still the poor man's friend, The poor man's heart, the poor man's hand, And all the oppressed who have no strength, Have her's at their command.

Have her's at their command.

2nd. The charity of the Church has been, like that of Christ, tender and compassionate. Under the influence of her teaching and of her spirit, and for Christ's dear sake, men and women have in every Christian and the spirit, and the spirit, and spirit has a charital than salves a valent and the spirit has the spirit and mand the to open the problem of the colors o sweat and tears from the face of suffering humanity. Let a every Gethsemane of human want and sorrow, she has en ered as an angel of consolation. Her hospitals have arisen in every centre of population, like blessed probatics, for the healing and the comfort of the sick and suffering. There is no human misery that she has not sought to relieve—no human suffering she has not sought to mitigate or alleviate—no human woes she has not suffering she has not sought to mitigate or alleviate—no human wors she has not sought to comfort or remove. She has fed the poor, clothed the naked, visited the sick, brought light and hope into the darkness of the dangeon. She visits with her gracious commiserations the hovels of the poor, the fever shed, and the hospital full of contagion. She has humanized war, and enters the battlefield to minister to the wounded and to console the dying, and to prepare them for a better world. To the Jew and the Gentile she is a debtor. She takes no cognizance of creed or country or colour—ministers to all or country or colour—ministers to all alike, and clasps them all to her great and

alike, and clasps them all to her great and loving heart.

Such, my dear brethren, is the spirit and mission of the church; and we, her children, should do our utmost, each according to his means, to help her her in her mission of charity and mercy. Our Lord has said that "the poor we would have always with us." This is specially the case in this city in the present rigorous and inclement season. Owing to the want of employment during the autumn and winter, there are pealed, instead, to His works of tender merey and compassion, that his conduct might be the model of the exercise of that live which he enforced upon his children as the rule of their action. "A new commandment I give you, that you love one another as I have loved you," For the poor he had a special affection and tenderness. When he came on earth he found the poor he had a special affection and tenderness. When he came on earth he found the poor he had a special affection and tenderness. When he came on earth he found the poor he had a special affection and tenderness. When he came on earth he found the poor he had a special affection and tenderness. When he came on earth he found the poor he had a special affection and tenderness. When he came on earth he found the poor he had a special affection and tenderness. When he came on earth he found the poor he had a special affection and tenderness. When he came on earth he found the poor he had a special affection and tenderness. When he came on earth he found the poor and despixed, crushed, banned, and despixed provided the multiplication of the multiplication of the multiplication of bread, He first consoled and dried the tears of the multiplication of bread, He first consoled and dried the tears of the multiplication of the mother who will have demeaned that and destiny that He had compassion on the multitude. Before raising the widow's son from the foundation of the first that He had compassion on the multitude. The had the had the poor and despixed, crushed, banned, and despixed crushed, banned, and despixed crushed, banned, and despixed crushed and was that attacks a Catholic priest, the poor and tenders which the poor and destiny that the poor and should do our utmost, each thin the poor and the mission of charity and according to his means, to help her her in her mission of charity and the mission of charity and the mission of charity and dried the tears of the multiplication of bread, He first consoled and dried the tears of the multiplication of the multi

theatrical entertainment took place at the City Hall under the patronage of the the City Hall under the patronage of the directors of St. Joseph's Hospital, on Wednesday evening, in aid of the funds of that Institution. The hall was well filled by a very respectable and intelligent audience. The piece presented was the well known melo drama "Among the Breakers," and the characters, with three exceptions, were taken by Guelph amateurs. The play was well put on the stage, the only scene being the interior of the lightly energy in ourse, which, howstage, the only scene being the interior of the lightkeeper's house, which, howover, was well fitted up in accordance with the piece. From first to last the acting was excellent; the dialogues ran smoothly, there were no awkward freaks in the conversation and the acting wan.

sessing a name and character who may be fairly regarded as representing the Catholic Caurch—layman, bishop or Pope (why not include priests?) and I will debate the

not include priests?) and I will debate the whole question of Protestantism versus Romanism, either orally or in writing."

(Rev.) W. Galbraith.

Orillia, Jan. 4th, 1886.

Mr. Galbraith knows full well that even a controversial defeat of himself by a "Pope or Catholic bishop" would still be a big advertisement for a fifth rate preacher, and Mr. Galbraith also knows that in a controversy with a layman he might possibly have some chance of success. Hence the Orillia minister extends his challenge to Pope, bishop and layman only. Why does he not give us priests a chance at him? Why did he limit his challenge to popes, bishops and laymen, and not in. at him? Why did he hant his challenge to popes, bishops and laymen, and not include priests? Answer—Because Mr. Galbraith is well aware that, whenever a Protestant minister attacks a Catholic priest, the minister always thanks his stars if he can escape without lasting humiliation.

q., Welland.—Tae

M. P. HOWLET, D. D., P. P. A.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

A new move is now being made on the agrarian chees board, by the landlords. The move is this. Seeing the impossibility of getting the twenty years' purchase they have all gone in for, and having the tenants in their power, the landlords are selling the tenants out, and putting in Emergency men in their stead. These Emergency men are usually their bailiffs, or the sons of their bailiffs, and, as matter of course, they have nothing to lese. For "a consideration," these Emergency men are to accommodate their employers so as to meet the requirements of the law, and purchase the tenancies for any sum the employers, in their discretions, may fix upon. The master sells, the servant buys, and the Government pays the price. What a delightful arrangement! The landlord gets twice the price of his land, the Emergency man gets his "consideration," together with the use of the land till the first instalment is demanded by the Government, when he coolly walks off. The tenant and his family are in the workhouse, or scattered to the winds, and the land is left a burden on the hands of the Government.

Sir E, C, Guinness has at last been

the land is left a burden on the hands of the Government.

Sir E. C. Guinness has at last been shamed into doing something for Dublin, in which he makes his millions. The exposures of the scandals connected with his boyootting of the National Exhibition, and deportation to London of the Exhibition Palace, have induced him to give £2,500 to the Dublin Technical Schools. In other words, having put the citizens to about £15,000 needless expense, he returns half the price of the Palace, which he sold as old iron to Battersea Park. This is very noble of Sir Edward Guinness, and the workingmen of Dublin will thank him accordingly. If he wanted to compensate for his atrocious meanness in '82-83, he should at least give the citizens a month's income for some worthy purpose,

A The

nobleman who is unreasonable and unreasoning enough to expect them to pay rents which the exceptional depression of the times have rendered impossible. The tenants had a meeting at Ramsgrange, on Sunday, Jan. 10, Very Rev. Thomas Canon Doyle presiding, at which they resolved to subscribe to a defence fund, which is meant to swell to such proportions as will recoup to the full the losses of those who may be victimized, and eyery penny of which it is determined to take, sooner or later, out of the landlord's pockets. The estate bailiff, one Terry Molloy, a sorry-looking specimen of humanity, is driving around daily on a black donkey, a far more intelligent and respectable-looking animal than its master, dropping the legal documents; but the people put little heed in his visits.

Kildare.

An unwonted, it may be said an unprecedented, exhibition of the effects of landlordism for the county Kildare was made on the Narraghmore estate of Mr. John LaTouche, of Harristown, on Jan. 9, by the attempted service of some seventeen or eighteen writs upon as many of the tenants for the enforcement of rack-rents into which they were wheedled by the temptation of leases skilfully proffered them in 1870 when prices were at the highest. Nine or ten writs had been served upon as many

On January 12, two sheriff's bailiffs from Parsontown proceeded to Ferbane for the purpose of taking possession of a holding, the property of Mr. John G. King, D.L., for which he had obtained a decree at petty sessions. The agent, Mr. Thomas Mulcoh, J. P., attended to receive possession, but he and the bailiffs were met at the place by a large number of people of the district who declared their determination to prevent the proceedpeople of the district who declared their determination to prevent the proceedings. The police were stationed near, but did not interfere, and the result was that the agents and bailiffs had to retire without accomplishing their object.

Leuth.

Cork.

On the estate of Lord Masserene, where the tenants have declined paying any rent unless a reduction be given them, no effort at any reconciliation has as yet been made. The land about Collon, on Lord Masserene's estate, is of a damp, wet, cold nature, and not near as productive as the land in other places. The difficulty has been amicably settled by the offer of a reduction on the half-year's rent to the tenants of 15 per cent, which they accepted. This reduction will also take effect in Dunleer and Tenure. The demand of the tenants was for 30 per cent. Two years ago the tenants received a reduction of 12½ per cent, to operate within the coming fifteen years, so that with the reduction just made the tenants may be truly said to have received a reduction of 27½ per cent.

Cork.

Cork. Speaking at Togher, near Cork, on January 10th, Dr. Tanner, M. P., said that within twelve months he and the other Irish Members would return from the Rug

one of the most popular men in all Ireland but if he goes on as he has begun, he bids fair to put the nose of several popular idols out of joint. He not only preaches the abolition of landlordism, but makes substantial reductions of rent to his tenants. A few days ago he allowed an abstement of 60 per cent, to his tenants, near Gorey, and it is admitted that the rents had not been high. The tenants expressed their thanks in a wild outburst of joy. In truth, Sir Thomas is more of a friend of his tenants than their landlord,

Immediately upon the Templemore tenantry determining to insist upon the reasonable temporary reduction which they saked from their landlord, writs and process ejectments issued by Tom Boyd & Son, began to fall thick as snow-flakes over the estate. How altered are the times, and the spirit of the peeple! Instead of those documents striking terror into the tenants' hearts, as in the days of yore, the only effect they have had is to fill them with firm determination to see the matter out, and to let all whom it may concern know that people are no longer going to submit tamely to the avaricious whim of a worthless absentee nobleman who is unreasonable and unreasonable and unreasoning enough to expect them to pay rents which the exceptional depression

Tyrone.

One of the first landlords to revenge the return of the Nationalist for South Tyrone, is Mr. James Bruce, J. P., the proprietor of Dunville's Distillery, Belfast. This Orange whiskey maker, on Jan. 8, brought a number of ejectment processes at Dungannon Sessions, served on supporters of Mr. Wm. O'Brien, among the recipients being the father of Dean Byrne, P. P., who is doubtless specially obnoxious to the eminent distiller. The rent was only due six weeks, when the ejectments were served; but, tiller. The rent was only due six weeks, when the ejectments were served; but, according to the practice of the estate, it is not yet payable, as from time immemorial the custom has been not to pay the November rent until March or April. Cruel as is the season, Mr. Bruce would grant no abatement whatever, although reductions were given by all the neighboring landlords; and now by these vindictive ejectments he has added heavy costs to the burdens of the tenants.

Leitrim. Leitrim.

On January 11, Mr. Harrison, Sub-Sheriff for Leitrim, accompanied by a large force of constabulary and the usual crow-bar brigade, took to the war path, and have pursued it with a ferocity almost unparalleled in the annals of landlordism. Mr. Jones' property at Tarmon, agented by Mr. Hewson, of Dromahair, was the first place visited. Here three families were thrown out upon the wayside, with nothing to shelter them from the cold denothing rain and the raw blasts of January. Mr. Fox's pro-

Maye.

Lord Arran has obtained ejectment decrees against thirty eight of his Lahardane tenantry. In Glenhest about seventeen of the unfortunate people have also come "under the ban." No reduction I no mercy! The landlord watchword of the hour is being acted on to the letter. The Backs landlords, Mesera. E. H Pery, and U. A. Knox, whose tenants have offered the rent minus a reduction of 40 per cent., will try conclusions with those refractory beings who have failed to solve the problem of extracting blood from a turnip, or paying impossible rents and at the same time keeping themselves and their wives and families out of the poorhouse. Sir Charles Gore has also made a lavish distribution of "Christmas cards" amongst those of his seris who failed to yield the pound of flesh in full. Maye.

The Name of Jesus.

Prolane swearing seems to be as much a part of everyday life as the use of language itself. The adorable Name of Jesus is blasphemed everywhere— by men, women, and even children,—by renegade Catholics no less than by infidels. And what is equally true is that it is not ven erated as it should be by the faithful in general. Who has not observed this lack of reverence for the Name "above all names,"—the Name that is pronounced with ineffable solemnity by the angels of heaven, and that causes the demons of hell to tremble? Few even uncover or bow the head when it is spoken. It falls on the ears of listening congregations of Christians as lightly as if they were Turks; and many utter it as carelessly as the name of a companion.

The recurrence of the Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus reminds us to exhort our readers to cultivate a greater reverence for the name at which, St. Paul say, every knee should bow. Now that blasphemy is so general, we should redouble our efforts to honor, and cause to be honored as much as we can, the name of Our Blessed Saviour. We shall be sure to find in it strength and convolation at the bour of interest the strength and convolation at the bour in the strength and convolation at the bour efforts to honor, and cause to be hon ored as much as we can, the name of Our Blessed Saviour. We shall be sure to find in it strength and convolation at the bour efforts to honor, and cause to be hon ored as much as we can, the name of Our Blessed Saviour. We shall be sure to find in its trength and convolation at the bour efforts.

ored as much as we can, the name of Our Blessed Saviour. We shall be sure to find in it strength and consolation at the hour of death if we honor it during life.

"He ain't eggasctly my neighbor ey ther," said the man. "You see, it's the new baby, and wife calculates to fetch him up by hand, and this bottle's for him, blees his pootsy tootsy. Where's the rigging of it?" and, diving into another pocket, he fished out some India rubber tubing, etc.

The woman didn't wait to finish her dissertation on temperance, but got out without asking the driver to stop.—Detroit Post and Tribuns.

Ventilation.

Very Palatable and Efficacious in Wasting Diseases.

DR C. T. BROMSER, Rochester, N. Y., says: "After having used Scott's Emulsion with decided benefit upon myself, I have taken great pleasure in recommending it since in the various conditions of wasting in which it is indicated."

Mr. Alex. Robinson, of Exeter, in writing about one of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in exisence, says: "I have used four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Directions."

Between the sea sand and the sea
The yellow feam flakes lightly lie,
A very dross of waves, till free
Quilet-kinning breezes surge and sigh,
And all the learnis on the lea
Bend low to listen as bends the sky
Where spaces throb with melody,
Then foam is wrought to gold, and I,
Silent, find beaven surrounding meIn gilded fringe—in breeze's sigh,
Between the sea sand and the sra
Where spaces throb with melody
Between the skylark and the aky.

Between the skylark and the sky.

Between the sunset and the sun
Night slumbers on the steeping bars,
And through its curtain, one by one.
Gleam tender glances of the stars
Between the sunset and the sun
And so between my love's lips lies
An unteld message meant for me;
Whether 'twill bring me sweet surprise
Or dole or doubt or Paradies
Is known alone to destiny.
Yet, as I wait, a dream of tears
Between her ayelids and her eyes,—
A mystery of mist,—appears,
That hints of hope and flatters fears,
And on her light a shudder of sighs,
And on her light a shudder of sighs,
And on her light a shudder of sighs,
And on her light a find that fall and rise,
Till as I seek some sign to see,
Between her syelids and her eyes
Love lights his lamp and laughs at me,
FRANCIS HOWARD WILLIAMS.

The Higher Education of Women.

with his broycotting of the standals Exhibition, and deportation to London of the Exhibition Falcos, which for Falcos, which he soid as old from the Exhibition for the Exhibition for the Exhibition of London of the Exhibition for the Exhibition of London of the Exhibition for the Exhibition for the Exhibition of London of the Exhibition for the Exhibition and deportation to London of the Exhibition for the Exhibition and deportation to London of the Exhibition for the Exhibition and deportation to London of the Exhibition for the Exhibition and deportation to London of the Exhibition for the Exhibition and deportation to London of the Exhibition for the Exhibition and deportation to London of the Exhibition for the Exhibition and deportation to London of the Exhibition for the Exhibition and deportation to London of the Exhibition and deportation to London of the Exhibition and deportation to London of the Exhibition and the Exhibition and deportation to London of the Exhibition and the Exhibiti

MARRIAGE.

The young sodalist ought early to give his most earnest thoughts to the subject of his vocation, or choice of a state of life, when he is convinced that God wishes him to enter the married state, he should select from among his Catholic acquaintances, a helpmate, industrious, amiable, and wistness. when he is convinced that God wishes him to enter the married state, he should begin with: An open fire is number one among house blessings. If it were prectical it should be of wood, it one of those great generous, old fashioned fire places! To supply the draught, the air of the room is rapidly changed. If a small part of the money we spend in foolish fashions were given to the re-introduction of this good old fashioned blessing, how much healthier and happier we as should be! Next to an open wood fire, the open coal grate is the best means of warming and ventilating. And if, with a good draught, the coal be bituminous, it is a good fire. There has been a fearful increase of consumption, bronchitis, head ache, and some other affections, since the general introduction of stoves and furnaces.—Dio Lewis.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, Very Palatable and Efficacious in Wasting

No Blunderbus.

No Blunderbus.

There is no blundering in the dark—in the action of Burdock Blood Bitters upon the system. It is no scattering shot-gun prescription, no cure-all; but it acts directly upon the four cardinal points of health: the stomach, the liver, the bowels, and the blood, and works its cures in a natural manner through nature's channels. Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents.

DESTROY THE WORMS or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of

Dr. Low's WORM SYRUP will remove Worms and Cause, quicker than any other

FOR NETTLE RASH, Itching Piles, Ringworm Ecuptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

England to Parnell.

From the Chicago News. Monday—I say, you, come 'ere.
Tuesday—Can you come over 'ere?
Wednesday—When can I see you?
Thursday—Beg pardon, but when will
you be at liberty?
Friday—are you there?

Friday—are you there? Saturday—May I come over? A Negro Baptism.

ked. "Cherubim and Seraphim," replied the

"Why?" I asked in astonishment.
"Because," she replied, "de pra'r book
says 'de cherubim and seraphim continually do cry,' and dese yer chil'en do
nufin' else."

EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

PROOF THAT THAT PHYSICIAN'S TERRIBLE Complession is TRUE. Cleveland, O., Herald.

Cleveland, O., Herald.
Yesterday and the day before we copied into our columns from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle, a remarkable statement, made by J. B. Henion, M. D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In that article Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful experience which befell him, and the next day we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the excitement in Rochester, and elsewhere, caused by Dr. Henion's statement. It is doubtful if any two articles were ever published which caused greater commotion both among

two articles were ever published which caused greater commotion both among professionals and laymen.

Since the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given, and here it is:

GENTLEMEN: I owe my life and present health wholly to the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which snatched me from the very brink of the grave. It is not sur prising that people should question the statement I made (which is true in every respect) for my recovery was as great a respect) for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself, as to my physicians, and friends. * * *

J. B. HENION, M. D.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 21.

Sirs: The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are entirely true, and would not have been published unless strictly so, is the following testimonial from the best citizens of Rochester, and a card published by Rev. Dr. Foote.

H. H. WARNER & Co.

H. H. WARNER & Co.

To Whom it May Concern:

We are personally or by reputation acquainted with Dr. Henion, and we believe he would publish uo statement not literally true. We are also personally or by reputation well acquainted with H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure, (by which Dr. Henion says he was cured) whose commercial and personal standing in this community are of the highest order, and we believe that they would not publish any statements which were not literally and strictly true in every particular.

every particular.
C. R. Parsons, (Mayor of Rochester.)
WM. PURCELL, (Editor Union and Adver-

w. D. Shuart, (ex Surrogate Monroe County).

EDWARD A FROST, (ex-Clerk Monroe

County.)
E. B. FENNER, (ex District Attorney Monroe County).

J. M. Davy, (ex. Member Congress, Rochester.)
JOHN S. MORGAN, (County Judge, Mon-

man.)

John Van Voorhis, (ex-Member of Cangress)

For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, and A. J. White (Ld.,) branch office, 67 St. James st., Montreal. P. Offi

Congress).

To the Editor of the Living Church, Chicago,

There was published in the Rochester There was published in the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle of the 31st of December, a statement made by J. B. Henion, M. D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. I was referred to in that statement, as having recommended and urged Dr. Henion to try the remedy, which he did and was cured. The statement of Dr. Henion is true, so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. He was a parishioner of mine and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine and would do the same again to any one who was troubled with a disease of the kidneys and liver.

ISRAEL FOOTE, (D. D.,)

(Late) Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Church.

Rochester, N. Y.

It seems impossible to doubt further in the face of such conclusive proof.

WHEN THE VITAL CURRENT is vitiated when the vital Current is vitiated from any cause, scorbutic blemishes in the shape of pimples, sores and blotches soon begin to disfigure the skin. In such a case the most effective purifier is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which expels impurities from the blood as well as regulates digestion, the bowels, liver and kidneys. For female Complaints it has no equal. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St. It is worse than madness to reglect a

by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

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

The Printer's "Hiawatha."

Sad it is to turn our ledger, war: Turn the leaves of this old ledger Turn to see what sums are due us Due for volumes long since ended Due for years of pleasant reading Due for years of anxious labor, Due despite the constant duming, Due despite the constant duming Due in sums from ene to twenty.

What is This Disease That is Coming Upon Us?

What is This Disease That is Coming Upon Us?

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

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or atomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is increasing wonderfully.

Geo. A. Webb, 141 York Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe, 55 Highgate, Kendal:—

you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe, 55 Highgate, Kendal:

I have always great pleasure in recom-mending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many grosees.
Robt. G. Gould, 27 High Street, And-

over:—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use.

CHURCH PEWS. SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The Bennett Furnishing Co., ef London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Clurch, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of execution.

Bennett Furnishing Company LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnis,
Lennon, Brantford, Molphy, Ingersoll; Corcoras, Parkhill, Twoby, Kingston; and Rev.
Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

RETIRING from BUSINESS-Ends of Brussels carpet, tapestry carpet, wool carpet, olicloths, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.



RETIRING from BUSINESS -Brussels carpet, tapestry carpet, three-ply carnet, at cost,—R. S. MURRAY & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6; PER CENT. J. BURNETT & CO

Taylor's k, London

FEB. 13, 1846

BY CARDINAL MANN I promise Thee, sweet Lord,
That I will never cloud the
Whole shines from Thee wi
And makes my reason by
Nor ever will I lose the pow
To serve Thee by my will,
Which Thou heat set within
Thy precepts to faild.

Oh, let me drink as Adam d Before from Thee he fell: Ohies a drink as Thou de When faint by Syonar's w The from my childhood, put of drink and drunken sur By the clear fountain I may Of everlasting life.

FIVE-MINUTE SE FOR EARLY MAN By the Paulist Fa

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TE "Brethren: owe no man Epistic of the day.

We are all debtors, breth have some accounts to settl are debts we shall never be s

are debts we shall never be a debts that are just, pressing long as we are in this life. stance, is the debt we owe to the fact of His having having brought us out of ming given us immortal soul Himself, would alone pure gravest obligations to Hin that compared to the debt for having redeemed us price, by nothing less the blood of His own beloved it thermore, what is all this with the debt we owe God cation, for the priceless gives the standard of the standa cation, for the priceless gi Spirit dwelling within us, the mists of error and clouds our intellect and vision the eternal truth endows us with strength with the courage that com tion, with the power triumph over every w unruly passion, every snar the devil, over every thou action that makes us unwo with God, brotherhood w

the heritage of an eternal This debt, dear brethren obvious enough; but while it, how often do we find in that men neglect, and shar debts that are dependent from the debt they owe men who neglect debts th and binding as those which God from whom they are Now, brethren, if there

Now, brethren, it there in this world more flagran more worthy of conden testation, more certain of God, it is this—the neglect our parents. "Owe no Do we owe them nothing? them much? It there at the nothing them much? It there at the nothing of them much? when that debt is not bin Ah! dear brethren, and in the world about us? vice of monsters, forgettu

are nearest, dearest and men, growing up into ad their vain seeking after come so blinded to duty their appetities, so conformed into the incarnati as not only to disregard but the very instincts who would rob and star to satisfy their mean The ingratitude of ch

is a crying sin of our ti alive to it. Let the women of our day rem are bound to satisfy serious obligations. To to heedlessly put them state that will bebar th ing the debts they owe sing for all the care, to pended upon them.
"Owe no man anyth

"Owe no man anyth of this warning also all debts without the slighing them; see to it that wear, the food you eat, indulge in are paid for they are not purchased money which belong to live in fine houses, whin costly array, who in costly array, who in costly array, who in eat where the warm of the warm of

Oh, brethren, let us debts; let us owe no r man without debts ex eyes of his fellow me himself a good consci-

The Moon's l Upon the weather is a real, by others it is di never attracts corns fr ing spot. Putman Extractor removes the in three days. This g no sore spots, doesn't man's foot, but gets t and effects a cure. Don by substitutes and imit man's," and no other

Searching There is no trouble any druggist the true Yellow Oil, for all pa tory troubles, rheu lumbago, frost bites, bi contracted cords, stif

and soreness. A Wise In selecting a ren colds the wise choice loosens the tough mair passages. Such a Pectoral Balsam, whi up hard colds and effects.

A Season During the breaki the air is chilly and such complaints as r lumbago, sore thropainful effects of su lent. It is then the FRB. 13. 18F6

13, 1886.

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testimony of my rived great benefit Pills. The sale is York Street, Belrge quantity, and d to its being what hgate, Kendal:— leasure in recom-Syrup, for I have which it has not

I have sold many High Street, And s taken a great cines and I have s I have found from their use. nders & Co., Drug-White (Ld.,) branch ontreal, P. O. PEWS.

RNITURE, g Co., ef London, manufacturing the and School Furnicy of Canada are lend for catalogue lag contracts. We plete set of Fews in Church, and for been favored with r of the Clergy in in all cases the Ly of work, lowness to execution. Such f business in this dit necessary some a branch office in rew Churches in LAddress—

CANADA.

CANADA.

Ler Bayard, Sarnia;

phy, Ingersoll; Cor
Kingston; and Rev.

BUSINESS t, oilcloths, at Y & CO. HAIR

Increases growth
of the hair. Preyoung the hair
from falling out.
Restores the hair
to its natural color. Will not soil
'he skin. A pleasant dressing gnaranteed harmless.
Prepared by

HARKNESS AND CO. DRUGGISTS. London, Ont Sold by druggists and patent medi-cine dealers:

BUSINESS pestry carpet, at cost.—R. S.

D LOAN CENT. TT & CO The Pledge.

BY CARDINAL MANNING. promise Thee, sweet Lord,
That I will never cloud the light
Which shines from Thee within my soul,
And makes my reason bright;
for ever will I lose the power
To serve Thee by my will,
Which Thou hast set within my heart,
Thy precepts to fulfil.

Oh, let me drink as Adam drank,
Before from Thee he fell:
Oh, let me drink as Thou dear Lord,
When faint by Sychar's well:
That from my chidhood, pure from sin,
Of drink and drunken surie,
By the clear fountain I may rest,
Of everlasting life.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

as not only to disregard the law of God,

The Moon's Influence

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from the tender, aching spot. Putman's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putman's," and no other.

Searching for Proof.

There is no trouble in ascertaining from any druggist the true virtues of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for all painful and inflammatory troubles, rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, frost bites, burns, bruises, sprains, contracted cords, stiff joints, aches, pains and soreness.

A Wise Choice.

In selecting a remedy for coughs and colds the wise choice is to take one that colds the wise choice is to take one that loosens the tough mucous clinging to the air passages. Such a remedy is Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which promptly breaks up hard colds and their troublesome effects.

A Seasonable Item.

During the breaking up of winter, when the sir is chilly and the weather damp, such complaints as rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat, croup, and other painful effects of sudden cold, are prevalent. It is then that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is found truly valuable as a household remady.

PARENTS SHOULD KEEP THEIR CHILDREN TARENTS SHOULD KEEP THEIR CHILDREN
AWAY FROM THE COCABIONS OF RUIN.
The saddest item which our daily
papers bring us is that which tells of the
mysterious disappearance of a young girl.
Sometimes we read of her recovery, or
the recovery of all that is mortal of her.
Sometimes the veil is never lifted, and
neither friends nor sympathizing strang. the recovery of all that is mortal of her. Sometimes the veil is never lifted, and neither friends nor sympathizing strangers ever know the end. Behind these simple items lies a world of temptation, of sin, of shame, of sorrow. No one can know what has been her home—what agony of soul and spirit has been endured in silence before the step has been taken which forever cut the cord binding to home, to mother and to friends.

FOR EARLY MASSES
By the Paulist Fathers.

By the Paulist Fathers.

Fresched in their Church of St. Paul the Aponics, Fifty name Street and Minth Property of the Aponics, Fifty name Street and Minth Property of the Aponics, Fifty name Street and Minth Property of the Aponics, Fifty name Street and Minth Property of the Aponics, Fifty name Street and Minth Property of the Aponics, Fifty name anything."

Egistic of the Asy.

We are all debtors, brethren, for we all have some accounts to settle up. Therem debts that are just, pressing and lasting as long as we are in the life. Such, for instance, is the debt we owe 60 dot.

The fact of His having created u, of having brought us out of nothing, of having given us immortal souls imaged after Himself, would alone put under the first own the figure of His own beloved Son; and furthermore, what is all this in comparison with the debt we owe 60 did to the wowed of the first of the standard of the Asy of the street of the Asy of the Minthelm Aponics, which is habitually new there were dependent on and derived the first of the Asy of

formed into the incarnation of selfshness, as not only to disregard the law of God, but the very intention of nature—aons who would not hand starve their parents to exitify their mean and lowly appetites.

The ingratitude of children to parents in a crying sin of our times. Let us be alive to it. Let the young men and more of our day remember that they are bound to exitify these grave and actious obligations. That they are not to heedlesely put themselves in only appearing the debts they owe, from recompening the debts they owe, from recompening the debts they owe, from recompening the febts they owe, from recompening the febts they owe, from recompening the febts which the slightest hope of paying them; see to it that the clothes you wear, the food you eat, the pleasures you may include in are paid for; see to it that the could only give yon an education, live in fine houses, who keep yourselves no doubt of your sobriety. Do not live in fine houses, who keep yourselves in costly array, who deny yourselves in costly array, who deny yourselves noyou stit here to-day, do the words of the Apostle offer no rebuke to you, do you not feel their sting?

Oh, brethren, let us be sparing in our offect their sting?

Oh, brethren, let us be sparing in our offect their sting?

Oh, brethren, let us be sparing in our offect their sting?

Oh, brethren, let us be sparing in our offect their sting?

The Meen's Influence

FOR ALCOHOLISM.

DR. C. S. ELLIS, Wabash, Ind., say: "I prescribed it for a man who had used intoxicants to excess, for fifteen years, but during the last two years has entirely abstained. He thinks the Acid Phosphate is of much benefit to him."

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

given such satisfaction.

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

Red Broatdow. A Bad Breakdown.

It is a common thing now a days to hear one complain of feeling all broken down with a faint, weary, restless, languor,

with strength and appetite nearly gone, and no well defined cause. This is general debility, which Burdock Blood Bitters promptly relieves, and most invariably

In a Dangerous Condition. Any man, woman or child is in a dangerous condition when neglecting a constipated state of the bowels. There can be no perfect health without a regular action of this function. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by imparting a healthy tone to all the secretions.

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

One Cent Invested

One Cent Invested
in a postal card on which to send your
address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine,
will, by return mail, bring you, free, full
particular about work that both sexes, of
all ages, can do, and live at home, earning
thereby from \$5 to \$25 per day, and upwards. Some have earned over \$50 in a
single day. Capital not required; you
are started free.

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which
thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the
blood, the blighted corpusale of tubercle,
the germ poison of syphilis, mercury,
toxomos, from the retention of the effete
matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other
poisons in the blood. Irritated by these,
the lining membrane of the nose is ever
ready for the reception of the parasite,
which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and
down the fauces, or back of the throat,
causing ulceration of the throat; up the
eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing
hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in
pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure
of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long
standing discovered the exact nature of

out success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of

MAILS AS UNDER.

G. W. R. Geing East—Main Line.

Railway P. O. Mails for all Places East of London and Eastern States, close 500 am, 120 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 130 pm; New York, etc. (Thro Bags), close 12 pm, 12 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 6 30 pm
Burfaio (Thro Bags), close 500 am, 120 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 6 30 pm
Burfaio (Thro Bags), close 500 am, 120 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 130 pm, 6 30 pm
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Railway P. O., close 3 59 pm, 12 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 500 pm
Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, close 3 50 pm, 12 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 50 pm
For Toronto, close 5 00 am, 11 00 am, 3 50 pm, 12 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 11 30 am, 6 30 pm
For Hamilton, 5 00 am, 11 00 am, 120 pm, 3 50 pm, 12 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 1 80 pm, 50 gmp, 12 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 100 cm, 1 30 pm, 6 30 pm
For Guelph, close 6 30 am, 1 00 pm, 3 50 pm; due for delivery, 8 00 am, 5 00 pm
G. W. R. Going West—Main Line. G. W. R. Going Bast-Main Line.

For Guelph, close 5 30 am, 100 pm, 3 sopm; due for delivery, 8 00 am, 5 00 pm

G. W. R. Going West—Main Line.

Thro Bags—Bothwell, Glencoe, close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am

Railway P. O. Malis for all places West of London, close 1 20 pm; due for delivery 12m

Erie and Huron, close 10 15 am; due for delivery 2 45 pm

Thro Bags—Detroit, Western States, close 5 00 am, 10 15 am, 1 20 pm, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 2 45 pm

Thro Bag—Winnipeg, close 5 00 am, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 2 45 pm

Thro Bag—Chatham, close 5 00 am, 10 15 am, 1 20 pm, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 10 00 pm.

Mt. Brydges, close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 6 30 pm

Newbury, close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 12m

Windsor, close 5 00 am, 10 15 am, 120 pm, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 12m

Windsor, close 5 00 am, 10 15 am, 120 pm, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 pm; due for delivery 12m

Windsor, close 5 00 am, 10 15 am, 120 pm, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 pm; due for delivery 12m

Glanworth, close 600 am; due for delivery 245 pm
Wilton Grove, close 600 am; due for delivery 245 pm
Loop Line Rallway, close 600 am; due for delivery 245 pm
Loop Line Rallway, close 600 am; due for delivery 245 pm
Canada was a consecutive of the consecutive o

Belton, Thorndale, (daily) 8I Ives, Cherry Grove, Plover Mills (Tuesday and Friday), close 100 pm; due for delivery; 00 pm Thro Bags—The Grove and Seaforth, close 500 pm; due for delivery 100 pm Thro Bag—Parkhill, close 630 am; due for delivery 100 pm

Thro Eag—Parkhill, close 6 30 am; due for delivery 1 00 pm

The Mails for Sandwich Islands will leave San Francisco on the lst, lith and 15th.

The Mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco on the 4th, 16th and 25th. Letters about the posted ten days previously.

BRITISH MAILS—Monday and Thursday, Fia New York, 1 p.m.; Wednesday, Via New York, 1 p.m.; Wednesday, Via History, 1 p.m.; Wednesday, Supplementary, 3:50 p.m. Registered Letters are not forwarded by Supplementary Mail.

Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Money Orders issued and paid on and from Anstria, Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Newfoundland and United States, The German Empire, Italy, Switzerland, Anstria, Hungary, Rommania, Jamaica (West indies), Victoria [Australia], New South Wales [Australia], Tasmania, Belgium, New Zealand are Gerbadoes, Norway and Sweden, Denmark, including Iceland, the Netherlands (Holland).

Post Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from in mysrds, on which 4 per cent. interest is

Denmark, including Iceland, the Netherlands (Holland).

Post Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from \$1 npwards, on which \$1 per cent. interest is allowed, will be received for transmission to the Central Office of the Post Office Savinss Bank. Pass Books, and every information, to be had on application.

Money Order and Savings Bank.—Office hours \$2 a. m. to \$2 p. m.

Post Office.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Doors will remain open until 10 p. m. for box holders only.

London. Dec., 1885.

Postmaster.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY
CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE
SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness rifering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.
French is taught, tree of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.
The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Yousel and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Boirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensurin self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of nestness and escoonly, with redimement of manner.
These to as ithe difficulty of the times, without impairing the select-character of the Institution.
For further particulars apply to the Superce, or any Priest of the Diocese.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a selid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. lst. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to Mother Buppellor, Box 303.

T. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR,
ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant.y.
located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French
language, with thoroughness in the rudimen,
tal as well as the higher English branchesTerms (payable per session in advance) in
Canadian currency. Board and tnition in
French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Piane,
\$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Frivate room, \$20.
For further particulars address:—MOTHER
SUPERIOR.

43.1y

standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

—The Mail.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure! It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescenses, as many have testified who have tried it.

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

MAILS AS UNDER.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-WICE, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-iars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, Presi-dent.

Mrofessional.

DR. WOODRUFF, NO. 185 QUEEN'S Special attention given to diseases of the eyes, ear, nose and throat. Office hoursfrom 12 to 3.30 in the afternoon.

FRANCIS ROURK, M. D., PHYSICIAN Surgeon, etc. Office and residence, 243 Wellington Street, London.

DR. WM. HANOVER, M.D.C.M., McGILL, Montreal; M.R.C.P.S., Ont. Office and residence, 398 Dundas st., London. B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., on real estate.

M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON
Dentists, Office: - Dundas Street, 8
doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont. ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 230 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-cases. I. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician.

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, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres. JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

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

BLUE, BRONZE AND BROWN Elysian Overcoatings

Melton Overcoatings. New Shades in

Cheviot Overcoatings.
IRISH FRIEZES, Plain and Fancy.

Call on us and we will show you the best assorted stock of Sultings and Overcoatings in London. PETHICK & MCDONALD. 393 RICHMOND ST.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying of gradually without wealtening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Cornecting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Billicusness, Dyspepsia. Headaches, Dizziness. Heartburn. Constipation. Dryness of the Skin. Dropsy. Dimness of Vision. Jaundice, Salt Rheum. Erysipelas, Scrofula. Fluttering of the fleart. Nervousness and General Dability; all these and many other simi-BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size &1.

For sale by all dealers.

RN & CO., Proprietors, Toronts CARRIAGES. W. J. THOMPSON,

King Street, Opposite Revere House,
Has now on sale one of the most magnificent stocks of

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES
IN THE DOMINION.

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibities
Week.

Bon't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else.

W J. THOMPSON.

The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of good imported or manufactured in the United

the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:

Ist. It is situated in the heart of the wholesale trade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence—

Ind. No extra commissions are charged its patr ns on purchases made for the mand giving them besides, the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency, so and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Everything new coming into this market can be supplied by me as early as any other house can supply it.

Any business matters, outside of buying and selling goods, entrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything, send your orders to

THOMAS D. EGAN.

Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St., New York.

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484 RICHMOND ST. R. LEWIS. Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God,
His Divine Providence, to remove by
eath from the bosom of the family of
Brother Antoine Resume, his

Therefore, be it resolved, that while umbly bowing to the divine will of the limighty, we, members of Amherstburg ranch, No. 3, C. M. B. A., heartily symathise with Bro. Reaume, in this his

Resolved, that while we tender him bur condolence, we pray that it may seen please the Almighty to restore his hmily to perfect health; also Resolved, that a copy of these resolu-tions be entered on the minutes, and also sent to each of the local papers, to the Catholic Record, our efficial organ, and one copy to Bro. Resume.

St. Clements, Feb. 3rd, 1886.

At a regular meeting held at the Hall of Branch 21, C. M. B. A., St. Clements, it was moved by Bro. J. L. Kroetsch, seconded by Chancellor J. L. Bueche, and manimously carried, that,

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to visit the home of our much esteemed brother, John H. Mayer, and to remove therefrom his beloved and amiable daughter. Be it therefore

Resolved. That the members of this Resolved. That the members of this Branch desire to express to our kind-hearted brother, John H. Mayer, and estimable family, their heartfeltsympathy in their sad bereavement, and Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother Mayer and also to the Cartella Resolved Records.

the CATHOLIC RECORD

The following resolution of condo-lence was moved by Chancellor J. J. Weinert, seconded by Bro. S. Herringer, and adopted by Neustadt Branch, No. 39, at its regular meeting held February 4th,

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to visit the home of our much esteemed brother, A. P.

of our much-esteemed brother, A. P. McArthur, and to remove therefrom his twin children, be it therefore
Resolved, that the members of this branch desire to express to our worthy brother and his estimable family their heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.
Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be presented to Brother McArthur, and that a copy he sent to the CATHOLIC

orable and responsible a position, and that it is the sincere hope of his brother members that he may long continue to occupy the gift of an appreciative public, through their representatives in the County Council, which gift is but the recognition of his integrity of character and business ability in the discharge of his official duties,

Considering the purposes for which the C. M. B. A. has been instituted, the recognition it has received from the clergy, and the many advantages to be derived from a connection with it, it becomes the duty of each member to use every honorable effort to advance its interests by using their influence in inducing their

by using their influence in inducing their friends and acquaintances to share in these advantages, the partaking in which will be of such substantial benefit to themselves and to their friends.

A. P. McARTHUR. Rec. Sec. Branch No. 39.

PRESENTATION.
Branch 21, C. M. B. A.,
St. Clements, Feb. 3rd, 1886.
To WILLIAM LEYES, Esq.—Your friends in this Branch embrace the pleasing in this Branch embrace the pleasing opportunity of the occasion of your marnage two weeks ago, to present you to-day with their best wishes, esteem and respect, not only as a very useful member of this Branch, but as a kind and obliging friend. Wishing you and yours every happiness, we are, in behalf of this Branch,

very truly yours.
J. L. KROETSCH, 1st Vice-President PETER F. SCHUMER, Financial Secretary. J. L. BUECHE, Chancellor. NICH. S. BALL, Recording Secretary.

Branch No. 20 continues to receive accessions to its membership; scarcely a meeting elapses without an application being presented or an initiation taking

Place.
The appointing board met at the usual date and appointed F. A. Dewar, Esq.,
M. D., of Essex Centre, Branch Medical
Adviser, to succeed Dr. James Brien, M.
D., who wished to be relieved.
Mrs. Catherine McIntyre, widow of

the late Thomas McIntyre, was paid her ben ficiary on the sixth inst., as will be seen from the following: Received of the Catholic Mutual Bene.

fit Association, on the sixth day of February, 1886, by the hands of T. F. Kane, revost mounted his norse at Kingston rusny, 1886, by the hands of T. F. Kane, Esq., Recording secretary of Branch No. 20, of the Grand Council of Canada, located at Maidstone Cross, Ontario, the sum of two thousand dollars, payment in full of the beneficiary due me

on account of the membership of my late busband, Thomas McIntyre, in the said Branch No. 20. CATHERINA MCINTYRE.

BESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At a special meeting of the St. Augustine Commandry of the Knights of St. John, Windsor, held Feb. 1st., the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Divine Providence hath been pleased to call to Himself the beloved and much respected sister, Nellie, of our esteemed Sir Kt. and Bro. John Ryan,
Be it Resolved, That the members of this Commandry desire to express their heartfelt sympathy to our esteemed Sir Kt. and Bro., and the other members of the family, in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of this be spread on the minutes of the Commandry, that copies be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD, of London, Ont., to the Catholic Knight, of Cleveland, Ohio, and one be placed in the hands of Bro. John Ryan.

THE MARCH OF THE SIX HUNDRED MACDONNELL MEN.

A LEAF FROM THE WAR OF 1812.

By John Fraser, Montreal.

The march of the Macdonnell men!
They were not all Macdonnells, neither were they all Glengarrians, nor even Scotchmea. In that brave little band of 600, led by Red George—Colonel George Macdonnell of the Glengarries, the hero of Ogdensburg! The officers were nearly all Scotchmen, or at least bore Scotch names, but fully five-sixths of the men were sturdy young French voyageurs and hardy shanty men. The woodman's axe and the boatman's oar or paddle were as playthings in their

McArthur, and to remove therefrom his twin children, be it therefore

Resolved, that the members of this branch desire to express to our worthy brother and his estimable family their heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be presented to Brother McArthur, and that a copy be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.

Our Branch, organized Nov. 3rd, 1885, with sixteen members, has steadily gained ground until at present it numbers twenty-four, of which eight are residents of Neustadt and vicinity, three of Mildmay, six of Deemerton, four of Carlsrube, two of Walkerton, and one of Clifford.

Many of these are business men holding prominent positions in their respective places of residence.

Among others Bro. V. Lang may be mentioned. Elected as Reeve of the township of Normeshy for the very 1885 and the month of October, 1813; to those dark but glorious days in the past his tory of our country—to those days when our noble and brave ancestors had to defend a frontier extending over one thousand miles in length against the assaults of an enemy ten times their most of an enemy ten times their most of an enemy ten times their sassuredly, strike some chord in the "peace bound pulses" of the young Canadian heart.

The celebrated march of sixty two English miles in twenty-six hours by the Light Division, under Crawford, to reach the field of Talavers, to protect the field of Talavers, to protect and cover the retreat of the British army under Lord Wellington—after that terrible fight, which Wellington had won

some of the deeds of our fathers will, assuredly, strike some chord in the "peace bound pulses" of the young Canadian heart.

The celebrated march of sixty two English miles in twenty-six hours by the Light Division, under Crawford, to reach the field of Talavers, to protect and cover the retreat of the British army under Lord Wellington—after that terrible fight, which Wellington had won but was obliged afterwards to retreat or fall back and to take up another positien—is familiar to everyone the least acquainted with the marches, the counter marches, and the battles of the Peninsular war.

Many of these are businesses prominent positions in their respective prominent positions in their respective prominent positions in their array under Lord Wellington—Annual Electric Screen of the township of Norman-ly for the year 1878 and re-elected at the last municipal election, he was at the last meeting of the County Ornell selected to fill the responsible position of Warden of the large and influential County of Grey. When we look and the state of th

val of the division on the field to join in the fight or to cover and protect the rear of the now retreating British army.

The formation of military camps close by the Canadian frontier, extending from Plattsburg to Detroit, during the summer and autumn of 1813, gave evidence of impending coming events, the sum and substance of which was to strike a decided blow for the reduction of Canada before the close of that year. The Americans had made themselves mas-Americans had made themselves mas-ters of the whole Western Amherstburg frontier, having dispersed the British force under General Proctor. Only a few hundreds of Proctor's men escaped by falling back and retreating through the then dense forests of western Canada by way of Ancaster to the entrenched posi-tion at Burlington Heights. Fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara, was still in the possession of the enemy. To our story or sketch:—"The march of the Macdonnell men." It was not alto-gather a march.

of the Macdonnell men." It was not altogether a march. It was partly a march and partly a sail—a sail of 170 miles down the rapids of the St. Lawrence, from Kingston to Beauharnois, and a march of some 20 miles from Beauharnois through the backwoods to join and support the rear of DeSalabarra's and support the rear of DeSalaberry's small force then facing, watching and disputing the advance of Hampton's srmy of twenty times their number. This extraordinary sail and march of 190 miles was performed in the almost incredible short space of time of sixty hours of actual travel after leaving Kingston until they reached the battlefield of

Chateauguay!
Sir George Prevest, the Commander-in Chief of the British army in Canada, was at Kingston on the 20th of October, 1815. The American army of some 10,000 strong was then concentrating in the neighbourhood of Kingston, making preparations for a descent of the St. Lawrence to attack Montreal. Hampton's army of about the same strength, watched by De Salaberry, was advanc-ing on Montreal by way of Chateauguay, to form a junction with Wilkinson on the shores of Lake St. Louis above Lachine. Those were dark days for the fate of

Prevost mounted his horse at Kingston

him carte blanche, simply enjoining on him to throw his whole force in front of Hampton's advance.

It we may use a vulgar term, Macdonnell found himself in "a fix." He had not only to find boate, but to secure pilots to conduct his force down the dangerous rapids of the St. Lawrence. These preparations, fortunately, did not take much' over three hours. Every man was then on board. That sail of 170 miles down the St. Lawrence from Kingston to Beauharnois, in open boats, was quite a different undertaking to a sail nowadays in one of our well-built and well-equipped lake steamers.

Macdonnell and his six hundred had only batteau and common flat bottom boats or soows, row boats, with paddle and oar to propel them, to face the dangers of the Long Sault, the Coteau, the Cedars and the Cascade rapids; the breaking of an oar or the loss of a paddle would be a serious matter to them. But these boats contained not only brave men, but men skilled in the dangers of the navigation through which they had to pass; a goodly number of them were old voyageurs, having many time previously faced the dangers then ahead of them.

It was just 53 years before that time,

fortified posts as they passed, causing them to be on their guard the whole way and to hug closely the Canadians shore, out of the reach of the enemy's bullets.

bullets.

They reached Beauharnois on the evening of the 14th October, 1813, (having encountered a fearful storm on Lake St. Louis, after clearing the Cascades Rapids), thence from Beauharnois, by a midnight march, in Indian file, of twenty miles, through the backwoods, arriving at DeSalaberry's rear at early morning of the 25th....ever-to-be-remembered 25th

Seventy two years have come and gone since the meeting of Macdonnell and DeSalaberry on the battlefield of Chateauguay! This was a meeting of two kindred spirits—brothers in arms! Mac. kindred spirits—brothers in arms! Macdonnell was a true representative of the Highland gentleman of the old time, descended from a family of soldiers. War, for centuries, had been their trade or profession. The same might be said of all highlanders at the beginning of the last century. Scotch names could then be found in every army of Europe. France can boast of her celebrated Marshal Macdonald. DeSalaberry was a true type of a French nobleman, a worthy representative of an old French family. The DeSalaberry's were early settlers in

The DeSalaberry's were early settlers in French Canada.

The most striking historical feature of these two Canadians is this:—They were representatives of two noble families which, seventy years before the meeting which, seventy years before the meeting of these two men at Chateauguay, were in arms against the crown of Great Britain. The Macdonnells were all out in the rebellion of 1745, closing with fatal Culloden. DeSalaberry's ancestors were then soldiers of old France. We may then soldiers of old France. We may here add that in religion they belonged to the same church, the Church of Rome. If we mistake not, there were two DeSalaberrys at the storming and fall of Cuidad Rodrigo, in January, 1812, one in the British the other in the French

We, as Canadians, are allowing our old we, as Canadians, are allowing our old landmarks to pass out of remembrance or to fall into decay. Would it not be a fitting tribute of respect to the memor-ies of those two noble Canadians to mark the sp t where they first met? If nothing better, let us erect a simple Maypole or a Cross, after the Canadian custom, or or a Cross, after the Canadian custom, or still better, a Scotch Cairn, composed of loose stones, headed with the following inscription:—"This is the spot where DeSalaberry and Macdonnell met on the 25th day of October, 1813." Stoney Crack and Chattary

25th day of October, 1813."

Stoney Creek and Chateaugusy will ever be noted as turning points in the war of 1812. Harvey, with his seven hundred and four unloaded muskets and fintless locks checked the advance of Dearborn's army at Stoney Creek on Sunday morning, the 6th, of June, 1813. Harvey's force was composed of fully

Harvey's force was composed of fully

Canadian Fencibles, Macdonnell was then at Kingston, organizing and drilling that newly raised regiment. Prevost asked if his men were fit to proceed to Chateauguay, and how soon.

Macdonnell's reply was:—"That his men were ready to embark so soon as they had dinner!" Plucky boys, such was the material our Canadian army of 1812 was composed of. Prevost gave him carte blanche, simply enjoining on him to throw his whole force in front of Hampton's advance.

WHAT EXPERIENCE SHOWS.

"Experience shows," says the New York Sun, "that education cannot be relied on as a preventitive of crime, a large part of our young criminals having enjoyed the advantages of the public schools."

This is a truth that needs to be repeated over and over again, until the people understand it thoroughly. There is a prevalent belief that education—in the sense of book knowledge, etc.—can keep men from evil and preserve society. If this belief were well founded, the learning and culture of the ancient world would have saved it. The death of a God would not have been needed.

That a man's mental attainments can

not have been needed.

That a man's mental attainments cannot keep him from evil ought to be repeated until it is ground into the minds of the people. Men find new means of gratifying their passions in proportion to their cultivation and refinement. Culture and refinement may exist with the most deprayed appetites, and by no means prevent their possessor from practicing the most horrible vices. Plato, in his "Dialogues," confesses this; Juyenal and Suctonius, who satirized and chronicled Roman society, prove it.

They were not all Macdonnells, neither were they all Glengarrians, nor even Scotchmea. In that brave little band of 600, led by Red George—Colonel George Macdonnell of the Glengarries, the hero of Ogdensburg! The officers were nearly all Scotchmen, or at least bore Scotch names, but fully five-sixths of the men were sturdy young French voyageurs and hardy shanty men. The woodman's axe and the boatman's oar or paddle were as playthings in their hands. They were just such kind of men as had lately served in the Canadian contingent under General Wolseley in the land of the Pharoahs.

Come, young Canadian readers, let us go back some three score years and ten to the month of October, 1813; to those dark but glorious days in the past his town of our country—to those days when the country—to the count attend, the nature of sin. Such a boy
may be outwardly respectable, but his
mind cannot escape corruption, even
though he can solve the hardest problem
of the combined arithmetic books, cross Euclid's Asses' Bridge in the most approved manner, and name all the towns and rivers on the globe. Is such a boy "educated?" Is he "Christianized?" Is he not rather Paganized by this big State usurpation, which assumes to teach all

at DeSalaberry's rear at early morning of the 25th—ever-to-be-remembered 25th day of October, 1813, in advance of Sir George Prevost, who had ridden down by relays of horse.

On Prevost meeting Macdonnell, he exclaimed in a tone of great surprise:—
"And where are your men, Macdonnell, "There," said Macdonnell, pointing to six hundred worn out men sleeping all around on the ground, not one man missing! Thus accomplishing the distance from Kingston to the battlefield of Chateauguay, 170 miles by water and 20 miles ty land, in sixty hours of actual travel!

What a timely arrival was Macdonnell's force to DeSalaberry, whose whole force previous to this did not exceed four hundred men. That same day, the 25th Around us we see plain evidences of education, as it is called, failing to make men good and pure. "Smart" men are not necessarily good men. There are mothers who, with Blanche of Castile,

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in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages.

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debts, notes and securities of all kinds.
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FRANK SMITH & CO. London, January 1, 1886.

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John Garvey

London, 'at January 1886

VOLUME 8.

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INSPECTION INVITED. SEXTON'S GREAT SPEECH.

A NOBLE STATEMENT OF THE CASE OF IRELAND. In the House of Commons, London on Jan. 22, Mr. Thos. Sexton openethe debate on the Address from the Queen. He received an ovation from the Irish members as he rose. His first ten minutes were devoted to a scathin rebuke to Lord Randolph Churchil which was so convincing that Churchil at last jumped from his seat and interrupted Mr. Sexton. His arraignmen of the Tory Government's bad faith we exceedingly effective. He said:

They deliberately excited certain hopes in the breasts of the people Ireland. They deliberately spread certain impression through the minds the English people—they did all that secure a certain result at the pol (cheers), and failing to secure thresult, they now turned without a ment's warning, and by an unprecidented act had induced the sovereign the royal speech to use languarities be held to be not duly regardit

ment's warning, and by an unprecedented act had induced the sovereig in the royal speech to use langua, which he held to be not duly regardie either of the freedom of speech of the House or of the usage, the custom, at the spirit of the British Constitution (cheers). They had always understo the function of the sovereign of the function of the sovereign of the source of the function of the sovereign of the bills sent up by the consent of both ouses. Her Majesty's royal asset But observe the language used in the Queen's speech with respect to the Ir National question. The sovereign was caully advised to say—"I am resolute opposed to any disturbance of the functional law"—that was the law of the Legislative Union—"and in resisting am convinced that I shall be heart supported by my Parliament and people" (ministerial cheers). The pawho presented themselves as the guidans of the Constitutional course of wait on the action of the House (Home Reheers). They had advised and induced the sovereign to deptome the constitutional course of wait on the action of the House (Home Reheers). They had advised and induced the sovereign to deptome the constitutional course of wait on the action of the House (Home Reheers). They had advised and induced the sovereign to deptome the cheers of the constitutional course of wait on the action of the House (Home Reheers). They had advised and induced the sovereign to deptome the cheers of the sovereign to deptome the cheers of the sovereign to deptome the cheers of the sovereign to deptome the sovereign to deptome the sovereign to deptome the cheers. and induced the sovereign war from the constitutional course of wait on the action of the House (Home R cheers). They had advised and induction the sovereign to take what would dound to have been the regretts course of declaring in advance. Majesty's opposition to a certain before the Houses had been pleased consider that bill (cheers). Was it me by that paragraph (for which the Gernment were responsible) that if should happen that both Houses of liament were to agree to a bill for legislative independence of Ireland, sovereign would unconstitutionally sist in the exercise of the royal vet the extinction of the powers and of functions of both Houses (hear, he If it did not mean that, it meant not at all (cheers). He thought at all (cheers). He thought
IT WOULD HAVE BEEN MORE DECENT, M

and more constitutional for the Gov ment to have refrained from giving advice reflected in that passage until time had come for the sovereign con tutionally to act—not in anticipation the acts of that House of Parliament the acts of that House of Parliament as a sequel to it (hear, hear). What the Government mean by "the distrance of the fundamental law?" Ho why was one law more fundamental another? The lightest law to which sanction was given had the same leffect as any law, however vital. Majesty's royal predecessor and rela King George III., in 1782 gave his assent to a law which not only concelegislative independence to Ireland, actually declared, and the language mained on the Statute Book to land's eternal shame, that that legitive independence to which the seign now declared itself to be resolt opposed, should ever remain. opposed, should ever remain. (cheers). People sometimes talke though an independent Irish Parlia were a matter of ancient history, is should be remembered that there been a series of Irish Parliament was only 100 years since the last Parliament met, and yet Irishmen now told that it was impossible to

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athough the sovereign and both H of Parliament were pledged 100 ago to the concession, and to the penent existence of that legislative pendence which now must not be argued (cheers). Her Majesty's Gorent had, unfortunately, given the argued (cheers). Her Majesty 8 Gd ment had, unfortunately, given the creign ill advice. The truth of the ment would, no doubt, be accepted after. Those who believed in the sistency of the action and mind o Majesty's Government must have surprised at some passages in Queen's speech. Even those wh no faith in their consistency, a belief in their intelligence, must experienced similar astonish (laughter). For while he found th rising in Eastern Roumelia was givexpression to the desire of the in expression to the desire of the in ants for a change in their pour arrangements, and although the of the inhabitants of Roumelia, exp in that moderate and constituent, and led Her Majesty, und influence of her advisers, to fee self bound to carry on negotiative alize the wish of these inha (loud cheers), a little lower down speech he found that deep sorre